M. TULLII CICERONIS

DE NATURA DEORUM

LIBRI TRES

WITH INTRODUCTION AND COMMENTARY

BY

JOSEPH B. MAYOR, M.A.,

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
FORMERLY FELLOW AND TUTOR OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

TOGETHER WITH

A NEW COLLATION OF SEVERAL OF THE ENGLISH MSS.

BY J. H. SWAINSON, M.A.
FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

VOL. I.

Cambridge:
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

London: CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.
Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.
Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.
1880

Cambridge:
PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

FRATRI DILECTO

JOHANNI E. B. MAYOR,

LATINARUM LITTERARUM APUD CANTABRIGIENSES PROFESSORI,

QUI PRIMUS PUERILEM MIHI MENTEM

QUO ET IPSE PUER FLAGRABAT

ANTIQUITATIS AMORE IMBUIT,

HIC GRATI LABORIS FRUCTUS

DEDICATUR.

Ἦν μὲν οὖν πρὸ τῆς τοῦ Κυρίου παρουσίας εἰς δικαιοσύνην Ἕλλησιν ἀναγκαία φιλοσοφία, νυνὶ δὲ χρησίμη πρὸς θεοσέβειαν γίνεται, προπαιδεία τις οὖσα τοῖς τὴν πίστιν δι' ἀποδείξεως καρπουμένοις. CLEM. AL. *Strom.* I. c. 5 § 28.

Nam, ut vere loquamur, superstitio fusa per gentes oppressit omnium fere animos atque hominum imbecillitatem occupavit. Quod et in iis libris dictum est, qui sunt de natura deorum, et hac disputatione id maxime egimus. Multum enim et nobismet ipsis et nostris profuturi videbamur, si eam funditus sustulissemus. Nec vero (id enim diligenter intellegi volo) superstitione tollenda religio tollitur. Nam et majorum instituta tueri sacris caerimoniisque retinendis sapientis est, et esse praestantem aliquam aeternamque naturam, et eam suspiciendam admirandamque hominum generi pulchritudo mundi ordoque rerum caelestium cogit confiteri. Quam ob rem, ut religio propaganda etiam est, quae est juncta cum cognitione naturae, sic superstitionis stirpes omnes ejiciendae. CIC. *De Divin.* II 148.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In bringing out the First Volume of my edition of Cicero's *De Natura Deorum,* I have to return my best thanks to the Syndics of the University Press for having undertaken its publication, and both to them and to Mr J. H. Swainson, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the use of the collations of various English MSS. made by the latter, and placed by him in the hands of the Syndicate; also to Mr Samuel Allen of Dublin for the loan of two valuable MSS., an account of which is given in the fifth section of my Introduction. I have further to acknowledge with my hearty thanks the assistance received from friends who have looked over portions of the proof-sheets, as they were passing through the press, especially to my brother, the Rev. John E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin

at Cambridge, and to my former pupil, Mr H. P. Richards, now Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford; but above all to Mr J. S. Reid, whose name is well known to scholars from his excellent editions of the *Academica* and other works of Cicero, and to my old and valued friend Mr H. J. Roby. The help which I have received from the two latter is only imperfectly represented by the additions and corrections marked with the signature *R.*, in the case of those supplied by Mr Roby, and *J. S. R.*, in the case of those supplied by Mr Reid. Many of my own notes have been modified, and perhaps more should have been, in deference to their candid and searching criticism.

The remaining volume will, I hope, be completed for publication during the course of next year.

April, 1880.

The elementary contraries, hot, cold, moist, dry, are separated from this first matter by virtue of the eternal movement belonging to it; thus are produced the four elements; the earth was in the form of a cylinder, self-poised, in the centre of the universe; round it was air, and round that again a fiery sphere which was broken up so as to form the heavenly bodies. As all substances are produced out of the Infinite so they are resolved into it, thus 'atoning for their injustice' in arrogating to themselves a separate individual existence. The Infinite is divine, containing and directing all things: divine too are the innumerable worlds which it is ever generating and re-absorbing into its own bosom. (N. D. I 25.)

After Anaximander comes **Anaximenes**, also of Miletus, who is supposed to have flourished about 520 B.C. While his doctrine approaches in many respects to that of Anaximander, he nevertheless returned to the principle of Thales in so far that he assumed as the ἀρχή, a definite substance, *Air*, in contradistinction to the indefinite ἄπειρον of his immediate predecessor. Air is infinite in extent and eternal in duration. It is in continual motion, and produces all things out of itself by condensation and rarefaction, passing through successive stages from fire downwards to wind, cloud, water, earth and stone. As man's life is supported by breathing, so the universe subsists by the air which encompasses it. We are told that Anaximenes gave the name of God both to his first principle Air, and to certain of its products, probably the stars. (N. D. I 26.)

The greatest of the Pre-Socratic philosophers, **Heraclitus** of Ephesus, known among the ancients as the obscure and the weeping philosopher, was a little junior to Anaximenes. Following in the steps of his predecessor, he held that it was one and the self-same substance which by processes of condensation and rarefaction changed itself into all the elements known by us, but he preferred to name this from its highest potency *fire*, rather than to stop at the intermediate stage of *air*. But the point of main interest with him was not the original substance, but the process, the everlasting movement upwards and downwards, fire (including air), water, earth; earth, water, fire. All death is birth into a new form, all birth the death of the previous form. There is properly no existence but only 'becoming,' *i. e.* a continual passing from one existence into another. Each moment is the union of opposites, *being* and *not-being:* the life of the world is maintained by conflict, πόλεμος πατὴρ

πάντων. Every particle of matter is in continual movement. All things are in flux like the waters of a river. One thing alone is permanent, the universal law which reveals itself in this movement. This is Zeus, the all-pervading reason of the world. It is only the illusion of the senses which makes us fancy that there are such things as permanent substances. Fire exhibits most clearly the incessant movement and activity of the world: confined in the body it constitutes the human soul, in the universe at large it is God (the substance and the process being thus identified).

Heraclitus is the first philosopher of whom we read that he referred to the doctrines of other philosophers. He is said to have spoken highly of some of the seven Wise Men, but condemned severely Pythagoras and Xenophanes as well as the poets Hesiod, Homer and Archilochus. Though I agree with Ueberweg in classing him with the older Ionics, yet his philosophy was no doubt largely developed with a reference to the rival schools of Italy.

In the N. D. allusion is twice made to the obscurity of Heraclitus (I 74, III 35), but he does not appear in the catalogue of philosophers criticized by Velleius, and this though Philodemus had certainly treated of him, as we may see from the allusions in the Fragments (Gompertz, pp. 70, 81). The reason for this omission is probably that, his philosophy having been incorporated into the Stoic system, it was unnecessary to discuss it separately. See Hirzel, p. 7 *foll.*, and N. D. III 35, I 74.

We must now cross the water with **Pythagoras** of Samos, born 582 B.C., who settled at Crotona in Italy, 529 B.C., and there founded what is known as the Italic school. He seems to have found in the mysteries and in the Orphic hymns the starting point which Thales had discovered in Homer; and there can be little doubt that his doctrine and system were also in part suggested by his travels in Egypt. He established a sort of religious brotherhood with strict rules and a severe initiation, insisted on training in gymnastics, mathematics and music, and taught the doctrines of immortality and of the transmigration of souls, and the duty of abstaining from animal food. He is said to have committed nothing to writing himself, but his doctrines were religiously guarded by his disciples (cf. N. D. I 10), and recorded by Archytas and Philolaus, the latter a contemporary of Socrates.

The new and startling feature in the Pythagorean philosophy

as opposed to the Ionic systems, was that it found its ἀρχή, its key of the universe, not in any known substance, but in number and proportion. This might naturally have occurred to one who had listened to the teaching of Thales and Anaximander. After all it makes no difference, he might say, what we take as our original matter, it is the law of development, the measure of condensation which determines the nature of each thing. Number rules the harmonies of music, the proportions of sculpture and architecture, the movements of the heavenly bodies. It is Number which makes the universe into a κόσμος, and is the secret of a virtuous and orderly life. Then by a confusion similar to that which led Heraclitus to identify the law of movement with Fire, the Pythagoreans went on to identify number with substance. One, the Monad, evolved out of itself Limit (order) and the Unlimited (freedom, expansiveness), the Dyad; out of the harmonious mixture of these contraries all particular substances were produced. Again, One was the point, Two the line, Three the plane, Four the concrete solid (but from another point of view, as being the first square number, equal into equal, it was conceived to be Justice). Yet once more, One was the central fire, the hearth of the universe, the throne of Zeus, round which revolved not only the heavenly bodies, but the earth itself. The Decad is the ordered universe surrounded by its fiery envelope. The Pythagorean doctrine of the soul and of God is variously reported. Zeller thinks that Cicero's representation belongs to the later teachers, and not to Pythagoras himself, as it is not supported by Plato and Aristotle. If we may trust the oldest accounts, there does not seem to have been any close connexion between the religious and philosophical opinions of Pythagoras. We are told that he believed in One God eternal, unchangeable, ruling and upholding all things, that the soul was a 'harmony,' that the body was its prison, in which it was punished for past sin and disciplined for a divine life after death, that those who failed to profit by this discipline would pass into lower forms of life, or suffer severer penalties in Hades (N. D. I 27, 74, III 27, 88).

The second of the Italic schools was the Eleatic, founded by **Xenophanes** of Colophon in Asia Minor (b. 569 B.C.), who migrated to Elea in Italy about 540 B.C. While the Pythagoreans strove to explain nature mathematically and symbolically, the Eleatics in their later developments did the same by their metaphysical abstractions. Xenophanes himself seems to have received his first philosophical

impulse in the revulsion from the popular mythology. He condemned anthropomorphism and polytheism altogether, and said that Homer and Hesiod had attributed to the Gods conduct which would have been disgraceful in men. God is one, all eye, all ear, all understanding; he is for ever unmoved, unchangeable, a vast all-embracing sphere. See N. D. I 28. It is disputed whether the last expression is to be taken literally, implying that the universe is God, or whether it is a metaphor to express God's perfection and omnipresence. The chief representative of the Eleatic School is **Parmenides** (b. 515 B.C.). He disengaged the doctrine of Xenophanes from its theological form, and ascribed to Being what his predecessor had ascribed to God. His philosophy is the antithesis of that of Heraclitus. While Heraclitus said all is motion and change, the appearance of fixity is merely illusion of the senses; Parmenides asserted, with distinct reference to him, that all that exists has existed and will exist the same for ever, that it is change and multiplicity which is illusory. It is only by thought we can become conscious of the really existent; being and thought are the same, sense can only give rise to uncertain opinion. In such language we see partly a protest against the vagueness of the conception of development or 'becoming,' by which the Ionic philosophers endeavoured to explain the origin of things, 'You say fire becomes water, but each thing *is* what it *is*, and can never be otherwise;' partly an idea of the indestructibility of matter; partly an anticipation of the later distinction between necessary and contingent truth; thus one point dwelt upon by him was the impossibility of any separation of parts of space.

But though truth only belonged to the world of real existence, Parmenides condescended to give his romance of nature for the benefit of those who could not penetrate beyond the world of phenomena. He begins with two principles, light and darkness, also called fire and earth, or male and female; and supposes all things to proceed from their mixture. The existing universe consists of a central fire, the seat of the presiding Deity, and of several concentric rings of mingled light and darkness, bounded on the outside by a wall of flame. The first-born of Gods was Love, by whom the union of opposites is brought about. In this we may trace a reminiscence of the Hesiodic Ἔρως (N. D. I 28).

Zeno of Elea (b. 490 B.C.) is chiefly known from his arguments showing the absurd consequences of the ordinary belief in the

phenomenal world. Parmenides must be right in denying motion and multiplicity, for their assertion leads to self-contradiction. Zeno was in consequence called the inventor of Dialectic. His arguments, especially the famous 'Achilles,' still find a place in treatises on Logic (N. D. III 82).

The clearly marked opposition between the Ionic and the Eleatic views of nature, as shown in Heraclitus and Parmenides, had a powerful influence on the subsequent course of philosophy. Empedocles, Anaxagoras, and the Atomists agreed in accepting the Eleatic principle of the immutability of substance, while denying its absolute Oneness; and they explained the Ionic 'becoming' as the result of the mixture of a number of unchangeable substances. **Empedocles** of Agrigentum (b. 500 B.C.) held that there were four eternal, self-subsistent elements or 'roots of things,' which were being continually separated and combined under the influence of Love and Hatred. At times Love has the upper hand, at times Hate. When Love has the complete supremacy the elements are at rest, united in one all-including sphere (Σφαῖρος): when Hate prevails, the elements are entirely separate. The soul, like all other things, is formed by the mixture of the elements, and is thus capable of perception, for like can only be perceived by like. In his opinions on the Gods and on religion, Empedocles was chiefly influenced by Pythagoras. He believed in the existence of Daemons intermediate between Gods and men, some of which had passed into mortal bodies as an atonement for former sins, and could only be restored to their original state after long ages of discipline. While he speaks of God at one time as one spirit pervading the world in swift thought, in other places he speaks of Gods produced like men from the mixture of the elements, but possessed of a longer existence, and then again we find divinity attributed to Sphaerus and the four elements and two moving powers (N. D. I 29).

Returning now to Ionia, we see the effect of the Eleatic school in the speculations of **Anaxagoras** of Clazomenae (b. 500 B.C.), of whom Aristotle says that he appeared among the older philosophers like a sober man among drunkards. Instead of the four elements of Empedocles, which he declared to be themselves compounds, he assumed an indefinite number of 'seeds' of the different kinds of matter. To these seeds later philosophers gave the distinctive name

of 'homœomeries,' denoting that the constituent particles of bodies were of the same nature as the bodies which they composed, while the unqualitied atoms of Democritus gave rise to the different qualities of their compounds by the mode in which they were compounded. In the beginning these seeds were huddled together in a confused chaos, then came *Nous*, the pure self-moving intelligence, almighty and all-wise (this takes the place of the half-conscious Love and Hate of Empedocles), and communicated a rotatory impulse to the inert mass, by means of which the cognate particles were gradually brought together and reduced to order. *Nous* is the soul of the world and dwells in all living things, even plants, as the principle of their life. Whether Anaxagoras called it by the name of God is doubtful. Plato and Aristotle complain that, having begun well, he failed to make full use of the right principle with which he started, and turned his attention to mechanical causes, only having recourse to *Nous* as a *deus ex machina* when the others failed. (N. D. I 26.)

Diogenes of Apollonia in Crete was a younger contemporary of Anaxagoras, against whom he took up a reactionary position and defended the older Ionic doctrine, assuming *Air* to be the one principle out of which all things were produced, and assigning to it all the attributes of *Nous*. Both he and Anaxagoras taught at Athens, but were compelled to leave it on a charge of impiety. (N. D. I 29.)

Of far greater importance is **Democritus**, born at the Ionic colony of Abdera in Thrace, B.C. 460, the chief expositor of the Atomic theory, which was originated by his elder contemporary and friend, Leucippus the Eleatic (N. D. I 66). Briefly stated, their doctrine is that of Anaxagoras, minus *Nous* and the qualitative diversity in the seeds or atoms. They adopted the Eleatic view so far as relates to the eternal sameness of Being, applying this to the indivisible, unchangeable atoms, but they denied its unity, continuity and immobility, and they asserted that 'Not-being' (the *Vacuum* of their system) existed no less than 'Being,' and was no less essential as an ἀρχή, since without it motion would be impossible. The atoms are absolutely solid and incompressible, they are without any secondary qualities, and differ only in size (and therefore in weight), in figure, position and arrangement. Though too small to be seen or felt by us, they produce all things by their combinations; and the compounds have various qualities in accordance with the differences in

the constituent atoms, the mode of arrangement, and the larger or smaller amount of vacuum separating the atoms. Thus Soul, the divine element pervading the world, is a sort of fire made up of small, round, smooth atoms in continual motion, and largely mixed with vacuum. The account given by Democritus of the origin of the existing universe is that there were, to begin with, an infinite number of atoms carried downwards by their own inherent gravity at different rates in proportion to their magnitude, that thus they impinged one upon another, and gave rise to all sorts of oblique and contrary movements, out of which was generated an all-absorbing rotatory motion or vortex. Under these various movements corresponding atoms found their fitting places and became entangled and hooked together so as to form bodies. Thus the earthy and watery particles were drawn to the centre where they remained at rest, while the airy and fiery rebounded from them and rose to the circumference, forming a sort of shell between the organized world and the infinitude of unorganized atoms on the outside. There was an endless number of such worlds in various stages of growth or decay under the influx or efflux of atoms; the destruction of each world followed upon its collision with another world.

The account given of the mind and its operations was as follows:—Particles of mind or soul were distributed throughout the body, and were continually escaping owing to their subtle nature, but, as they escaped, their place was taken by other particles inhaled in the breath. When breathing ceased there was nothing to recruit the living particles, and death speedily followed. Every mental impression was of the nature of touch, and was caused either by actual contact with atoms as in the case of taste and hearing, or by images thrown off from bodies external to us, and entering in through the pores.

These images were a kind of film consisting of the surface atoms which were continually floating off from all bodies without any disturbance of their mutual order, and were, so to speak, a sample of the object from which they were detached. Democritus also used the same word (εἴδωλα) for the anthropomorphic combinations of the finest soul-atoms which he believed to exist in the air, and to be at times perceived by men. These were the Gods of the popular religion, not immortal, though longer lived than men: some were friendly, some malignant; he prayed that he might himself only meet with the former. Cf. N. D. I 29 & 120.

Democritus closes the series of the pre-Socratic dogmatists, men who devoted themselves to the investigation of Nature as a whole, believing that the investigation would lead to the discovery of the truth. Between these and Socrates, the great regenerator of philosophy, is interposed the sceptical or Sophistic era. That the latter was a natural and necessary stage in the development of Greek thought will be apparent from the following considerations:—

What we are told about Pythagoras and his disciples must have been more or less true of all the early philosophers. The sage no less than the poet believed himself the organ of a special inspiration, which in the case of the former revealed to him the inner truth of nature; those who were worthy to receive the revelation listened with reverence to his teaching, and rested their faith implicitly on their master's authority. But when different schools sprang up, each asserting their own doctrines with equal positiveness; when the increase of intercommunication spread the knowledge of these contradictory systems throughout the Greek-speaking world; when philosophical questions began to be popularized by poets like Euripides, and discussed in the saloons of a Pericles or an Aspasia; when Zeno's criticisms had made clear to the public, what had been an esoteric truth to the hearers of Parmenides and Heraclitus, that not merely traditional beliefs, but even the evidence of the senses was incapable of standing against the reason of the philosophers,—the result of all this was a widespread scepticism either as to the existence of objective truth altogether (Protagoras) or as to the possibility of the attainment of physical truth by man (Socrates). If we remember at the same time the incredibly rapid development in every department of life which took place in Greece and especially in Athens during the 5th century B.C.; the sense which must have forced itself on all the more thoughtful minds, of the incompetency of the old beliefs to explain the problems of the new age which was dawning upon them; and on the other hand the growing importance of oratory and the immense stimulus to ambition, held out in a state like Athens, to those who were of a more practical turn of mind,—we shall not be surprised if there was much curiosity to learn the opinions of the most advanced thinkers, and much eagerness to acquire the argumentative power by which a Zeno could make the worse cause appear the better. The enlightened men who came forward to supply this demand called themselves by the name of Sophists, or teachers of wisdom. They were the first who made

a profession of the higher education, and some of them amassed considerable fortunes by their lectures on rhetoric, the art of speaking, which was also made to include instruction in regard to political and social life. The speculative interest of the older philosophers was in them changed into a predominantly practical interest, 1st, as to how to acquire wealth and notoriety for themselves, and 2ndly, as a means to this, to attract by omniscient pretensions, by brilliant declamation and startling paradox, clever and ambitious young men of the richer classes; and then to secure their continued discipleship by careful training with a view to the attainment of political power*.

Protagoras of Abdera (B.C. 490—415) and **Gorgias** of Leontini in Sicily (B.C. 480—375) are the earliest of the so-called Sophists. Protagoras taught in Sicily and at Athens, from which latter place he was banished on a charge of impiety in consequence of his treatise on Theology referred to by Cicero, N. D. I 29 & 63. His treatise on Truth began with the famous sentence, 'Man is the measure of all things;' meaning that truth is relative, not absolute, that what each man holds to be true, that is true to him; and similarly in regard to conduct, that it is impossible to pronounce universally that one kind of conduct is right, another wrong: right and wrong depend upon opinion; what is generally thought right is right generally; what each thinks right is right for him, just as each man's sensations are true for him, though perhaps not for another; there is therefore no more reason for one general assertion than for another, perhaps an opposite assertion. It is plain that this was a sort of conciliation theory naturally springing from the fact of the opposition of philosophical schools: 'each of you are equally right relatively, equally wrong absolutely; there is no need for quarrel.' Protagoras also wrote on Grammar and Philology. Gorgias is said to have first come to Athens in B.C. 427, and afterwards to have travelled about giving lectures from town to town. He devoted himself mainly to the cultivation of rhetoric, but also wrote a treatise *περὶ φύσεως*, in which he maintained 1st 'that nothing exists' (*i. e.* doubtless 'in the absolute Eleatic sense'); 2nd that if anything did exist, still it could not be known; 3rd that even if it could be known, the knowledge of it could not be communicated

* The general features of the Sophistic period are photographed in the Clouds of Aristophanes, and in Thucydides' chapters on the Plague of Athens and the Corcyrean revolution, and his speeches generally.

to others. **Hippias** of Elis and **Prodicus** of Ceos were some twenty years younger than Protagoras. The former was best known for his scientific attainments: he is said to have given utterance to the revolutionary sentiment of the age in the phrase, 'Law is a tyrant over men, forcing them to do many things contrary to nature.' Prodicus is famed for his moral apologue on the Choice of Hercules narrated by Xenophon. Cicero (N. D. I 118), following Philodemus, reports that he considered the Gods of popular religion to be merely deified utilities, Bacchus wine, Ceres corn, &c.

But the extreme effects of the disintegration of established beliefs were not seen in the teachers, but in some of their pupils who were less dependent on public opinion, young aristocrats who fretted under democratic rule, and were eager to take advantage of the disorganized state of society in order to grasp at power for themselves. Such was the Callicles of the Gorgias, such Critias and Alcibiades, both disciples of Socrates, of whom we have now to speak.

Socrates was born at Athens 470 B.C.; he was the son of Sophroniscus a sculptor, and Phaenarete a midwife. While sharing the general scepticism as to the possibility of arriving at certainty in regard to the Natural Philosophy which had formed the almost exclusive subject of earlier speculation, he maintained, in opposition to most of the popular teachers of his time, the certainty of moral distinctions, and laid down a method for the discovery of error on the one side, and the establishment of objective truth on the other. The main lines of his philosophy are given in three famous sentences: (1) that of Cicero, that he brought down philosophy from heaven to earth; (2) his own assertion that he practised in regard to the soul the art (*μαιευτική*) which his mother had practised in regard to the body, bringing to birth and consciousness truths before held unconsciously; (3) Aristotle's statement that Socrates was the first to introduce inductive reasoning and general definitions. But more important than any innovation in regard to method was the immense personal influence of Socrates. His force of will, his indifference to conventionalities, his intense earnestness, both moral and intellectual, contrasting so strongly with the dilettantism of ordinary teachers, and yet combined with such universal interest and sympathy in all varieties of life and character, his warm and genial nature, his humour, his irony, his extraordinary conversational

powers, these formed a whole unique in the history of the world; and we can well believe that they acted like an electric shock on the more susceptible minds of his time. For we must remember that Socrates did not, like earlier philosophers, content himself with imparting the results of solitary meditation to a few favoured disciples: nor did he, like the Sophists, lecture to a paying audience on a set subject; but obeying, as he believed, a divine call, he mixed with men of every class wherever they were to be found, cross-questioning them as to the grounds of their beliefs, and endeavouring to awaken in them a consciousness of their ignorance and a desire for real knowledge. His own account of his call is as follows: one of his disciples was told by the Oracle at Delphi that Socrates was the wisest of men. Socrates could not conceive how this should be, as he was conscious only of ignorance; but he determined to question some of those who had the highest repute for wisdom; accordingly he went to statesmen and poets and orators, and last of all to craftsmen, but everywhere met with the same response: none really knew what were the true ends of life, but each one fancied that he knew, and most were angry when Socrates attempted to disturb their illusion of knowledge. Thus he arrived at the conclusion that what the oracle meant was that the first step to knowledge was the consciousness of ignorance, and he believed, in consequence of other divine warnings, that it was his special mission to bring men to this consciousness.

The next step on the way to knowledge was to get clear general notions, by comparing a number of specific cases in which the same general term was employed; or, according to the phraseology of ancient philosophy, to see the One (the kind or genus, the general principle, the law, the idea,) in the Many (the subordinate species or individuals, the particulars, the phenomena, the facts) and conversely to rise from the Many to the One. The process of doing this he called Dialectic, *i. e.* discourse, since it was by question and answer that he believed the proposed definition could be best tested, and the universal idea which was latent in each individual could be brought to light. Truth and right were the same for all: it was only ignorance, mistake, confusion which made them seem different to different men. And similarly it is ignorance which leads men to commit vicious actions: no one willingly does wrong, since to do right is the only way to happiness, and every man desires happiness. Thus virtue is a knowledge of the way to happiness,

and more generally, right action is reasonable action; in other words, virtue is wisdom, and each particular virtue, such as courage or temperance, wisdom in reference to particular circumstances or a particular class of objects. Self-mastery and superiority to the outward conditions of life are essential to happiness.

In regard to religion, Socrates, while often employing language suited to the popular polytheism, held that there was one supreme God who was to the universe what the soul of man was to his body, that all things were arranged and ordered by Him for good, and that man was the object of His special providence and might look for guidance from Him in oracles and otherwise. The soul was immortal, and had in it a divine element. Socrates believed that he was himself favoured beyond others in the warning sign (τὸ δαιμόνιον) which checked him whenever he was about to take an ill-judged step.

The personal enmity provoked by the use of the Socratic *elenchus*, and the more general dislike to the Socratic method as unsettling the grounds of belief and undermining authority, a dislike which showed itself in the Clouds of Aristophanes as early as 423 B.C., combined with the democratic reaction, after the overthrow of the Thirty, to bring about the execution of Socrates in the year 399 B.C. The charges on which he was condemned were that he did not believe in the Gods of the established religion, that he introduced new Gods, and that he corrupted the young: the last charge probably referring to the fact that Socrates freely pointed out the faults of the Athenian constitution, and that many of his disciples took the anti-popular side (N. D. II 18, 167).

Our authorities for the life of Socrates are the writings of his two disciples, **Xenophon** and **Plato**. The former (440—355 B.C.) was a soldier and country gentleman with a taste for literature, who endeavoured to clear his master's memory from the imputation of impiety and immorality by publishing the *Memorabilia*, a collection of his noteworthy sayings and discourses. Xenophon was banished from Athens for fighting in the Spartan ranks at Coronea. Plato is distinguished from the other disciples of Socrates as the one who represents most truly the many-sidedness of his master, completing indeed and developing what was defective in him and incorporating all that was valuable in the earlier philosophers. Before treating of him it will be convenient to speak shortly of the 'imperfect' or one-sided Socraticists.

Euclides of Megara, the founder of the Megaric and so ultimately of the Sceptic school, was chiefly attracted by the negative teaching of Socrates, and his followers are noted as the inventors of various sophisms which served them as offensive weapons against their opponents. The main positive doctrine attributed to them is that they identified the Good, which Socrates called the highest object of knowledge, with the Absolute One of Parmenides, denying the existence of Evil.

Antisthenes (N. D. I 32), the founder of the Cynic and indirectly of the Stoic school, was the caricature of the ascetic and unconventional side of Socrates. Nothing is good but virtue, nothing evil but vice. Virtue is wisdom, and the wise man is always perfectly happy because he is self-sufficient and has no wants, no ties and no weaknesses. The mass of men are fools and slaves, and the wise man is their appointed guide and physician. Acting on these principles the Cynics were the mendicant Friars of their time, abstaining from marriage and repudiating all civil claims while they professed themselves to be citizens of a world-wide community. On the subject of religion Antisthenes stated explicitly, what was doubtless implied in the teaching of Socrates, that there was only one God, who is invisible and whose worship consists in a virtuous life.

Aristippus of Cyrene (N. D. III 77), the founder of the Cyrenaic school, resembled Antisthenes in dwelling exclusively upon the practical side of his master's teaching. He interpreted the somewhat ambiguous language of Socrates about happiness in a purely eudaemonistic sense and declared that the only rule of life was to enjoy the present moment. Wisdom was essential to this, as it freed the mind from prejudice and passion. It was the boast of Aristippus no less than of Antisthenes '*mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor*'. Among the more prominent members of this school were Theodorus (N. D. I 2, 63), surnamed the Atheist, who lived towards the close of the 4th century, B.C. He objected to the doctrine of his predecessor on the ground that it did not leave sufficient scope to wisdom, since pleasure and pain are so much dependent on outward circumstances; and put forward as the chief good not the enjoyment of passing pleasure, but the maintaining of a calm and cheerful frame of mind. Euhemerus, whose religious system is referred to by Cicero (N. D. I 119), was a pupil of his. His contemporary, Hegesias, called *πεισιθάνατος* from his gloomy doctrine, considered that as life has more of pain than pleasure, the aim of the wise man should be not

to obtain pleasure, but to steel himself against pain. Thus in the end the Cyrenaic doctrine blends with the Cynic.

PLATO, the '*deus philosophorum*' (N. D. II 32), was born at Athens 428 B.C. and became a disciple of Socrates in 408 B.C. After the death of his master he left Athens and lived at Megara with Euclides. From thence he visited Cyrene, Egypt, Magna Graecia and Sicily. After nearly ten years of travelling he took up his residence again at Athens and began to lecture in the gymnasium of the Academia. He died in his eightieth year.

Building on the foundation of Socrates, he insists no less than his master on the importance of negative Dialectic, as a means of testing commonly received opinions; indeed most of his Dialogues come to no positive result, but merely serve to show the difficulties of the subject discussed and the unsatisfactory nature of the solutions hitherto proposed. As he makes Socrates the spokesman in almost all the Dialogues, it is not always easy to determine precisely where the line is to be drawn between the purely Socratic and the Platonic doctrine, but the general relation of the one to the other may be stated as follows.

In his theory of knowledge Plato unites the Socratic definition with the Heraclitean Becoming and the Eleatic Being. Agreeing with Heraclitus that all the objects of the senses are fleeting and unreal in themselves, he held that they are nevertheless participant of Being in so far as they represent to us the general terms after which they are named. Thus we can make no general assertion with regard to this or that concrete triangular thing: it is merely a passing sensation: but by abstraction we may rise from the concrete to the contemplation of the Ideal triangle, which is the object of science, and concerning which we may make universal and absolutely true predications. If we approach the Ideal from below, from the concrete particulars, it takes the form of the class, the common name, the definition, the concept, the Idea; but this is an incomplete view of it. The Ideal exists apart from, and prior to, all concrete embodiment. It is the eternal archetype of which the sensible objects are the copies. It is because the soul in its pre-existent state is already familiar with this archetype that it is capable of being reminded of it when it sees its shadow in the phenomenal existences

which make up the world of sense*. All knowledge is reminiscence. What cannot be traced back to this intuitive consciousness in the soul itself is not knowledge, but mere opinion. Dialectic is the means by which the soul is enabled to recover the lost consciousness of the Ideal. The highest Ideal, which is the foundation of all existence and all knowledge is the Ideal Good, personified as God. He, as the Creator or Demiurgus, formed the universe by imprinting the ideas on the formless chaotic Matter. The process of creation is described in the *Timaeus* under the form of a myth, Plato holding, like Parmenides, that it was not possible to arrive at more than a symbolical adumbration of physical truth. The cause and ground of creation is the goodness of God, who seeks to extend his own blessedness as widely as possible. He begins his work by constructing the soul of the world out of the two elements before him, the immutable harmonious Ideals and changing discordant Matter. This soul he infuses into the mass of matter, which thereupon crystallizes into the geometrical forms of the four elements, and assumes the shape of a perfect sphere rotating on its axis. The Kosmos thus created is divine, imperishable and infinitely beautiful. Further, each element is to have living creatures belonging to it. Those belonging to the element of fire are the Gods, both the heavenly bodies and those of whom tradition tells us. All these were fashioned by the Demiurgus himself, but the creatures belonging to the other elements, including the mortal part of man, were the work of the created gods. The immortal part of man, the reason, is of like substance with the soul of the world, and was distributed by the Demiurgus amongst the stars till the time came for each several particle to enter the body prepared for it by the created gods, where it combined with two other ingredients, the

* The reader will remember the magnificent ode in which Wordsworth has embodied Plato's sublime conception. The fact which underlies it was well illustrated by the late Prof. Sedgwick, commenting on Locke's saying that "the mind previous to experience is a sheet of white paper" (the old *rasa tabula*), "Naked he comes from his mother's womb, endowed with limbs and senses indeed, well fitted to the material world, yet powerless from want of use: and as for knowledge, his soul is one unvaried blank; yet has this blank been already touched by a celestial hand, and when plunged in the colours which surround it, it takes not its tinge from accident, but design, and comes forth covered with a glorious pattern."—*Discourse* p. 53. The Common-sense Philosophy of the Scotch and the *à priori* judgments of Kant are other forms of the same doctrine.

appetitive (τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν) and the spirited (τὸ θυμοειδές) which it had to bring into subjection. If it succeeded, it returned to its star on the death of the body; if it failed, it was destined to undergo various transmigrations until its victory was complete. In all these physical speculations Plato was much influenced by the Pythagoreans.

We have now to speak of his ethical doctrines, which were based upon the psychological views mentioned above. The soul is on a small scale what the State or city is on a large scale: it is a constitution which is in its right condition when its parts work harmoniously together, when the governing reason is warmly supported by its auxiliary the heart, and promptly and loyally obeyed by the appetites. Thus perfect virtue arises when wisdom, courage and temperance are bound together by justice. The highest good is the being made like to God; and this is effected by that yearning after the Ideal which we know by the name of Love (N. D. I 18—24, 30 *al.*).

Aristotle (*longe omnibus—Platonem semper excipio—praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Tusc.* I 22) was born at Stagira, a Greek colony in Thrace, in the year 385 B.C. He came to Athens in his 17th year and studied under Plato for twenty years. In 343 B.C. he was invited by Philip, King of Macedon, to superintend the education of his son Alexander, then a boy of 13. When Alexander set out on his Persian expedition Aristotle returned to Athens and taught in the Lyceum. As he lectured while walking, his disciples were called Peripatetics. On the death of Alexander, Aristotle left Athens to escape from a charge of impiety, and settled at Chalcis in Euboea, where he died 322 B.C.

Aristotle's philosophy may be roughly described as Plato put into prose and worked out in detail. The vague mysticism, the high poetic imagination, of the master was altogether alien to the scholar, but the main lines of the two systems are the same. Plato's Dialectic method was developed by Aristotle into the strict technical science of Logic: Plato's Ideas were shorn of their separate supra-mundane existence and became the first of the four famous Causes of Aristotle, the formal, the material, the efficient, the final, which are really four kinds of antecedent conditions required for the existence of each thing. For instance, in order to the production of a marble statue by Phidias there is needed (1) the pre-

existence in his own mind of the ideal form which is subsequently impressed upon the stone; (2) the existence of the stone; (3) the process of carving; (4) the motive which induced the sculptor to make the statue, as for instance the desire to do honour to the God whose statue it is. But the opposition of form and matter is not confined to such simple cases—it covers the whole range of existence from the First Matter, which is mere potentiality of being at the one extreme, to the First Form which is pure immaterial actuality, the Divine Being, at the other extreme. The intermediate links in the chain are matter or form according as they are viewed from above or below, as marble for instance is form in reference to stone generally, matter in reference to statue; vitality is form in reference to the living body, matter in reference to rationality. God the First Form, is also the First Mover, the cause of the upward striving of the universe, of the development of each thing from the potential into the actual; and this not by any act of creation, for He remains ever unmoved in His own eternity, but by the natural tendency which all things have towards Him as the absolutely Good, the object and end of all effort, of all desire. The universe itself is eternal, a perfect sphere, the circumference of which is composed of the purest element, ether, and is carried round in circular motion by the immediate influence of the Deity. In it are the fixed stars, themselves divine. The lower planetary spheres have a less perfect movement and are under the guidance of subordinate divinities. Furthest removed from the First Mover comes the earth which is fixed in the centre, and composed of the four inferior elements. Still it exhibits a constant progressive movement from inorganic into organic, from plant into animal, from life which is nutritive and sensitive only into life which is locomotive and finally rational in man. The human soul is a microcosm uniting in itself all the faculties of the lower orders of animated existence, and possessing besides, the divine and immortal faculty of reason. As each thing attains its end by fulfilling the work for which it is designed by nature, so man achieves happiness by the unobstructed exercise of his special endowment, a rational and virtuous activity. Pleasure is the natural accompaniment of such an activity. Virtue, which may be described as perfected nature, belongs potentially to man's nature, but it becomes actual by the repetition of acts in accordance with reason. It is subdivided into intellectual and moral, according as it is a habit of the purely rational part of the soul, or as it is

a habit of the emotional part which is capable of being influenced by reason, but not itself rational. Every natural impulse is the potential basis of a particular virtue which may be developed by repeated actions freely performed in accordance with the law of reason so as to avoid either excess or defect. Since man is by nature gregarious, his perfection is only attainable in society, and ethical science is thus subordinate to political science (N. D. I 33, II 42, 44, 95, *al.*).

The later Peripatetics are of no great importance. Cicero mentions in the N. D. Aristotle's immediate follower Theophrastus (N. D. I 35), whose treatise on Friendship is copied in the *Laelius;* and Strato (N. D. I 35), who succeeded Theophrastus as head of the school in the year 288 B.C. Critolaus was one of the three philosophers who were sent by the Athenians as ambassadors to Rome in the year 155 B.C., and whose coming first introduced the Romans to the new world of philosophy. Cratippus presided over the school during the lifetime of Cicero, who sent young Marcus to Athens to attend his lectures.

To return now to the Academy, this is divided into three schools, the Older, the Middle and the New Academy*. To the first belong the names of Speusippus (I 32), Xenocrates (I 34) and Polemo, who successively presided over the school between 347 and 270 B.C., as well as those of Heraclides of Pontus (I 34), Crantor and Crates. They appear to have modified the Platonic doctrines mainly by the admixture of Pythagorean elements. Crantor's writings were used by Cicero for his *Consolatio* and *Tusculan Disputations.* The chief expounders of the Middle Academy were its founder **Arcesilaus** 315—241 B.C. (I 11, 70), **Carneades** of Cyrene 214—129 B.C. (I 4, II 65, III 44), one of the Athenian ambassadors to Rome in 155 B.C., and **Clitomachus** of Carthage, his successor in the presidency. They neglected the positive doctrine of Plato, and employed themselves mainly in a negative polemic against the dogmatism of the Stoics, professing to follow the example of Socrates, though

* Cicero only recognized the Old and the New Academy, the latter corresponding to what is above called the Middle Academy, but including Philo. Antiochus himself claimed to be a true representative of the Old Academy. Later writers made five Academic schools, the 2nd founded by Arcesilas, the 3rd by Carneades, the 4th by Philo, the 5th by Antiochus.

they thought that even he had approached too near to dogmatism in saying that he *knew* that he knew nothing. Probable opinion was the furthest point in the direction of knowledge to which man could attain. The Academic argument put into the mouth of Cotta in the 3rd book of the N. D. is mainly derived from Clitomachus, the literary exponent of the views of his master Carneades, who is said to have never written anything himself. The New Academy commences with **Philo** (N. D. I 59, 113), a pupil of Clitomachus and one of Cicero's teachers. In it we see a return to dogmatism combined with an eclectic tendency which showed itself most strongly in Philo's pupil **Antiochus** (N. D. I 6, 16), who endeavoured to reform the Academy by uniting Stoic and Peripatetic doctrines with the original Platonism. Cicero studied under him and used some of his writings for the *De Finibus*. Brutus, to whom the N. D. is addressed, was one of the most distinguished adherents of this stoicized Academy.

We turn now to the two most important developments of post-Aristotelian philosophy, Stoicism and Epicureanism. To understand them it is necessary to look for a moment at the changes which had been brought about by the conquests of Alexander. While Greece proper lost its national life, the Greek language and Greek civilization spread throughout the world, and the Greeks in their turn became familiarized with Oriental thought and religion. Thus the two main supports of the authoritative tradition by which practical life had hitherto been regulated, the law of the State and the old religion of Greece, were shaken from their foundations. The need which was most strongly felt by the best minds was to find some substitute for these, some principle of conduct which should enable a man to retain his self-respect under the rule of brute force to which all were subject. It must be something which would enable him to stand alone, to defy the oppressor, to rise superior to circumstances. Such a principle the Stoics boasted to have found. **Zeno** (N. D. I 36 *al.*), the founder of the school, was a native of Citium in Cyprus. He came to Athens about 320 B.C. and attended the lectures of Crates the Cynic and afterwards of Stilpo the Megarian and of some of the Academics, and began to teach in the στοά ποικίλη about 308 B.C. He was succeeded by **Cleanthes** of Assos in Asia Minor about 260 B.C. (N. D. I 37, II 13, 24, 40, III 63). Among his other pupils were Aristo of Chius (N. D. I 37), Herillus of

Carthage, Persaeus, who like his master was a native of Citium (N. D. I 38), Aratus of Soli in Cilicia, the author of two astronomical poems translated by Cicero (N. D. II 104—115). Cleanthes was succeeded by **Chrysippus** of Soli (b. 280, d. 206), who developed and systematized the Stoic philosophy (N. D. I 39 *al.*). Next came Zeno of Tarsus, and Diogenes of Babylon, one of the three ambassadors to Rome in 155 B.C. From this time forward Stoicism begins to show a softened and eclectic tendency, as we may see in **Panaetius** of Rhodes (180—111 B.C.), the friend of Scipio and Laelius, whose work περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος formed the basis of the *De Officiis* (N. D. II § 118), and also in his pupil **Posidonius** of Apamea in Syria, who was one of Cicero's instructors (N. D. I 7 & 123, II 88), and from whom much of the Stoic argumentation in the N. D. is probably derived.

The end of philosophy with the Stoics was purely practical. Philosophy is identical with virtue. But since virtue consists in bringing the actions into harmony with the general order of the world, it is essential to know what this order is, and thus we arrive at the famous triple division of philosophy into *physics*, including cosmology and theology, which explains the nature and laws of the universe; *logic*, which ensures us against deception and supplies the method for attaining to true knowledge; *ethics*, which draws the conclusion for practical life. The chief point of interest in the Logic of the Stoics is their theory as to the *criterion*. They considered the soul to resemble a sheet of blank paper on which impressions (φαντασίαι) were produced through the senses. The concept (ἔννοια) was produced from the impressions by generalization, which might be either spontaneous and unconscious, giving rise to common ideas or natural anticipations (κοιναὶ ἔννοιαι, ἔμφυτοι προλήψεις), or it might be conscious and methodical, giving rise to artificial concepts. In entire opposition to Plato they held that the individual object alone had real existence; the universal, the general term, existed only in the mind as subjective thought. The truth or falsehood of these impressions and conceptions depended on their possession of τὸ καταληπτικόν, the power of carrying conviction. An impression which was not merely assented to, but forced itself irresistibly on the mind, was a καταληπτικὴ φαντασία, a perception that has a firm grasp of reality. The same irresistible evidence attaches to a πρόληψις, but artificial concepts required to have their truth proved by being connected with one or other of these criteria.

The *physical* theory of the Stoics is a *pantheistic materialism*. The only real existences are such as can act and be acted upon, and these are bodies, for like can only act on like. But these bodies are not moved simply by mechanical laws, as Democritus supposed. The whole universe is an embodied spiritual force, of which we may call one part passive, one part active, but all is alike material. The active portion is soul, a fiery ether pervading the whole, but having its principal seat in the heaven which encompasses it on every side; the passive portion consists mainly of the inferior elements, water and earth. These latter proceed from the former and are periodically reabsorbed into it in the world-conflagration. The universe itself, as a perfect living creature, is rightly called God, but the name is more particularly given to the soul of the universe, who is also known by many descriptive appellations, Rational or Artistic Fire (*πῦρ νοερόν, πῦρ τεχνικόν*), All-penetrating Air, Spirit, Reason, Nature, Providence, Destiny, Law, Necessity, the Ruling Principle (*τὸ ἡγεμονικόν*), and, with reference to his creative and 'informing' power, the Generative Reason (*λόγος σπερματικός*). The gods of the popular religion represented different activities of the one true Deity. The human soul is an emanation from Him. Although it outlives the body, it will only retain its individual existence till the next conflagration, and that only in the case of the wise. The stars being made of pure fire are divine.

In all this we see the influence of Heraclitus, who was much quoted by the Stoics, though the distinction of the active and passive elements in the universe has been with some probability referred back to the Aristotelian distinction between Form and Matter. They agreed with Aristotle also in holding the unity, finiteness and sphericity of the world, but, unlike him, considered that there was an unlimited void beyond it. That which was peculiarly Stoical was the strong moral colouring which they gave to their materialistic system. The all-pervading fire was at the same time the all-seeing Providence who created and governed all things for the best ends, and makes each several existence, each several fact, conspire together for the good of the whole. It is the privilege of man to be able knowingly and willingly to act as a rational part of the rational whole, instead of yielding himself up to irrational and selfish impulse: but however he acts, he must perforce carry out the divine purpose, as Cleanthes says in his noble hymn:

ἄγου δέ μ' ὦ Ζεῦ, καὶ σύ γ' ἡ Πεπρωμένη,
ὅποι ποθ' ὑμῖν εἰμὶ διατεταγμένος·
ὡς ἕψομαί γ' ἄοκνος· ἢν δὲ μὴ θέλω,
κακὸς γενόμενος, οὐδὲν ἧττον ἕψομαι.

From this it follows that the *summum bonum* is to live according to nature and it is through virtue or wisdom that we are enabled to do this. One who thus lives is αὐταρκής, in need of nothing. External good, external evil are matters of indifference; they only provide the field in which virtue is to exercise itself. Pleasure is a natural concomitant of activity, but is not a natural end: not even if we count as pleasure that high delight which belongs to virtuous activity, for pleasure regarded in itself has a tendency to lead man away from the true end, viz. acting not for self, but for the whole. Man's reason being a part of the reason of the universe reveals to him the divine law. As the emotions are liable to confuse or to disobey reason, it is the part of the wise, *i. e.* of the virtuous, man to uproot them altogether. Wisdom is not only *speculative*, judging what is in accordance with nature or the divine law, but *practical*, strongly willing what is thus determined to be right. We may distinguish different virtues in thought, but in fact no virtue can exist apart. He who has a right judgment and right intention is perfectly virtuous, he who is without right judgment and intention is perfectly vicious. There is no mean. The wise man is perfectly happy, the fool perfectly miserable: all the actions of the former are wise and good; all the actions of the latter foolish and bad. There may be a progress towards wisdom, but, until the actual moment of conversion, even those who are advancing (οἱ προκόπτοντες) must still be classed among the fools. Thus we have the strange union of a highly ideal ethics with a materialistic philosophy. But it was impossible to maintain this uncompromising idealism in practice. The later Stoics found themselves compelled to admit that apart from virtue and vice, the absolute good and evil, there were preferences to be made among things indifferent, from which it followed that besides perfectly virtuous actions (κατορθώματα) there was a subordinate class of appropriate actions (καθήκοντα). In the same way, since they were compelled to allow that their perfectly wise man, whom they vaunted to be equal to Zeus, had never existed, they found it necessary to allow a positive value to προκοπή, progress towards wisdom, and to self-control, as contrasted with absolute apathy.

One other characteristic doctrine of the Stoics may be mentioned

here. It will have been noticed that many representatives of the school were not of Greek birth, but only connected with Greece by the Macedonian conquests. It was easy to rise from this fact to the higher doctrine which flowed naturally from their first principle, the doctrine namely that all men were members of one state, that the world is the common City of Gods and men, that all men are brethren as having the same Divine Father.

Epicureanism may be roughly described as a combination of the physics of Democritus with the ethics of Aristippus. Epicurus (341—270 B.C.) was an Athenian, born in Samos, where he is said to have received instruction in the doctrines of Plato and Democritus (N. D. I 72 & 93). He founded his school at Athens about 306 B.C., teaching in his own 'Garden,' which became not less famous than the Stoic 'Porch'. Among his most distinguished disciples were Metrodorus (N. D. I 86, 113) and others mentioned N. D. I 93. Cicero mentions among his own contemporaries Phaedrus, Zeno of Sidon (N. D. I 59, 93) and Philodemus of Gadara: and his account of the Epicurean doctrines is probably borrowed from these, especially from the last. Epicureanism had great success among the Romans; but, with the exception of the poet Lucretius, none of the Latin expounders of the system seem to have been of any importance. Cicero speaks with great contempt of Amafinius and Rabirius (cf. Tusc. II 7, and Zeller on the Epicureans, ch. 15).

The end of the Epicurean philosophy was even more exclusively practical than that of the Stoics. Logic (called by Epicurus 'Canonic', as giving the 'canon' or test of truth) and physics, were merely subordinate to ethics, the art of attaining happiness. Knowledge in itself is of no value or interest. In fact it has a tendency to corrupt and distort our natural judgment and feeling: and thus Epicurus prided himself on being mainly self-taught (N. D. I 72). Truth is based on the senses: our sensations are always to be trusted: error comes in when we begin to interpret them. Repeated sensations produce a permanent image or general notion (πρόληψις, so called because it exists in the mind as an anticipation of the name which would be unmeaning if it could not be referred to a known type). These general notions also are to be trusted as a natural and spontaneous growth. But opinions (ὑπολήψεις) about these may be either true or false; true, if testified to by the sensation, or, supposing such direct evidence unattainable, if there is no contrary sensation; false,

in all other cases. Epicurus himself does not seem to have carried his logical investigations further than this.

The only reason for studying physics was to free the soul from superstitious fears, and with this view to prove that the constitution of the universe might be explained from mechanical causes. The two main principles asserted by Epicurus were that nothing could be produced out of nothing, and that what exists cannot become non-existent. From these principles he deduced the truth of the atomic system, differing however from Democritus in one important point, viz. in his explanation of the manner in which the atoms were brought together. Democritus had asserted that the heavier atoms overtook the lighter in their downward course, and thus initiated the collision which finally resulted in a general vortical movement. Epicurus retaining the same crude view of 'up' and 'down' held that each atom moved with equal speed and that they could only meet by the inherent self-movement of the atoms, which enabled them to swerve from the rigid vertical line, and he found a confirmation of this indeterminate movement of the atoms in the free will of man. In other respects there is little difference between the physical views of Democritus and Epicurus. Both held that there were innumerable worlds continually coming into being and passing out of being in the infinitude of space. As to subordinate arrangements Epicurus thought it unnecessary and indeed impossible to assign any one theory as certain. It was enough if we could imagine theories which were not palpably inadmissible, and which enabled us to dispense with any supernatural cause. Nor was it at all necessary to suppose that the same phenomenon, e. g. sunrise, always proceeded from the same cause. The existence of the present race of animals was explained, as it had been by Empedocles, on a rude Darwinian hypothesis. Out of the innumerable combinations of atoms which had been tried throughout the infinite ages of the past, those only survived which were found to be suited to their environment. The eye was not made to see with, but being made by the fortuitous concourse of atoms it was found on trial to have the property of seeing. But though denying in the strongest terms any creative or governing Reason, Epicurus did not object to Gods who did not interfere with the world or with man. On the contrary he held that the universality of the belief in Gods proved that such belief was based upon a primary notion, a real πρόληψις, though it had been corrupted by the admixture of idle imaginations, ὑπολήψεις.

And he pleased himself with the thought that he might find in the Gods a pattern of the true philosophic life. Perfect happiness, immortality and human shape were of the essence of this πρόληψις. Hence he inferred that they must be composed of the finest atoms and enjoy eternal repose in the vacant spaces between the worlds, undisturbed by those labours of sustaining and superintending the universe which were ascribed to them by other schools, as well as by the popular religion (N. D. I 43—56). Such Gods were worthy of the worship and the imitation of the philosophers. On the nature of the soul and the manner in which it receives its impressions by images from without, Epicurus follows Democritus.

While the ethical doctrines of Epicurus are mainly the same as those of Aristippus, he differs from him in attaching more value to permanent tranquillity than to momentary gratification, and also in preferring mental pleasures to bodily, as stronger and more enduring. Virtue is desirable as the means to attain pleasure. The wise man, i. e. the virtuous man, is happy because he is free from the fears of the Gods and of death, because he has learnt to moderate his passions and desires, because he knows how to estimate and compare pleasures and pains so as to secure the largest amount of the former with the least of the latter. The distinction between right and wrong rests merely on utility and has nothing mysterious about it. One chief means of attaining pleasure is the society of friends. To enjoy this we should cultivate the feelings of kindness and benevolence.

The four last mentioned schools, i. e. the Academy, the Lyceum, the Porch and the Garden were, and had long been, the only recognized schools at the time when Cicero was growing up to manhood. Cicero was personally acquainted with the most distinguished living representatives of each. In his 19th year, B.C. 88, he had studied under Phaedrus the Epicurean and Philo the Academic at Rome; in his 28th year, B.C. 79, he attended the lectures of the Epicureans Phaedrus and Zeno, as well as of Antiochus, the eclectic Academic, at Athens, and in the following year those of Posidonius, the eclectic Stoic, at Rhodes. Diodotus the Stoic was for many years the honoured inmate of his house. He had also a high esteem for the Peripatetic Cratippus, whom he selected as the tutor for his son at, what we may call, the University of Athens. Nor did he only attend lectures: his letters show that he was a great reader of philosophical books, and he left behind him translations or adaptations of various dialogues

and treatises of Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Crantor, Carneades, Panaetius, Antiochus, Posidonius, and others. In a word he was confessed to be by far the most learned and accomplished of the philosophical amateurs of his time. As to the nature of his own views, we shall be better able to form a judgment, if we look first at the man and his position. Cicero was much more of a modern Italian than of an ancient Roman. A *novus homo*, sprung from the Volscian *municipium* of Arpinum, he had none of that proud, self-centred hardness and toughness of character which marked the Senator of Rome. Nature had gifted him with the sensitive, idealistic temperament of the artist and the orator, and this had been trained to its highest pitch by the excellent education he had received. If he had been less open to ideas, less many-sided, less sympathetic, less conscientious, in a word, if he had been less human, he would have been a worse man, he would have exercised a less potent influence on the future of Western civilization, but he would have been a stronger and more consistent politician, more respected no doubt by the blood-and-iron school of his own day, as of ours. While his imagination pictured to him the glories of old Rome, and inflamed him with the ambition of himself acting a Roman part, as in the matter of Catiline, and in his judgment of Caesar, and while therefore he on the whole espoused the cause of the Senate, as representing the historic greatness of Rome, yet he is never fully convinced in his own mind, never satisfied either with himself or with the party or the persons with whom he is most closely allied. And this indecision of his political views is reflected in his philosophy. Epicureanism indeed he condemns, as heartily as he condemns Clodius or Antony: its want of idealism, its prosaic regard for matter of fact, or rather its exclusive regard for the lower fact to the neglect of the higher, its aversion to public life, above all perhaps its contempt for literature as such, were odious in his eyes. But neither is its rival quite to his taste. While attracted by the lofty tone of its moral and religious teaching, he is repelled by its dogmatism, its extravagance and its technicalities. Of the two remaining schools, the Peripatetic had forgotten the more distinctive portion of the teaching of its founder, until his writings were re-edited by Andronicus of Rhodes (who strangely enough is never mentioned by Cicero, though he must have been lecturing in Rome about the time of his consulship), and it had dwindled accordingly into a colourless doctrine of common sense, of which Cicero speaks with respect indeed, but without

enthusiasm. The Academy on the other hand was endeared to him as being lineally descended from Plato, for whose sublime idealism and consummate beauty of style he cherished an admiration little short of idolatry, and also as being the least dogmatic of systems, and the most helpful to the orator from the importance it attached to the use of negative dialectic. But while Cicero defended the Academic doctrine of Agnosticism in regard to speculative questions of metaphysics, while he held it impossible to give any demonstrative proof either of the immortality of the soul or of the existence of God, he refused, both on the ground of sentiment and of policy to extend his scepticism to practical questions of morality and religion. He held in common with the Stoics that the universal instinct of mankind must be regarded as testifying to a universal truth; and, in common with Scaevola and the elder generation of Roman statesmen, that it was the duty of a good citizen to accept the tenets of the national religion except in so far as they might be inconsistent with the plain rules of morality. Thus the conclusion of his argument on the nature of the Gods may be considered to point the way, vaguely indeed and hesitatingly, to the mysticism of later times, when the human mind wearied out with its fruitless search after truth, abjured reason for faith, and surrendered itself blindly either to the traditions of priests or to the inward vision of the Neo-Platonists.

§ 2. ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

A. Introduction Ch. I. § 1—Ch. VII § 17.

B. Epicurean Argument Ch. VIII § 18—Ch. XX § 56.

C. Academic Criticism of Epicurean Theology Ch. XXI § 57—Ch XLIV § 124.

Aa. Importance and difficulty of the subject, variety of opinions, some asserting the existence of the Gods, some doubting, some denying it. Those who believe in their existence differ as to their nature; the Epicureans denying that they pay any regard to human affairs, the Stoics affirming that the universe is ordered by them for the good of man, while the Academy holds that man has no right to dogmatize, and confines itself to the criticism of other schools. 1—5.

Ab. C.'s defence against his critics. He had always been a student of philosophy, but had only lately begun to write upon it, partly by way of useful employment in his enforced absence from public life, partly as a solace under his heavy loss. His manner of expounding the different tenets of each school without stating his own opinion was intentionally adopted to provoke thought. The Academic school to which he belonged was unfairly branded as sceptical. It simply maintained the doctrine of probability in opposition to Stoic dogmatism. III 5—V 12.

Ac. Preamble to the dialogue itself. In order that the reader may be enabled to form his own judgment, C. reports a conversation held at the house of Cotta in which the Epicureans were represented by Velleius, the Stoics by Balbus, the Academics by Cotta, Cicero forming the audience. VI 13—17.

Ba. Epicurean polemic against the orthodox theology of Plato and the Stoics, with their beliefs in a Creator, a mundane God, and a superintending Providence. VIII 18—X 24.

Bb. Historical Section.

i. Epicurean criticism of the theological tenets of twenty seven philosophers from Thales to Diogenes of Babylon. X 25—XV 41.

ii. Epicurean criticism of the popular belief, as seen in the writings of the poets or in Oriental religions. XVI 42, 43.

Bc. Epicurean exposition. Universal consent is a sufficient proof of the existence, blessedness, and immortality of the Gods. Such Gods must be free from care and passion, and are to be regarded with reverence, but without fear. Experience and reason both assure us that they are formed like men, but their bodies are of far finer texture than ours, and are perceptible to the mind alone, not to the bodily senses. That they are immortal is farther shown by the law of equilibrium, which provides that what is deficient in one place is compensated for in another. Thus the destructive forces which prevail in this mortal region are balanced by conservative forces elsewhere. To believe in a divine Creator and Governor of the world is to believe in a God who is full of care and trouble himself, and who causes pain to others, and is therefore an object of superstitious fear. The God of Epicurus passes his time in tranquil contemplation, while worlds are made and unmade by the fortuitous movements of innumerable atoms throughout the infinity of space. XVI 43—XX 56.

Ca. Cotta commences his reply with an expression of his belief in the existence of the Gods, but holds it impossible to arrive at any certainty with regard to the divine nature. xxi 57—xxii 61.

Cb. Weakness of the argument derived from universal consent. Negatively, such consent is unproved: positively, many have held a contrary opinion. xxiii 62—64.

Cc. The atomic doctrine is opposed to science. If it were true it would be inconsistent with the belief in the immortality of the Gods. When Epicurus, by way of evading the difficulty, speaks of quasi-corporeal Gods, he becomes unintelligible. xxiii 65—xxvii 75.

Cd. Weakness of the argument in favour of anthropomorphism. If the Gods present themselves to our eyes in human form only, that is because our ancestors, whether from superstition or policy, established that belief among us; elsewhere the case is different. If that form seems to men the most beautiful, that is merely the prejudice of race. If it is said that experience shows rationality to be confined to that form, on the same ground we might attribute all the properties of man to the Gods; but reason shows the danger of arguing from our limited experience, and it shows also that a body which is suitable for man is unsuitable for such a being as God is supposed to be. xxvii 76—xxxvii 102.

Ce. Even if we grant that there are such images as Epicurus describes, what ground have we for thinking that there is any reality corresponding to them? or, in any case, for supposing that they reveal to us a blessed and immortal being? Immortality you think proved by your doctrine of equilibrium, but the same doctrine would prove the immortality of men. And how can beings be happy who are without activity and therefore without virtue? As to pleasures of sense they are worse off than men. All that can be predicated of them is absence of pain, yet even this is impossible since they must be in constant fear of dissolution from the influx and efflux of atoms. xxxvii 103—xli 114.

Cf. The Epicurean principles, if accepted, are fatal to religion. What inducement is there to worship beings without activity and without benevolence? Epicurus' profession of piety was merely a blind to deceive the multitude. xli 115—xliv 124.

§ 3. DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

The Dialogue is represented as taking place on occasion of the *Feriae Latinae* at the house of C. Aurelius Cotta. The year of its supposed occurrence has to be determined from the following data supplied by the Dialogue. Cotta and Cicero are both residing at home; the former is Pontifex but not consul, the latter, in spite of his youth, is treated as an authority in philosophical questions, and allusion is made to his Athenian experience, which is however assigned to Cotta. The facts of Cotta's life may be briefly summed up. He was born 124 B.C. and like his brothers Marcus and Lucius (who so warmly espoused the cause of C. against Catiline and Clodius) took an active part in the politics of his time. He belonged 'to that wise and far-seeing party in the Senate, which aimed at checking the corrupt and oppressive rule of the jury-courts of *equites*, and at breaking the power of the city rabble by giving the franchise to the Italian yeomen' (Wilkins *De Oratore* p. 5). After the murder of their leader Drusus in 91 B.C. (*N. D.* III 80), Cotta with many others of the party was driven into exile under the law of Q. Varius (*N.D.* III 81), by which all who had encouraged the insurrection of the Italian allies were declared guilty of treason. He remained in exile throughout the Social War, and only returned home when order had been restored by Sulla in 82 B.C. Shortly afterwards he became a member of the college of *pontifices* and in the year 75 B.C. was elected consul. During his year of office he restored to the tribunes some of the privileges which Sulla had taken from them. On ceasing to be consul he was appointed to the province of Gallia, where he gained some unimportant successes for which a triumph was decreed to him, but he died of the effects of an old wound before he was able to enjoy it. He appears in company with P. Sulpicius Rufus as one of the younger interlocutors in the *De Oratore;* and his quiet persuasive style of reasoning is contrasted with the passionate energy of the latter in the *Brutus* § 201 foll. In the 3rd book of the *De Oratore* Cotta is said to have devoted himself to the study of the Academic system of philosophy as a part of the training of an orator, in consequence of a speech of Crassus there recorded, see § 145 *numquam conquiescam ante quam illorum ancipites vias rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi*

percepero. One of his most famous speeches was that in defence of his uncle Rutilius alluded to in *N.D.* III 80.

To allow of Cotta's being pontifex and not consul, the time of the Dialogue must be laid between 82 and 75 B.C.; and as Cicero was studying at Athens in 79 and 78 and did not return to Rome till 77 B.C., we narrow the possible limits to the interval between 77 and 75, when Cicero was about 30 years of age and Cotta about 48.

Little is known of C. Velleius, the spokesman of the Epicureans, beyond the fact that he was born at Lanuvium (*N.D.* I 82), was a friend of the orator Crassus (see note on I 58) and held the office of Tribune in the year 90 B.C. He is called *rudis dicendi* (*Or.* III 78), and is described as holding the first place among the Romans of his sect (*N.D.* I 15). In the *De Finibus* L. Manlius Torquatus is the Epicurean disputant.

Of Q. Lucilius Balbus, the spokesman of the Stoics, we know even less. He was an interlocutor in the lost dialogue entitled Hortensius and is praised as not inferior to the most distinguished Stoics of Greece. In the *De Finibus* the Stoics are represented by Cato, in the *De Divinatione* by Q. Cicero.

In this dialogue as in the *De Republica* and *De Oratore* Cicero himself merely appears as a κωφὸν πρόσωπον: see my note on I 34 *s.v. Heraclides.*

The dialogue is dedicated to M. Junius Brutus, the conspirator, who had been carefully trained in philosophy by his maternal uncle Cato, and had embraced with ardour the Stoico-Academic doctrines of Antiochus. It is a tribute not less to the weight of character, than to the philosophical attainments of Brutus, that Cicero, twenty one years his senior, dedicated to him four of his treatises besides the *Natura Deorum*, viz. the *Orator*, *Paradoxa*, *De Finibus* and *Tusculanae Disputationes*, and has also introduced him as an interlocutor in the dialogue *de claris oratoribus* which is called after him. It appears from the *De Finibus* that Brutus had previously addressed a treatise *De Virtute* to Cicero cf. I 8; *quem timeam lectorem, cum ad te ne Graecis quidem cedentem in philosophia audeam scribere? Quamquam a te ipso id quidem facio provocatus gratissimo mihi libro, quem ad me de virtute misisti.* Quintilian speaks in high terms of the merits of the philosophical writings of Brutus X 1 § 123 *sufficit ponderi rerum: scias eum sentire quae dicit,* with which may be compared Caesar's judgment of the man, *magni refert hic quid velit; sed quicquid volet,*

valde volet (*Att.* XIV 1). It is not to be wondered at that Cicero found such a personality to be rather oppressive at times. In a letter to Atticus VI 1 § 7 he complains that Brutus *etiam cum rogat aliquid, contumaciter, arroganter, ἀκοινωνήτως solet scribere.* A list of his works is given in Orelli's *Onomasticon.*

§ 4. ON THE SOURCES OF THE FIRST BOOK OF THE DE NATURA DEORUM[1].

IT is now generally recognized that Cicero's philosophical treatises are not to be regarded as original works, but are, as he himself calls them, 'adaptations from the Greek'; *ἀπόγραφα sunt, minore labore fiunt; verba tantum affero quibus abundo, Att.* XII 52. Hence it has been the endeavour of later editors to identify the writers from whom Cicero has borrowed in each case; and careful monographs have been written on the *fontes* of different treatises, as of the *Tusculans* by Heine 1863, and Zietzschmann 1868; of the *De Divinatione* by Schiche 1875, and by Hartfelder 1878; and K. F. Hermann (*De interpretatione Timaei*, Gott. 1842,) has given reasons for believing that the translation of the *Timaeus* was intended to be incorporated in a larger work treating of the origin of the world. Not of course that Cicero was always equally dependent upon his authorities. He naturally moves with more freedom when he is treating of moral and social questions, as in the *De Officiis*, than when he touches on abstruse points of metaphysics, as in the *Academica* or *De Finibus.* We should therefore be justified in supposing with regard to our present treatise, that Cicero had not himself read all the different books referred to in §§ 25—43, probably also that he had not read the Epicurean books referred to in §§ 43, 45, 49; even if this *a priori* conclusion had not been confirmed by the fortunate discovery, among the Herculanean MSS, of a treatise which is generally held to be the original of a considerable portion of the Epicurean argument con-

[1] Compare on this subject Hirzel *Untersuchungen zu Cicero's Philosophischen Schriften* pp. 4—45, Schwencke in the *Jahrb. f. class. philol.* 1879 pp. 49—66, and Diels' *Doxographi Graeci* p. 121 foll., a work which has appeared since my own remarks were written; also Spengel *Philodemus περὶ εὐσεβείας*, Munich 1863; Sauppe *Philodemi De Pietate*, Göttingen 1864; Nauck *Ueber Philodemus περὶ εὐσεβείας* (in *Mélanges Gr. Rom.*, St Petersburgh 1864); Gomperz *Herkulanische Studien* vol. 2, Leipzig 1866.

tained in the first book of the *N. D.* I will begin with giving a short account of this treatise, proceeding then to point out the more striking resemblances between it and the present work, and will finally examine more in detail the relations of the two to each other.

In the year 1752 great curiosity was excited by the discovery of a library at Herculaneum in the house which has been called after Piso the father-in-law of Caesar[1], from the fact that 'its site agrees with Cicero's statement that the residence of the Pisos was visible from his own villa at Puteoli' (Hayter's *Report on the Herculaneum MSS*, London 1811, p. 31); and also from the fact that most of the MSS found there contained treatises by writers belonging to the Epicurean school, of which Piso was an adherent, and that many of them bore the name of Philodemus, who is known (from Cicero's speech *in Pisonem*) to have been the intimate friend and instructor of Piso. The difficulty of unrolling the charred papyri was very great, and it was not till the year 1793 that the 1st Vol. of *Herculanensia* (containing the treatise of Philodemus περὶ μουσικῆς) appeared at Naples. At the instigation of the English Ambassador, Sir W. Hamilton, the Prince of Wales undertook to supply the necessary funds for carrying on the work more actively, and also sent his librarian, the Rev. John Hayter, to assist in opening and copying the MSS; in which he succeeded so well that, in the four years from 1802 to 1806, more than 200 were unrolled. In the latter year the work had to be abandoned in consequence of the French occupation of Naples, but copies of 94 MSS, after remaining for a while at Palermo, were ultimately sent to England and presented to the Bodleian together with four unopened papyri[2]; and in

[1] Comparetti, in his paper *La Villa di Pisone in Ercolano*, Nap. 1879, maintains that two of the busts found there represent Piso and his colleague Gabinius; and certainly they agree remarkably well with Cicero's description of the pair in his speech *Pro Sext.* 18.

[2] Among the unpublished *facsimiles* at Oxford there is one of considerable interest to students of the *N.D.* It appears as No. 26 in the catalogue of Herculanean rolls given in the Preface to the Oxford *Herculanensia* Vol. I, 1824, and is there entitled Φιλοδήμου περὶ θείων. Through the kindness of the Sublibrarian, Mr Bywater, I have been enabled to examine this, and find that the real title is περὶ θεῶν, the title-page consisting of four longitudinal strips which have been wrongly pasted together, so as to make a portion of a broken letter look like an ι following θε. There are several pages which are fairly legible, but I did not in the short time at my disposal discover anything which would serve to illustrate the Epicurean argument in Cicero.

the year 1810 a volume of *Herculanensia*, edited by Drummond and Walpole, was published in London. This contained an anonymous fragment, twelve columns in length, entitled by the editors περὶ τῶν θεῶν. The fragment excited considerable interest owing to the resemblances it presented to parts of the speech of Velleius in the first book of the *N. D.*, and it was ably reviewed in the *Quarterly*[1] and *Edinburgh* during the course of the year. Hayter wrote a reply to the former in the same year, speaking of the book as Φαίδρου περὶ θεῶν. The same authorship had been already claimed for it by Mürr, in a German translation of *Philodemus* περὶ μουσικῆς (Berlin, 1806), in which he announced that among the forthcoming Herculanean publications there was a treatise entitled Φαίδρου περὶ φύσεως θεῶν, which had been made use of by Cicero for his own work on the same subject. Hayter allows that the name Philodemus would naturally suggest itself, but he says the space does not admit of reading so many letters. An improved text with notes was brought out in 1833 by Petersen at Hamburg, under the title *Phaedri Epicurei, vulgo anonymi Herculanensis, de Natura Deorum*. He uses the following arguments to show that Phaedrus must be the author. Since Cicero's chief instructors in the doctrines of Epicurus were Zeno and Phaedrus, both of whom are prominently mentioned in the *N. D.*, it is natural to suppose that he must have borrowed from one or the other. And as Phaedrus is spoken of in terms of warmer praise (see § 93) he seems the more likely of the two; besides Zeno (§ 94) is said to have attacked his own contemporaries, whereas the latest writer criticized in the speech of Velleius is Diogenes of Babylon, who died not later than 150 B.C. The strongest argument however in favour of Phaedrus is, that in a letter to Atticus (XIII 43), written about the time of the composition of the *N. D.*, Cicero asks to have his treatises περὶ θεῶν et περὶ Παλλάδος[2] sent to him; just as in XIII 8 he asks for Panaetius περὶ προνοίας, which we know to have been used by him in *N. D.* II 118, *De Divin.* I 6, 12, II 88;

[1] See n. on § 39 under *Chrysippus.*

[2] The older reading is Φαίδρου περισσῶν et Ἑλλάδος, which was supposed to refer to two books of Dicaearchus, C. having asked for other writings of his in earlier letters. It was suggested that the former treatise might be a criticism of the *Phaedrus* of Plato, which D. is known to have condemned as too ornate; while the latter was identified with the βίος Ἑλλάδος of which some fragments still remain.

and in XIII 32 for Dicaearchus, used in *Div.* I 5, 113, II 105, *Tusc.* I 21, 77.

The question of authorship was thus supposed to be settled, and for several years the fragment was generally referred to as the περὶ φύσεως of Phaedrus[1]; but in 1862 it appeared in the 2nd. vol. of the new series of *Herculanensia* published at Naples, as a portion of a much larger whole (12 columns out of 147) bearing the name Φιλοδήμου ΠΕρι εὐσεβείας of which the three capital letters alone are now legible. Whether the remainder were restored from faint traces or on conjecture merely, is not stated; the fact that the volume is found in a collection containing many writings which are undoubtedly by Philodemus, and the marked resemblance of style between those writings and the present[2] make it at all events highly probable that it is rightly attributed to him[3]. What then do we know of this Philodemus beyond the fact of his connexion with Piso? Cicero speaks of him as a man of elegance and taste, distinguished in literature no less than in philosophy, *non philosophia solum, sed etiam litteris, quod fere ceteros Epicureos neglegere dicunt, perpolitus* (*In Pis.* 70); and in the *de Finibus* II 119 Torquatus, the Epicurean speaker, mentions him as an authority to whom difficult questions may be referred. That he had studied the history of philosophy is shown by an allusion in Diog. L. x 3 to the 13th book τῆς τῶν φιλοσόφων συντάξεως written by him. Zeller states (*Stoics* tr. p. 390), that not less than 36 treatises by him have been discovered at Herculaneum[4]. He was much influenced by Zeno, whose disciple he was, see his περὶ σημείων p. 24 Gomp. ἡμῖν μὲν οὖν διαλεγόμενος ὁ Ζήνων καὶ λόγους τῶν ἀντιδοξαζόντων τοὺς ἐκκειμένους προεφέρετο καὶ τοιαύταις ἀπαντήσεσι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐχρῆτο, also p. 26, and cf. the reference to Z.'s lectures in the περὶ εὐσεβείας p. 118 Gomp. [αἱ] Ζήνωνι γενόμεναι συναγωγαὶ διασαφοῦσιν; some of his treatises are professedly based upon those of Zeno, *e.g.* Petersen p. 8, mentions one under the Latin title *De moribus ac vitiis, opus ex libro Zenonis contractum;* the Herculanean vol. VI, Naples 1839, contains another entitled περὶ τῆς τῶν θεῶν εὐστοχουμένης διαγωγῆς κατὰ Ζήνωνα; and in the preface to

[1] It had been however already claimed for Philodemus in 1818, by Blomfield on Æsch. *Ag.* l. 362, and in the Italian *Bullet. Archeolog.* for 1835 p. 46.

[2] See Sauppe p. 4, Nauck p. 589.

[3] Gomperz has stated all that is known on this point in a letter printed by Diels, *Doxographi* p. 529.

[4] Comparetti (*l. c.* p. 5) has more recently fixed the number at 26.

the Oxford *Herculanensia*, vol. I p. v, the words Ζήνωνος σχολῶν occur in the mutilated title of the Philodemian treatise numbered 1389. This is of importance in regard to the question whether the resemblances between Cicero and Philodemus are to be explained by direct copying on the part of the former, or whether both writers may not have borrowed from Zeno.

I proceed now to point out what is the nature of these resemblances, and I think it will be seen that they cannot be simply set aside by such remarks as Schömann's (Introd. p. 18) 'ähnliche Angaben und Urtheile, wie dort, kamen ohne allen Zweifel in gar manchen anderen epikureischen Schriften ebenfalls vor.' General arguments no doubt might be a part of the common Epicurean tradition, but it is most improbable that this should be the case with regard to minute points of criticism and to particular citations from the writings of opponents, some of them misinterpreted, and likely therefore to have been exposed by hostile criticism, if they were in common use. Such references are those to Xenophon's Ἀπομνημονεύματα (Phil. p. 71, *N. D.* 31); to the Φυσικός of Antisthenes (Phil. p. 72, *N. D.* 32), in support of a proposition of which we have no information from other sources; to the 3rd book of Aristotle's περὶ φιλοσοφίας (Phil. p. 72; *N. D.* 33); to Chrysippus περὶ θεῶν bk I (Phil. p. 77, *N. D.* 41), treating of the Stoic theology in general, bk II (Phil. p. 80, *N. D.* 41) containing his explanation of the mythology of Orpheus, Musaeus, Homer and Hesiod; to the περὶ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς of Diogenes of Babylon (Phil. p. 82, *N. D.* 41).

Assuming then, as we may, that there is an undoubted connexion between the two treatises, the next point is to determine its nature and extent. If we compare them broadly together, we find the Epicurean argument in the 1st book of the *N. D.* made up of three parts, (1) a preliminary polemic against the Platonic and Stoic views of the origin of the world and the nature of God (§§ 18—24); (2) a critical review of earlier philosophers from Thales to Diogenes of Babylon, followed by a brief notice of the popular mythology in Greece and elsewhere (§§ 25—43); (3) an exposition of the Epicurean theology. Similarly the Philodemian treatise, as we have it, is made up of three parts (1) a criticism of the popular mythology (pp. 5—61); (2) a criticism of older philosophers (pp. 65—89); (3) an exposition of the Epicurean theology (pp. 93—151). The resemblances noticed above belong to the second, or historical section, which we will now examine more closely. Cicero's list of philosophers is as fol-

lows[1]: (1) *Thales*, (2) *Anaximander*, (3) Anaximenes, (4) Anaxagoras, (5) *Alcmaeon*, (6) Pythagoras, (7) *Xenophanes*, (8) Parmenides, (9) *Empedocles*, (10) *Protagoras*, (11) Democritus, (12) Diogenes of Apollonia, (13) *Plato*, (14) Xenophon, (15) Antisthenes, (16) *Speusippus*, (17) Aristotle, (18) *Xenocrates*, (19) *Heraclides*, (20) Theophrastus, (21) *Strato*, (22) Zeno, (23) *Ariston*, (24) Cleanthes, (25) Persaeus, (26) Chrysippus, (27) Diogenes of Babylon. The first name which we meet with in the Philodemian fragment is Pythagoras p. 66, but there are clear allusions to Anaximenes (1) in p. 65, to Anaxagoras (2) p. 66 (see nn. on the corresponding passages in the *N. D.*): there is no reference to Alcmaeon or Xenophanes, but after Pythagoras (3) follows Parmenides (4) in p. 67, then Democritus (5) p. 69, *Heraclitus* (6) p. 70; Diogenes of Apollonia (7) p. 70; *Prodicus*, alluded to but not named, (8) p. 71, cf. p. 76; Xenophon (9) p. 71; Antisthenes (10) p. 72; Aristotle (11) p. 72; Theophrastus (12) possibly alluded to in p. 73, see n. on *N. D.* I 35; Persaeus (13) p. 75; Chrysippus (14) pp. 77—82; Diogenes of Babylon (15) p. 82; Cleanthes (16) is incidentally alluded to in p. 80, and Zeno (17) in p. 84.

Considering the very fragmentary state of the Philodemian treatise from p. 65 to 75 (i.e. till we reach Persaeus), it is remarkable that more than half of Cicero's list should be found in it almost in the same order[2]; that in both Aristippus should be omitted; lastly that both should end with Diogenes, making no mention of his successors Antipater and Panaetius, the latter of whom exercised a far greater influence over the Romans than any other Stoic[3]. It appears strange however that Heraclitus and Prodicus are not included in Cicero's list. Hirzel thinks this is because Philodemus identifies the teaching of Persaeus with that of Prodicus p. 76, and the teaching of Heraclitus with that of Chrysippus p. 81; to which Schwencke objects that Philod. gives the doctrines of Prodicus and Heraclitus by themselves in the first instance, and only mentions their agreement with

[1] The names which appears only in one list are printed in italics. Diels has facilitated the comparison of Cicero and Philodemus by printing them in parallel columns (*Doxog.* pp. 531—550).

[2] The order is sometimes hardly what we should expect, e.g. the Xenophontic Socrates comes after Plato and before Antisthenes.

[3] This is especially remarkable in a writer like Philodemus, who, as we know from the anonymous treatise published by Comparetti, Turin 1875, had touched on these later Stoics in other writings.

the Stoics in a later page, and that Cicero wrote in too great a hurry either to foresee this, or to correct what he had already written. Perhaps this is going too far. It is plain that Cicero felt the necessity for compressing very much the historical review, and a simple means of doing this was to omit repetitions. He was also about to speak of Prodicus in Cotta's reply (*N. D.* I 118), and he alludes to Heraclitus as the forerunner of the Stoics in III 35, stating that, as he chose to be unintelligible, it was useless to discuss his opinions.

So far there appears to be no improbability in Cicero's having borrowed directly from Philodemus, but it becomes more difficult to suppose this, when we compare the two writings more minutely. Thus, while both criticize Anaximenes, Ph. has nothing in common with C., but merely speaks of air as without sensation; while there is a fair agreement as to the doctrines of Anaxagoras, there is no criticism in Ph.; on Pythagoras and Democritus Ph. is too fragmentary to allow of comparison; on Parmenides there is hardly any agreement; on Diogenes they agree to a certain extent, but Ph. is much fuller; on Xenophon Ph. quotes correctly, as far as the fragment is legible, but gives no criticism, while C. is wrong throughout; on Antisthenes they agree, but Ph. has no criticism; on Aristotle there is nothing legible in Ph. beyond the actual reference; on Theophrastus Ph. has merely a reference to a treatise not mentioned by C.; on Persaeus there is substantial agreement, but Ph. is much fuller, he does not however give anything of the criticism we find in C.; between Theophrastus and Persaeus C. has some 32 lines on Strato, Zeno, and Cleanthes, to which there was probably something corresponding in pp. 73—75 of Ph., where we can trace broken allusions to the universal reason and the power that holds all things together, but the names are lost; while there is general agreement on Chrysippus (see my n. on *N. D.* I 39), Ph. is much fuller, except where C. dilates on the Stoic idea of the Divine Law; so on Diogenes of Babylon.

This slight sketch will show that, if C. has borrowed from Ph. he has used him with the utmost freedom, omitting without scruple, and, if we may weigh the evidence of the fragments according to the ordinary law of chances, one would say, adding not unfrequently from other sources. It is true that the absence of criticism after each name in Philodemus, may be explained by the fact that he reserves it all for the end (pp. 84—89). But then when we examine this later criticism, we find nothing in common between it and that

in C., as will be seen from the following summary of Ph.'s remarks. 'The Stoics in general are far more opposed to the established religion than we Epicureans; if they grant the existence of a deity, which they do not all do, they at any rate acknowledge no more than one God, while they impose on the multitude with their names and allegories. They are worse atheists, with their ethers and elements, than Diagoras, who confessed the existence and power of the Gods. By asserting that God cannot be the author of evil they do away with religious sanctions, which we retain; they call the Gods mortal, we assert their eternity. Even if they allowed punishment in word, who could fear these senseless elements? None would regard Gods incapable of motion or of sense; or pay any heed to the moral teaching of those who are in doubt whether there are Gods or what is their nature, or who plainly deny them: men might even be encouraged to sin by those who speak of endless strife among the Gods. Thus the philosophers are reducing men to the state of brutes, for they remove the check of religion and also of public opinion, which are the best helps for restraining injustice.' It is plain that there is more of serious thought and of a real interest in religion and morality here, than there is in the flippant sarcasms put into the mouth of Velleius.

We go on to the other sections of Philodemus. The first, dealing with the popular mythology, is made by C. a mere appendix to the section we have just been considering; and while it occupies some 60 pp. in Ph. it is condensed into a dozen lines by C. It will be seen from my nn. on §§ 42, 43 that most of the points touched by C. are fully treated by Ph., but there is no allusion to the Magians in the extant fragments of the latter. In the 3rd section, as far as we can judge from broken phrases (see n. on § 49 *docet eam esse vim*), Ph. seems to have treated of the divine nature in a manner not unlike C.: he speaks of the Gods as free from anger and favour and absolutely perfect and blessed, and he is equally strong against superstitious fears; but he makes religion a much more practical thing (see the passages quoted on § 44 *quod beatum esset*). Thus 'piety is productive of innocence and harmlessness (p. 95); by innocence man may imitate the blessedness of the Gods (p. 148); Epicurus honoured his parents, loved his brothers, observed all religious duties (p. 118), and charged his disciples to do the same in obedience to the laws (p. 126), but not for that reason only, but also because prayer is natural when we think of beings surpassing in power and excellence (p. 128); while

other philosophers have dissembled their views as to the immorality of parts of the popular religion, Epicurus laid down the plain rule that we must conform except where impiety is commanded (p. 120); God is friendly to the good, estranged from the bad (124); if Epicurus had been a hypocrite he would never have taken such pains in writing on the subject of religion (p. 134)'. Hirzel p. 15 foll. calls attention to the fact that certain points e.g. the *ἰσονομία* and the *quasi corpus* mentioned by C. are not referred to Epicurus by Diog. L. and may probably be considered later developments of Epicurean doctrine.

There is still the first section of Cicero to consider, which has nothing corresponding to it in the fragments of Philodemus. It is a preliminary criticism of the Platonic and Stoic theories of the origin of the world, turning chiefly on the difficulties involved in the idea of creation at any given moment. The argument is similar to that contained in Lucr. v. 110—234, and Plut. *Pl. Phil.* p. 881, but given more fully than in either. We find no allusion to it in the following sections of the *N. D.* To this is joined an argument (repeated in the later sections) against a mundane deity, as inconsistent with the divine attributes of rationality and blessedness. Such a preliminary criticism comes naturally enough to prepare the way for the positive statements of the Epicurean theology, as there was no body of belief which could be upheld against the latter, except such as was derived either from Plato or the Stoics.

When we try to determine the connexion between this and the historical section which follows, there is much to suggest the conclusion of Krische (p. 23) and Hirzel, that the latter section was inserted as an afterthought. Thus in § 36 we find *ut jam ad vestros Balbe veniam*, though the Stoics, whom Balbus represents, had been already treated of in the earlier section; similarly in regard to Plato (§ 30 compared with § 18); and the inconsistency is still more manifest in § 25, if we insert *alia* with most editors, reading *haec quidem vestra, qualia vero alia sint ab ultimo repetam* (see my notes on these passages). It is further objected that there are no subsequent allusions to the historical section either by Cotta or Balbus; but Cotta does allude to it three times, §§ 63, 91, 94, and, even if he had not done so, there would be nothing surprising in it, since Cicero, as Schwencke remarks p. 56, is not likely to have had any Greek treatise at hand in which the historical errors of the Epicureans were pointed out; and there was no occasion for Balbus to recur to an

exposition which had been already dealt with by Cotta. His allusions to the remainder of the speech of Velleius are very scanty (II 47 and 73). On the whole I think the framework of the book requires some such review of previous philosophers to justify the frequent references to the diversity of opinion on the subject of theology, e.g. in § 1 and § 13 *ponam in medio sententias philosophorum*, and then *si consenserint omnes*, in § 14 *doctissimorum hominum tanta dissensio;* in § 42 *exposui non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia*, compared with § 94; expressions which would, I think, be less appropriate, if Cicero confined himself strictly to the three schools represented by the disputants. The repetitions complained of are scarcely to be called repetitions, for they leave out the main point in the previous argument against Plato and the Stoics, viz. the question as to a creation in time; but as far as they are such, they may be explained by the haste and carelessness which characterize the whole treatise, and of which we shall see instances in the latter half of the 1st book; the special difficulty of § 25 is, I think, removed by the explanation given in my note.

There is one other point which is likely to strike the reader, and which calls for a few remarks, and that is the inferiority of the historical section to the other two. In the 1st section there is the usual Epicurean arrogance of manner, but the objections stated are in themselves of interest and importance; and so as regards the arguments of the 3rd section; but in the 2nd section we meet with little besides misrepresentation and abuse. Is this a mark of a different authority having been used, or has C. wished to give us a sample of the way in which Epicureans, such as Colotes, composed their histories of philosophy, and at the same time to illustrate the charge he has himself brought against the Epicureans, *vestra solum legitis, ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, N.D.* II 73?

What then is the general conclusion to which we are led by this comparison of the two treatises? The impression left upon my own mind is that as far as the historical section extends certainly, and possibly for the expository section also, both have copied a common original, most likely Zeno, the teacher of both Philodemus and Cicero; whom Cotta calls the spokesman (*coryphaeus*) of the school, and of whom he makes the suggestive remark, that he attended his lectures at the request of Philo the Academician, in order that he might the better understand how well the latter had succeeded in refuting him, while he also compares his style of arguing to

that of Velleius (§ 59). It would further seem that Cicero has preserved Zeno's sharp sayings, which were softened down by the gentler Philodemus, who may also have added a good deal of his own in the later section[1]. But then why does the historical review stop at the middle of the 2nd century B.C.? It seems as if we must go back a step further and trace Zeno's criticisms to Apollodorus ὁ κηποτύραννος, the predecessor of Zeno in the chair of Epicurus, who flourished towards the end of the 2nd century B.C. and is said to have written more than 400 books (Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 389).

With regard to the sources of the other two sections I do not think we are yet able to arrive at any positive conclusion. It is possible that Zeno wrote a treatise περὶ θεῶν in four books, the 1st disproving what might be considered the orthodox theology of Plato and the Stoics, the 2nd giving a history of the traditional beliefs, the 3rd a history of philosophical speculation on the same subject, the 4th containing the views of the most advanced Epicureans; but it is equally possible that Phaedrus (as suggested by the letter to Atticus) may have been the authority copied by Cicero for his first and last sections; on the other hand it is quite possible that C. may have found his treatise unsuited to his purpose.

We proceed now to inquire what is the original source of the criticism of Epicurus which is put in the mouth of Cotta. It is natural at first sight to suppose that this, as well as the criticism of the Stoical doctrines assigned to Cotta in the third book, is derived from Clitomachus, the editor of the writings of the great Academic critic, Carneades. But further consideration shows that there are many difficulties in the way of this identification. Carneades is quoted by name in bk. III 29, 41, but never in bk. I, where, on the contrary, we find Posidonius referred to as the authority from whom a part of the argument is borrowed (§ 123); and Schwencke has pointed out the strong vein of Stoicism which runs through the speech. Compare for instance the jest at the expense of the Academy in § 80, the definitions of *sanctitas* and *pietas* in § 115, the view of wisdom as a bond of union not only between man and man, but between man and God § 121, the idea of virtue as an active principle

[1] Hirzel assigns the historical section to Philodemus, as the author, and the earlier and later sections to Zeno. Schwencke would give all to Zeno (pp. 56, 57). Diels (p. 126) is inclined to make Philodemus copy from Phaedrus, which does not seem to me probable.

§ 110, the approving mention, slightly veiled it is true under an Academic form, of the Stoic doctrine of the divinity of the universe § 95, and of the teleological argument § 100. Schwencke carries the argument further than this. He notices certain marks which indicate a more or less close following of his authority on the part of Cicero, such as the introduction of quotations from Latin authors, allusions to Roman customs, to other writings of his own, &c.; and in reference to this particular section, which professes to be a reply to what has gone before, he remarks that it is very unlikely that C. could have met with an independent treatise, whether Academic or Stoic, which should just meet and refute the arguments in the Epicurean treatise used by him for the earlier sections; that precise references therefore to the preceding argument are probably additions by C.; and from this he draws the conclusion that the last part of Cotta's speech, from § 115 to the end, has undergone least manipulation and most faithfully represents the original authority; and it is precisely here that we find the largest amount of Stoic matter. Again, noticing the remarkable break after § 105, where Cicero after proposing to consider the question of the abode and manner of life of the gods in § 103, suddenly recurs to their nature, leaving the previous question altogether unanswered, he suggests that we have here a fragment of the original, which C. began to translate, but found to be unsuited to his purpose of meeting the speech of Velleius and forgot afterwards to cancel. Here again there are marked indications of a Stoic origin, as I have pointed out in my notes on the *bestiae quae igne nasci putentur*, and on *naturae accommodatum*.

There are however some arguments which need consideration in favour of the Academic origin of the section. Thus Hirzel has pointed out the close resemblance between parts of this and the sceptical argument in Sext. Emp. IX; also the inconsistency between Cotta's statement as to the superstition of Epicurus § 85, and that which is quoted from Posidonius in § 123; and lastly the anti-Stoic sentiments which we find interspersed, e.g. the repeated profession of agnosticism § 57, 66, 84, 91, 94, the contempt for the *consensus gentium* § 62, the objection to the rationalizing and allegorizing of the myths § 119. Swencke replies with considerable force that Sextus has himself borrowed from a Stoic original in such passages as IX 123 and 131; that we find the opposing views as to the sincerity of Epicurus' religious belief stated in Sext. Emp. IX 58 and

64, and may suppose both to have been similarly stated by Posidonius, though he expressed his own assent to the latter; that C.'s motive for maintaining the other view in § 85 was probably the wish to give his own experience on the subject; lastly that the anti-Stoic remarks are no more than were required in order to give the proper colouring to a speech put in the mouth of an Academic; that they occur sometimes in purely Stoic passages; that in general the Stoic writers form the store-house from which C. borrows his arguments against Epicurus, whilst he attacks the Stoics themselves with weapons forged by the Academy, as in the *De Finibus;* that in the present treatise this is foreshadowed by the language used of the Epicurean doctrines in § 3, of the Stoic in § 4; that Euhemerism is not the same as Stoicism, and that the observations about the mysteries are an interpolation of Cicero's (see my nn. on § 119). See further, as to the difference between the undoubted criticism of Carneades and that contained in this section, my note on § 92 under *habebit igitur*.

§ 5. TEXT AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

The text which I have given agrees in the main with that of the latest editor, C. F. W. Müller, Teubner, 1878, but I have endeavoured throughout to weigh the evidence, internal and external, for each reading to the best of my ability; and I have in some instances retained the reading of the MSS, where it had been altered by Müller in common with all the recent editors. Thus I have thought it unnecessary to insert a second *eadem* before *requiro* in § 21, and I have three times ejected a *non* which they had inserted, before *potest* in § 21, before *nihil* in § 93, before *pudeat* in § 111. Elsewhere I have ventured on transposition of sentences as in §§ 5, 30 and 97; and on emendations of words, as in §§ 26, 49, 71. In the critical notes my object has been to put the reader in possession of the requisite data for forming an independent judgment on the text. As a foundation I have given the more important of the readings contained in the 2nd ed. of Orelli, brought out under Baiter's supervision in 1861; but, though the MSS (ABCEP)[1] there cited supply the principal material for determining the text of the 1st book of the *N.D.*, they do not seem to me to

[1] For a description of the MSS see the note prefixed to the text.

possess such a transcendent superiority, either in point of accuracy or of age, as to make it unnecessary to weigh carefully the evidence furnished by other MSS. I have therefore thought it my duty to examine, as far as was in my power to do so, all evidence which could throw a light on the condition of the text up to the end of the 15th century. Thus, besides the critical editions of Orelli, Heindorf and Creuzer, I have had in constant use the Ascensian ed. of 1511, and two MSS (U and Y) most kindly lent to me by S. Allen Esq. of Dublin, whose father's name will be familiar to students of Cicero under the Latinized form 'Alanus.' I am further indebted to J. H. Swainson, Esq., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the use of his very careful collation of eight MSS. seven belonging to the British Museum, and one to the Cambridge University Library, as well as of the two earliest printed texts. This collation is given in an abridged form at the end of the volume, Another MS (O), recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, has been collated for me by a member of the staff of the MSS department there: but in this, as in the other cases, I have myself compared the collation with the MS, wherever special importance attached to a particular reading. In like manner the readings of four Oxford MSS given at the end of the Oxford 4to edition of 1783 have been tested for me, e o u by H. P. Richards, Esq., and ψ by J. S. Reid, Esq.[2]. Beside the MS readings, I have also mentioned the differences between my text and those of Schömann, Müller and Baiter, both in his earlier and later editions.

In order to show that the record preserved to us in Orelli's MSS is at any rate not so complete as to dispense either with emendations or with a careful comparison of other MSS, I have given below, 1st, a list of passages, in which the text is supported exclusively by what are considered the inferior MSS in opposition to all Orelli's MSS: in many of these cases the true reading had been independently restored by conjecture, and it is of course open to question how far the MSS themselves are to be considered as witnessing to a traditional reading or merely giving the scribe's emendation; 2nd, a list of passages in which the received text is supported by one only of Orelli's MSS; and 3rd a list of passages in which the

[2] I may mention as an illustration of the danger of trusting to negative evidence in the case of MS readings, that scarcely one in ten of the inferences which I had drawn *ex silentio* on the part of the Oxford collator of 1783 was verified on examination of the MSS themselves.

received text rests solely on conjecture unsupported by any existing MS. Under each head I have mentioned only those readings which are accepted (except where otherwise stated) by Baiter, Schömann, and Müller in common with myself.

1. True reading preserved by inferior MSS in opposition to all Orelli's MSS.

§ 1. *inscientiam* for *scientiam*, El.
§ 2. *in primis* for *imprimisque*, **O**ψ
§ 16. *haec* for *hoc*, Asc. U.
§ 18. *oculis* (om. *animi*), Asc. **V** (Schömann dissents).
§ 26. *continentem* for *incontinentem*, Asc. **UCHMRV**.
§ 28. *commenticium* for *conventicium*, Asc. **INOV**.
§ 29. *earumque* for *eorumque*, Asc. **CMV**.
scientiam for *sententiam*, Asc. **CHMV**.
§ 31. *diximus* for *dicimus*, M of Moser.
§ 36. *omnem* for *omnium*, G. Red. Asc. **V**.
vi divina for *ut div.*, G.
§ 37. *ipsum mundum deum* for *i.d.m.*, **M**.
§ 38. *dicit esse* for *esse*, **UH** Asc.
§ 39. *fatalem vim* for *f. umbram*, El. (Baiter dissents).
§ 41. *dixerat* for *dixerit*, **UYLO**.
§ 49. *docet* for *doceat*, **C**.
§ 53. *negatis* for *negetis*, El. GU.
§ 60. *res* for *spes*, **UHM** Asc. Red.
ceteroqui for *ceteroque*, Oxf. u Moser's E and M.
§ 61. *consessu* for *consensu*, Asc. **R**ψ.
§ 68. *quod enim* for *quia enim*, El. Reg. **UO**.
§ 70. *esse verum* for *esset v.*, **UYL**.
§ 71. *quod vos* for *quam v.*, **CMNR** Asc.
§ 72. *nihil ex* for *nihil ne ex*, **UHO**.
§ 77. *quasi sui* for *quam sui*, I of Moser.
§ 81. *defendes* for *defendens*, **UYL**.
§ 82. *Aegyptio* for *Aegypto*, Asc.
§ 83. *laudamus Athenis* for *l. esse Ath.*, I of Moser.
§ 86. *aliquid esse* for *aliquid iste*, El. Oxf. e.
§ 87. *lustrationem* for *illustrationem*, **GC** El.[2] Reg.[2] Herv.
§ 88. *diceretur* for *dicerentur*, **UYC** Asc.
§ 89. *quid* for *quod*, **YHLMOR**.
§ 96. *umquamne* for *numquamne*, **R**.

§ 97. *at figura* for *ad figuram*, **UCHLO**. (Baiter dissents).

§ 99. *ad speciem nec ad usum* for *speciem nec usum*, G. (Baiter and Müller read by conjecture *specie nec usu*.)

§ 103. *oportet et* for *oportet*, CN of Moser.

§ 104. *ratione* for *rationis*, UYOC El.
attigeris for *attigerit*, C.

§ 106. *tu* for *tum*, Asc.

§ 108. *fuerunt* for *fuerant*, UYOC Asc.

§ 109. *faciet* for *facient*, G. Red.

§ 110. *ex individuis* for *ex divinis*, V_1 Herv.[2]
se ipsa for *se ipse*, Asc. **CR**.

§ 111. *Vellei* for *velle*, **UMRV**.

§ 113. *nam etiam* for *nam enim*, **G**.

§ 116. *allicere* for *elicere*, G**HRV**.
voluptate for *voluntate*, **ULMNORV**.

§ 123. *homunculi* for *homunculis*, **MR** Herv.

2. True reading preserved by inferior MSS in opposition to all but one of Orelli's MSS.[1]

§ 1. *ut* before *magno argumento*, B^2 Asc. **UILO** (Baiter dissents).
turpius for *fortius*, C^2 Asc. El. Herv. Pal. 3 ψ.

§ 18. *descendisset* for *descendis* (or *descendens*) *sed*, B Asc. **CNMR**.

§ 25. *si di* for *sic di*, EUCV.

§ 26. *animal* for *anima*, B**M** Asc.

§ 28. *reprehenditur* for *reprehenderetur*, E (and by correction in B) **CLMN**.

§ 34. *de natura* for *in natura*, BUCV.

§ 37. *sententia est qui* for *sententias qui*, A^2UC**M** Asc.

§ 56. *metuimus* for *metuemus*, B^2UCMV.

§ 58. *anteferret et* for *anteferret*, Asc. **PBH**.

§ 65. *doce* for *doceas*, **PCHL** Asc.
punctis for *cunctis*, B Asc. U.

§ 71. *corpus aut quasi*, om. all but BUYO.

§ 72. *olet* for *floret*, BLO.

§ 78. *corpori* for *corpore*, CU Asc.

§ 79. *exorientem* for *exoriente*, BU**M**.
at erat for *aderat*, **CK**.

[1] I have not thought it necessary here to distinguish, as I have done in the critical notes, between positive evidence and *ex silentio* inference, as regards the readings of Orelli's MSS.

§ 81. *quid si* for *quod si*, E Asc.
sic occurrit for *si o.*, BGC.
§ 85. *offensionem* for *offensione* EUY Asc. CH.
§ 86. *religionis* for *religiones*, B^2UCHLO.
§ 108. *potuerunt* for *potuerant* A^1UY Asc. CO.
§ 114. *pulchre* for *pulchro*, C^2CHLO Asc.
§ 120. *soleant* EN of Moser.
§ 122. *nulla re* for *in n. r.* CUY Asc. HO.

3. True reading restored by conjecture in opposition to all MSS.

Greek for Latin in πρόνοιαν § 18, στεφάνην § 28, ἀσώματον § 30, εἱμαρμένην § 55, μαντική § 55, &c.

iis for *his* repeatedly.
§ 13. *omnium* repeated.
§ 19. *afficiendum* for *efficiendum*.
§ 20. *palmaria* for *palmaris*. (Schömann dissents.)
§ 27. *qua* for *quae*.
§ 28. *continente ardore* for *continentem ardorem*.
cingat for *cingit*.
revocet for *revocat*.

§ 33. *a magistro non dissentiens.* Other conjectures are given by Sch., Ba. and Mu., but all alike change the MS reading.

modo deus moveri for *modo mundus moveri*. (Sch. gives a different conjecture.)

§ 39. *universitatemque* for *universam atque*.

§ 45. *vitae actionem mentisque agitationem* for *vitam et actionem mentis atque agitationem*.

§ 49. *ad nos* for *ad deos*. Ba. gives a different conjecture.
§ 64. om. *aut* before *Neptuni*.
§ 70. *fieret* for *fieri*.
nimis callide for *nisi callide*.
§ 72. *equidem* for *quidem*.
§ 73. *inane* for *inanes*.
§ 74. *liceat* for *liqueat*.
§ 76. *quod quoniam* for *ut quoniam*.
§ 77. *omnino* for *omnium*.
§ 81. *a parvis enim* for *apparuisse*.
§ 82. add *alia nobis*.
§ 85. add *visu* after *humano*.
venerantes for *numerantes*.

§ 86. om. *id esse mortale.*
§ 87. *deorum numero* for *d. natura.*
§ 89. transpose *sumpsisses tuo jure.*
§ 96. *deorum* for *deo* (Sch. dissents).
§ 103. *superior aeri aetheriis* (MSS vary, other conjectures by Ba. and Sch.)
§ 104. *porro* for *postremo.*
§ 107. *num* for *nunc.*
ea forma for *ex forma.*
Cercopis, MSS vary.
§ 109. *aequilibritatem,* MSS vary.
§ 111. *quarundam,* MSS vary.
§ 122. *in imbecillitate* for *imbecillitatem.*

Any one who will take the trouble to compare the text of the *N. D.*, as it now stands, with the text of the earlier editions from the *Ed. Pr.* of 1471 to the *Variorum Ed.* of 1818 will be astonished at the improvement which has been effected, owing in great part to judicious emendations by successive generations of scholars. The value and even the necessity of conjecture, as a means of restoring the text of this, as of other ancient writings, is sufficiently shown by the readings cited under the last head, but it may be proved even more conclusively by reference to other passages, which did not admit of the same brevity and simplicity of statement, such as § 24 *quodque in deo,* § 25 *si di possunt,* § 65 *nihil est enim,* in which it is confessed that the present text is wrong, though editors are not agreed on the right mode of restoring the true text. Whilst I am upon this subject, it may be well to give a few illustrations from the present book, of the commoner sources of corruption in MSS, so as to assist my younger readers in judging of the admissibility of any proposed emendation. The illustrations are taken from the various readings in Orelli's edition as well as from my own. I make no attempt at an exhaustive analysis, but simply group together examples of similar confusion.

Addition or omission of final *m*: see critical notes on **speciem*[1] § 99, **figuram* § 97, **quae* § 89, *exorientem* § 79, *imbecillitate* § 122, *tu* § 112 and 106, *offensionem* § 85, *facilem* § 53, **simile* and *continente ardore* § 28, **natura* § 23, *partum ortumque* § 41.

[1] An asterisk is prefixed wherever the reading is doubtful.

Interchange of *t* and *d*: see on *quot* § 84, **inquit* § 109, *relinquit* § 123, *id* § 113, *aliquid* § 57 and § 104, *apud* § 62, *sed* § 61; so *at* for *ad* in § 14, *§ 97; *ad* for *at* § 79 (twice), § 82, § 84, § 90, § 109, § 115, § 116, § 122.

Interchange of final *is* and *es*; see on **intellegentis* § 23, **religionis* § 86, *mares* § 95, *voluptatis* § 113, **mentis* § 120.

Interchange of final of *i* and *e*; see on *cogitari* § 24, **atqui* § 16 and § 57, **familiari* § 58, *corpori* § 78, *liberari* § 117.

Interchange of *e* and *ae*: see on *cur aquae* § 25, *quae* *§ 89, § 92, § 97, § 110, *ipsa* § 110, *terrenae* § 103, *illae* § 101, *equus* § 77, *aequilibritatem* § 109.

Omission or addition of prefix *in*: see on **inscientiam* § 1, *incontinentem* § 26, *lustrationem* § 87, *individuis*, § 110.

Omission or addition of initial *H*: see on *orarum* § 119, *omnium* § 108, and *his* below.

Confusion between *is, iis, his*: see on § 2, § 3, § 7, § 10, § 11, § 12, § 31, § 50, § 55, § 61, § 66, § 103, § 113, § 116, § 122, § 123.

Interchange of *quid* and *quod*: see on § 10, § 81, § 87.

Confusion between *est, sit, sint, sunt*: see on *disputatum est* § 15, *pulcherrima est* § 48, *aestimanda est* § 55, *aliquando est* § 68, *ausa est* § 93, *dicenda est* § 95, *natura est* § 96, *variae sunt* § 1, **vero sint* § 25, *caelo sunt* § 34, *quidem sunt* § 41, *innumerabilia sint* § 50, *animis sunt* § 103, *sunt quae* § 109.

Interchange of parts of verbs generally,

(1) of Subjunctive and Indicative moods: see on **sint* and *soleant* § 120, **videmus* § 117, **tribuant* 101, *aberrant* § 100, **decreverint* § 92, **fecerat* § 85, *negatis* § 53, *viderit* § 49, *fateamur* § 44, **dixerat* § 41, **appelletur* § 36, *cingat, revocet* § 28.

(2) of Singular and Plural: see on *diceretur* § 88, *vident* § 101, *faciet* § 109.

(3) of Second and Third Person; see on *inquit* § 100 and *§ 109, *attigeris* § 104.

Mistakes in the division of words: see notes on § 14 *addubitare*, § 18 *descendisset*, § 25 *cur aquae*, § 37 *sententia est, qui aether*, § 39 **universitatemque*, § 63 *posteaque, aperte*, § 66 *similiora*, § 79 *exorientem, at erat*, § 81 **a parvis enim*, § 89 **argumentis sententiam*, § 103 *homunculi similem*, § 76 *informatum*.

Omission of repeated words or syllables, and of words interposed between repeated words or syllables: see on § 13 *omnium omnium*, § 26 *in infinito*, **omnino in eo*, § 25 **aquae adjunxit—aquam adjunxit*, § 66 **hamata*, § 71 *quasi corpus aut quasi*, § 78 *formica formicae*, § 81 *apud eos—apud nos*, § 82 **alia nobis*, § 71 **in ceris diceretur*, § 58 *anteferret et*, § 103 *oportet et*, § 49 **neque eadem ad*, § 98 *nisi in eo—nisi in eo*, § 103 **superior aeri aetheriis*, § 98 **moribus paribus*, § 2 **natura trahimur*.

Construction altered through the influence of a nearer word: see on § 2 *continet—in primis* changed to *continet est—in primisque*, § 25 **mentem* changed to *et mente*, § 36 *vi divina*, changed to *ut divinam*, § 49 *docet* changed to *doceat* after *ut*, § 70 *esse* changed to *esset* after *utrum*, *fieret* changed to *fieri* to suit following *esse*, § 71 *quam* for *quod* after *mirabilius*, § 73 *inanes* for *inane* to suit *imagines*, § 104 *rationis* for *ratione* to suit *mentis*.

Substitution of synonyms: see on § 68 *quia* for *quod*, so *igitur* for *ergo* constantly in **C**.

Interpolation,

(1) by unintentional repetition: see on § 63 **aut* before *Neptuni* suggested by *aut Carbo*, § 35 **immittendique* after *minuendi*.

(2) to complete construction: see on § 86 *id esse mortale* added after *si quid sit*, § 107 **quam* inserted after *minus probari possit*.

(3) owing to explanatory gloss: see on § 33 **Platone* added to explain *magistro*, § 13 **Terentius*, &c. added before *Synephebis*, § 34 **tum* to explain *modo*, § 58 **L. Crasso* to explain *familiari*, § 112 **nectar ambrosiamque* to explain *epulas*, § 1 **id est principium philosophiae* to explain the allusion to the Academics, § 28 **praeterea* added to correct *omne*, § 25 **alia* added to escape apparent inconsistency.

(4) owing to controversial gloss: see on § 19 **animi* added as an answer to the question *quibus oculis*, on § 21 **quod ne—tempus esset* possibly an answer to the preceding *intellegi potest*.

I proceed now to discuss the question of spelling. This has caused me some difficulty, as I am aware that my own feeling, or perhaps I should rather call it my prejudice, is opposed to the theory and practice of the most eminent both amongst our own and foreign scholars. I think however it is not mere obstinacy which prompts me to follow my own course in this matter, even

against the advice of friends for whose judgement I have the highest respect, and who have studied the subject far more deeply than I can pretend to have done.

It appears to me that this apparently unimportant question is not obscurely connected with the larger question whether the Classics are still to form the staple of higher education amongst us. If their claim to do so is to be allowed, they must show good reasons for it, and they must at the same time leave room for other more immediately pressing studies. I believe that this claim will be allowed in so far as the study of the Classics supplies the necessary instrument for entering into the life and thought of the ancient world, and one of the best instruments for learning the laws which regulate the expression of thought. But the Universities will have to see to it that this is done far more thoroughly than it has yet been done; and for this purpose it will be necessary to drop some of the *impedimenta* which now occupy the time of the learner without tending, in any corresponding degree, to discipline and feed the mind. Yet, of late years, it seems to me that the burden of the *impedimenta* has been added to rather than reduced by the new importance which has been given to questions of etymology and orthography. No doubt a wonderful advance has been made in these departments, and, as special subjects for investigation, they naturally and rightly attract to themselves the attention of leisured scholars, but I cannot think they should be made so prominent as they have been in College and University examinations. Viewed in relation to the main ends of a classical education, I hold that spelling is simply a necessary evil, and that, for practical purposes, the best spelling is that which obtrudes itself least, and least diverts the attention of the reader from the thought of the writer. In books therefore which are printed for ordinary reading, we should not seek to reproduce the spelling of a particular age or of a particular author, except where, as in Chaucer, it may be needed to show the scansion of a line, but we should endeavour to give the normal spelling of the language after it assumed a fixed and stationary form; just as we do not in our common Shakespeares reproduce the inconsistent spelling of the early folios and quartos, though for the purpose of studying the history of the language we rightly print facsimiles of these[1]. In Latin it is generally agreed that the

[1] See on this subject the very sensible remarks of Ritschl, *Opusc.* II pp. 722 foll. and 728. I can but echo his final words, spoken with reference to the

language attained its highest formal development in the period which may be named after Quintilian, between Nero and Hadrian, according to Brambach (*Hülfsbüchlein f. Lat. Rechtschreibung*, p. VII), between the death of Augustus and that of Trajan, according to L. Meyer (*Orthographiae Latinae Summarium* p. 5). The latter lays down the following rules for our modern spelling of Latin: *ne inaequalitate scribendi aut oculi offendantur legentium aut in errorem inducantur animi, scriptura nostra reddi oportet ad certae usum ac morem aetatis, et quidem ejus, qua ipsa lingua scriptorum pariter ingeniis et studiis grammaticorum ad summam est adducta perfectionem;* and in p. 6, *praeterea ut in sermone, ita in scriptura tamquam scopulum nos fugere oportet quaevis inusitata.*

Adopting these rules, it will follow first, that we need not trouble ourselves to frame a conjectural text, such as Cicero might have written, but should use the undoubted spelling of the latter half of the first century A.D.; and secondly, that where this spelling itself was variable, as in the *u* or *i* of the superlative terminations, and the *i* or *e* of the accusative plural of i-nouns, we should select one mode and adhere steadily to that. In making the selection I should myself wish to apply to our own case the principle suggested by Meyer's second rule, that, of two allowable spellings, that should be preferred which is *usitatius*, least of a novelty to ordinary English readers.

Turning now to Müller's text I find there several examples of inconsistent, and some of unusual and, as I believe, incorrect spelling. This is the more to be wondered at, because in his excellent review of Baiter and Halm's ed. in the *Jahrb. f. Cl. Philol.* for 1864, vol. 89, p. 261 foll. he condemns a similar inconsistency in them.

The following are the points in which the spelling in my edition will be found to differ from that in Müller's:

(1) I have always given the superlative termination in *-imus;* Müller at times has the form in *-umus*. Thus we find *facillume* § 9, but *facillimum* § 61; *turpissume* § 29, but *turpissime* § 93; *simillumus* § 49, but *simillimus* § 98; *praestantissumus* § 47, but *praestantissimus* § 96; also *levissumus* § 13, *vaferrumus* § 39.

attempt to expel the old German forms 'genitiv', 'Virgil': *möge doch nicht deutscher Pedantismus einen Schatten auf deutsche Wissenschaft werfen, der gegen diese selbst den Spott des weitern Kreises der Gebildeten herausfordern muss!*

(2) I have always written *u* after *v*; Müller generally does so, e.g. *vult* in § 13, 33, 34, 69; *vultis* in §§ 89, 103, 107; *Vulcanus* § 81; but *volt* in § 41; *voltis* § 93; *Volcanus* §§ 83 and 84.

(3) I have always written *es* in the Acc. Pl. of the *i*- declension; Müller usually has *is*, but we find *utiles*, *salutares*, § 38, *inmortales* § 45, *leves* § 59, *similes* §§ 90, 91, *venerantes* § 85, *noctes* § 54 though *partis* comes just before. Baiter consistently gives *-is* in all cases.

(4) I have regularly assimilated, where it was allowable, because there is no doubt that assimilation was the tendency of the Latin language, and was practised in speaking even in the exceptional cases where it was necessary to preserve the spelling unaltered for the purpose of distinctness or to show the etymology, as in *adsum* (Roby, Vol. I. p. 49 n.); Müller as a rule does not assimilate, but we find exceptions, as in regard to the assimilation of *in* before labials:

before *b*; *inbecillus* § 122, but *imbecillus* § 45.

p; *inpurus* § 63, *inpudenter* § 69 &c., but *impius* § 63, *impendeo* § 45. (Baiter in both cases keeps *in*). So *conprehensio* § 94, but *comprehendo* § 30.

m; *inmensus* § 22, and *inmortalis* frequently.

in before linguals:

l. *inlustris* § 12; so *conligatus* § 9, but *colligo* § 4, *comparo* § 16 (where Baiter has *conligo* and *conparo*).

r. *inrigo* § 120, *inrideo* § 101.

Assimilation of *d*:

before *p*. *adpeto* § 104, but *appeto* immediately after; so *adpulsus*, *adprehendo*, but *appareo* § 37, *apparatus* § 20, *appello* § 36.

f. *adfluo* § 49, but *affluo* § 114 and *affluentia* § 51, *adfectus* § 36, but *afficio* § 19; so *adfero*, *adfirmo* &c.

r. *adrideo* § 17 and § 97, but *arripio* § 77.

l. *allicio* § 116.

s. *adsentior* § 12, *adsequor* § 23, *adsidue* § 114.

t. *attinet* § 84.

n. *adnuo* § 113.

c. *accurate* § 15.

g. *adgredior* § 57.

(5) I have always preserved an *s* following *x* in composition; Müller varies, giving *exsistunt* § 97, *existat* § 49, *exstitit* § 12 and § 21, *extitit* § 55 and § 91, *extingui* § 29.

(6) In regard to nouns borrowed from the Greek I have followed Madvig's rule (*Gram.* § 33 *obs.* 3), 'Where both forms are in use, it is better to adhere to the Latin', in accordance with the principles laid down by Quintilian I 5 § 63 and Cicero *Att.* VI 9, (see the quotations in Roby §§ 471, 482). Thus I have always used the termination *-em* for the Acc. of Greek nouns in *-es*, whereas Müller writes, at one time, *Socraten* (I 93), *Timocraten* (I 93), *Simoniden* (I 60), *Nausiphanen* (I 93), *Cleanthen* (III 5), but more generally *Socratem* (I 31), *Timocratem* (I 113), *Simonidem* (*Div.* I 56), *Empedoclem*, *Aristotelem*, *Ganymedem*, *Archimedem*, *Euphratem*, *Xenophanem* &c. So I have written *ibim*, *Apim* in I 82, where Müller has *Apim* but *ibin*: I have uniformly written *Zeno*, but in § 70 Müller gives *Zenon*.

(7) I have always written *di* in the Nom. and *dis* in the Abl.; Müller uses *di* or *dei*, *dis* or *deis* indiscriminately.

(8) I have written *Lyceo* in § 72 where Müller has *Lycio*, but in *Div.* I. 8 and 22 he gives the spellings *Lyceum*, *Lyceo*. Where he writes *oportune* § 15, *oportunitas* § 92[1], *benivolentia* § 58, *Xerses* § 115, *Argia* § 82, I have written with Baiter *opportune*, *opportunitas*, *benevolentia*, *Xerxes*, *Argiva*. In one instance, *incoho*, I have preferred the less usual spelling to the ordinary *inchoo* (which Müller keeps) not merely on the ground that it has most authority in its favour, but because it is the more rational, as showing better the etymology and probably also the pronunciation.

Thus far I have not departed much from the prevalent usage in the latest editions. I have now to plead guilty to two heresies. The first is that I have used the character J for the consonantal I. My reasons for doing so are as follows: (1) the use of J, to distinguish the consonant from the vowel I, seems to me to stand on the same footing with the use of V to distinguish the consonant from the vowel U. Neither use was known to the ancients, but convenience has led most editors to preserve the distinctive V, indeed Madvig, who had dropped it in his first edition of the *De Finibus*, returned to it in the later editions; and all who write on the phonetics of Latin are compelled to mend the unscientific orthography of the Romans by treating the J and V as distinct letters known by distinctive characters. (2) It might perhaps be

[1] See his own remarks on the untrustworthiness of MSS in their spelling of double letters, l. c. p. 138.

somewhat bold for us in the nineteenth century to commence a reform of the alphabet which Cicero used, but in the first place we do not *commence* the reform, we merely keep the spelling which the common sense of preceding centuries has handed down to us; and in the next place we know from Quintilian I 4 § 11, that Cicero himself felt the need of distinctive marks for the consonantal and the vowel I, and that it was his practice to double the I in writing such a word as *Ajax.* Though this symbol did not pass into general use, yet it was felt by others that some sort of distinctive mark was needed, and a tall I was occasionally employed in the imperial times to denote the consonantal sound of I. If the intervening generations have provided us with a more convenient character, I do not see why we are to throw away this advantage, any more than we do those of punctuation or of the discriminating types, which were equally unknown to the Romans. I may be allowed by the way to express my regret that Baiter, in common with many German editors, has ceased to mark the beginning of the sentence by a capital letter, thus making it more difficult to glance rapidly over a page and catch the general sense. What was the motive for this beyond a mere love of change in trivial details I am unable to conjecture.

If I may hope that my use of the letter J, as above explained, may be conceded, as at worst a venial error, I fear that the particular use of it, which I am about to confess, can only be viewed in the light of a mortal sin by philologists of the modern school. I refer to my retention of the oldfashioned spelling of the compounds of *jacio, conjicio rejicio disjicio* for *conicio reicio dissicio.* As there can be no doubt that the latter was the usual spelling of the Quintilian age, how am I to defend the infringement of the rule, which I have myself laid down above? My answer is that rules must give way to principles, and the principle of good spelling is that it should represent correctly the etymology and the pronunciation of the word, neither of which is done by the spellings in question. Another inconvenience arising from the omission of the J is that the laws of prosody will thus be broken in almost all the cases in which the compounds of *jacio* appear in Latin verse. In urging these objections I do no more than repeat what was said by the ancients themselves. Gellius has a chapter on this very subject (*N. A.* IV 17) in which he finds fault with the omission of the consonantal *i* in the compounds of *jacio,* as confusing versification

and giving rise to a wrong pronunciation. He quotes hexameter lines containing the words *obiciebat*, *conicere*, *subicit*, and says many readers lengthen the first vowel in order to make the lines scan, but *ob*, *con* and *sub* are essentially short syllables and only lengthened by the consonant which follows, *secunda enim litera in his verbis per duo i, non per unum scribenda est; nam verbum ipsum non est 'icio' sed 'iacio' et praeteritum non 'icit' facit, sed 'iecit'. Id ubi compositum est, 'a' litera in 'i' mutatur, sicuti fit in verbis 'insilio', et 'incipio', atque ita*[1] *vim consonantis capit, et idcirco ea syllaba productius latiusque paulo pronuntiata priorem syllabam brevem esse non patitur.* Then he goes on to say that *quod apud Vergilium positum invenimus 'inice', sic esse 'iniice', ut supra dixi, et scribendum et legendum sciamus.* I should wish therefore to keep the spelling with *j* in all except the rare cases in which the consonantal *i* ceases to exercise any influence on the quantity of the preceding syllable, as in *reice* Verg. *Ecl.* III 96, *ăd*icit Mart. x 82 1. In such exceptional cases the spelling would be changed as in other cases of syncope or diaeresis.

APPENDIX ON DAVIES' MSS.

It is a curious fact that, of the six MSS used by Davies for his edition of the *Natura Deorum*, viz. the *Codex Regius*, Bp. Moore's copy of the Stephanus edition containing two marginal collations (styled by Davies *Codices Elienses*), the MS lent to him by Dr Richard Mead (*Med.*) and those belonging to the Cambridge University Library (*Cant.*) and to the Library of Lincoln College, Oxford (*Linc.*), all but the two last have disappeared. In order to save trouble to others who may be interested in the text of Cicero, and also in the hope that possibly some one among my readers may be able to supplement my account with further information, I print here all that I have been able to ascertain about the history of the lost MSS.

In the Preface to the 1st edition of the *N.D.* 1718, Davies describes the Codd. El. as follows: *usum editionis Stephanicae cum duobus optimis* MSS *collatae dedit summus mei, dum in vivis erat, patronus, Joannes Morus, nuper Eliensis Episcopus.* Ten years later, in the Preface to his edition of the *De Legibus*, he speaks more

[1] *Fortassis legendum 'itaque prima i vim': 'ita' videtur enatum ex more librariorum exarantium I*ª *pro 'prima'.* Otho's note *in loc.*

slightingly of the value of these readings: *'Eliens.' varias lectiones significat, quas ex* MS *quodam vir doctus editioni Roberti Stephani* A. D. MDXXXIX *adlevit. Iste codex, quantum judicare datur, non magnam prae se tulit vetustatem.* It will be seen that Davies here employs the Sing. *Codex*, as he also does in the list of MSS used by him for the *Academica I*, A. D. 1725 (*collationem* MS *factam in exemplari editionis Stephanicae*) while for *Academica II* he mentions on the same page *varias lectiones ex duobus* MSS *excerptas et adlitas orae editionis Stephanicae.* Yet again, after having stated in the Preface to the 1st ed. of the Tusculans 1708, that Bp. Moore had lent him his Stephanus *cum duobus optimis* MSS *collatam*, he adds in the 2nd ed. 1723 *hos Eliensem primum ac secundum nominavi: iis nunc accessit ab eadem manu tertius in pergamena scriptus*, and cites all three together in his notes as *Elienses tres*, e.g. on *nisi haereret* I § 27. From this it would appear that the collations of the two codices were in the same handwriting, and that Davies, after he had brought out his 1st ed., discovered in Bp. Moore's Library a complete text of the Tusculans copied out by the writer of the collations. No mention is made of these MSS in the Preface to either of the editions of the *De Divinatione* and *De Fato* 1721 and 1730, nor have I come across any reference to them in the notes to the *De Divinatione*, but *Cod. El.* appears frequently in the notes to the *De Fato.*

Bentley's Life and Letters furnish some additional information on the earlier history of the Codices. In July 1692 Bentley, writing to Graevius, who was then engaged on a new edition of his Cicero, informs him that Moore, at that time Bishop of Norwich, is prepared to send him *lectiones variantes in Libris Philosophicis Ciceronis, quas ex vetusto codice descripserat quidam in ora ed. Rob. Stephani in fol.* Graevius, in his reply (Sept. 1692), accepts with thanks the Bishop's offer, but says that he must finish the orations before he can proceed to the Philosophical works. In Jan. 1693 Bentley writes again to say that the Bishop will send the volume itself, and remarks in reference to the value of the readings *quantivis esse pretii re ipsa comperies.* Graevius, writing in the following December, acknowledges the receipt of the volume, which, he says, he will guard *nigris diligentius uvis;* all posterity shall know how grateful he is to the lender. Frequent allusions to the book appear in the subsequent correspondence, but Graevius is still too busy to make use of it, until at last the Bishop becomes impatient, and Bentley writes in Aug. 1702 *saepe mihi aurem vellit celeberrimus Praesul Norvicensis de*

Codice suo, quem jam per decennium, opinor, apud te detines. Optimum esset si velles tibi describere, et codicem huc remittere; dolet enim tam bonum librum tam diu bibliothecae suae locuplétissimae deesse. To this Graevius replies Nov. 1702, *describendas varias mandavi juveni, ne longius justo retineatur hic liber. Proximo vere ut salvus Viro Summo reddatur mihi erit curae;* and again in December *Cicero in quo nunc describendo sudat adolescens redibit ad vos proxima cum hirundine.* The correspondence closes with a letter from Burmann in the following month, Jan. 15 1703, announcing Graevius' death.

It would be interesting to know whether the collation made by the *adolescens* was ever completed, and whether it is still in existence at Utrecht or elsewhere. The volume itself must have been returned to its owner, as it was lent by him to Davies for his 1st ed. of the Tusculans, which appeared in 1709, and seems to have been used by the latter until his death in 1732. As Bp. Moore's Library was purchased by Geo. I and presented to the University of Cambridge in 1715, the Stephanus ought to have found its way to the University Library, and to be now safely locked up in one of the cases there, but Mr Bradshaw, the present learned Librarian, informs me that he can discover no trace of it, nor is there anything to be heard of it at Queens' College, of which Davies was President.

I turn now to the Codex Regius which is described as follows in Davies' preface to the *N.D.*, *MSS Elienses excipit Codex membranaceus in Bibliotheca Regia Londini servatus, cujus mihi copiam fecit Richardus Bentleius.* The same MS is described in the Preface to the *De Legibus* as belonging to the Royal Library at St James'; *mutilus est, nec ultra mediam partem libri secundi progreditur. Est annorum, ut videtur, cccc.* It was also used for the *Academica* Bk. II and for the *De Divinatione* and *De Fato*, but apparently not for the *Tusculans*, where *Reg.* stands for a Paris Codex. Bentley who succeeded Justell as "Library Keeper to His Majesty at St James'" in April 1694, wrote in May to Graevius, offering to send him *variantes lectiones ex duobus vetustissimis Codd. ex Bibliotheca Regia Sancti Jacobi*, but it does not appear whether they were ever sent. As the King's Library was removed in 1752 to the British Museum, these two codices ought now to be there, but by a strange fatality these also have disappeared. Is it possible that they were among the 200 volumes 'destroyed or greatly injured' by the fire at Abingdon House in 1731, on which see Monk's *Life of Bentley*, II 308.

Of '*Med.*' I know nothing beyond the fact that it was used by Davies for the *Tusculans*, *De Legibus* and *De Divinatione* as well as for the *Natura Deorum*, and that in the preface to the *De Legibus* he describes it as a MS of about 300 years old.

As regards the value of these MSS, Madvig in his Preface to the *De Finibus* makes a broad distinction between Cod. El. 1 and Cod. El. 2, considering the latter to belong either to the better or to the mixed class of MSS, while he has no hesitation in classing the former with the inferior MSS. He finds fault with Davies for so frequently confounding the two. In the 1st book of the *N.D.* I notice three generally accepted readings, which rest either wholly or chiefly on the authority of Cod. El., *inscientiam* § 1, *vim* § 39, *esse* § 86; and two in the 2nd Bk. resting on Cod. Reg., *nuptam dicunt* § 66, *hic quaerat quispiam* § 133. It is evident from these facts that it would be of great service to Ciceronian criticism, if the MSS could be recovered and carefully collated.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS[1].

A. Codex Leidensis (Vossianus) no. 84, written in the XIth century (C in Moser's ed.)[2].

B. Codex Leidensis (Vossianus) no. 86, written in the XIIth century (B in Moser)[3].

C. Codex Leidensis (Heinsianus) no. 118, written in the XIIth century (A in Moser, H in Baiter)[4].

E. Codex Erlangensis no. 38, written in the XVth century (N of Moser).

P. Codex Palatinus no. 1519, a defective but very ancient MS, containing §§ I 27—75, II 16—68, 111—156, 162—168, III 6—95.

V. Codex Vindobonensis no. 189, written in the Xth century. Defective, wants the whole of Bk I, and Bk II §§ 1—16, and 86—92[5].

U. Codex Uffenbachianus, formerly in the possession of Creuzer, now the property of Samuel Allen, Esq., written in the XVth century, collated by Mr J. S. Reid and myself (G in Moser).

T. Another XVth century codex belonging to Mr Allen; small 4to. parchment; injured by late corrections, which often make it impossible to decipher the original reading; collated by myself.

[1] The account of the first six MSS is taken from the 2nd ed. of Orelli as revised by Baiter 1861.

[2] Müller says of this *N. Jahrb.* X 144 'A is an arbitrary text, inferior to both B and V. The writer omits what he could not make sense of.'

[3] 'B is taken directly from the archetype of the existing MSS, according to Halm, but the writer mistakes the abbreviations &c.' Müller *l.c.* From the description in Orelli it would seem as if §§ 64—91 of Bk I were wanting, but B is often cited in the critical notes on these §§, and it is evident from Bake's ed. of the *De Legibus* p. 105, that these pages are simply misplaced in the Codex.

[4] 'C is carelessly written, but without deliberate alteration of the older MS'. Müller *l.c.*

[5] 'V is the nearest approach to the archetype. Its marginal readings of the first hand are corrections from the archetype'. Müller *l.c.*

Oxf. e. o. u. ψ. Four Oxford codices, e in the Bodleian bears date 1459, o at Merton stated in Coxe's Catalogue of MSS to belong to the 12th century, u at Lincoln (Linc. of Davies) assigned to the 15th century, ψ at Balliol also of the 15th century. These are collated in the Oxford edition of 1783.

G. Codex Glogavensis, used by Heindorf, '*contains certissimas emendationes*,' Baiter pref. to *De Finibus*.

Red. Codex Rehdigerianus, used by Heindorf.

El. Readings from two ancient codices transcribed on the margin of Bp. Moore's copy of the edition by Rob. Stephanus 1539, collated by Davies under the name Codd. Elienses. Davies rarely distinguishes between the two codices.

Reg. Codex Regius belonging to the Royal Library of St James', used by Davies, now lost.

Mars. Ed. Petri Marsi, Venice 1508.

Asc. Editio Ascensiana, Paris 1511.

Than. Ed. Jac. Thanneri, Lips. 1520.

Herv. Ed. Hervagiana, Basil 1534.

The letters **BHIKLMNOC** in thick type denote the MSS (all but **C** contained in the British Museum), and **RVV$_1$** the editions collated by Mr Swainson. See his description of these prefixed to the collations given at the end of this volume. **B** and **K** are the most important of these MSS. Sometimes readings will be found in my critical notes, which are not given in Mr Swainson's collation. These have been added by myself from personal examination of the MSS.

X. denotes the consensus of Orelli's MSS.

Mus. denotes the consensus of the Museum MSS, so far as the contrary is not stated.

[ ] The present editor, thinking it more satisfactory that the evidence for each reading should be given in a positive form, has made use of square brackets to signify that the MSS denoted by the inclosed letters are presumed, *ex silentio* on the part of previous editors, to show a given reading.

\+ denotes that the same reading occurs in other MSS besides those cited.

Or. The revised Orelli, 1861.

Ba. Stereotype ed. of Baiter, 1864.

Sch. Schömann's 4th ed. 1876.

Mu. C. F. W. Müller's ed. 1878.

edd. denotes the consensus of the four editions. It is always stated when the reading in one of these differs from that of the text.

Ed. denotes that the present editor is responsible for a reading.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

DE NATURÂ DEORUM.

LIBER PRIMUS.

I. Cum multae res in philosophia nequaquam satis adhuc 1
explicatae sint, tum perdifficilis, Brute, quod tu minime ignoras, et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, quae et ad agnitionem animi pulcherrima est et ad moderandam religionem necessaria. De qua tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat causam [id est, principium philosophiae] esse inscientiam, prudenterque Academicos a rebus incertis assensionem cohibuisse. Quid est enim temeritate turpius, aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia quam aut falsum sentire aut, quod non satis explorate perceptum sit et cognitum, sine ulla dubitatione defendere? Velut in hac 2

2 *sint* X, *sunt* Asc. K. 3 *agnitionem* [ACE] Mus. *cognitionem* BO. 5 *qua tam* XBKL, *qua quod tam* several of Moser and HMNCR, *qua quidem tam* G Heind., *qua cum tam* Ba. *sunt* Asc. [B^2CE]KVO^1U +, *sint* AB^1BCHMO^2 Ba. 6 *ut* Asc. B^2UILO (erased by corrector), om. AB^1CEBK + Ba. *id magno* Or. Ba. after Ernesti. *esse debeat——sententias* (§ 2) om. AC^1BKMR. *debeat* BC^2E and MSS generally, *debeant* L Sch., *debent* M (of Moser) Ba. 7 *causam id est principium* Asc. C^3 (*recenti manu margini adscriptum*) El. UTHILNV, *causa principium* B^1E, *causa et principium* B^2O, *causam* Or., *principium* Ba, *causam et principium* Sch. Mu., *causam esse inscientiam* Wytt. Heind. Creuz. *id est —inscientiam* om. C. *esse inscientiam* El., *esse scientiam* MSS generally, *esse sententiam* HN. 9 *turpius* Asc. Palat. 3 Herv. El. Oxf. ψC^3, *fortius* MSS generally, *foedius* Manutius, Klotz.

quaestione plerique, quod maxime veri simile est, et quo omnes duce natura *trahimur*, deos esse dixerunt, dubitare se Protagoras, nullos esse omnino Diagoras Melius et Theodorus Cyrenaicus putaverunt. Qui vero deos esse dixerunt, tanta sunt in varietate et dissensione, ut eorum molestum sit dinumerare sententias. Nam et de figuris deorum et de locis atque sedibus et actione vitae multa dicuntur, deque his summa philosophorum dissensione certatur; quod vero maxime rem causamque continet, utrum nihil agant, nihil moliantur, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, an contra ab iis et a principio omnia facta et constituta sint et ad infinitum tempus regantur atque moveantur, in primis magna dissensio est, eaque nisi dijudicatur, in summo errore necesse est homines atque in maxi-
3 marum rerum ignoratione versari. II. Sunt enim philosophi et fuerunt qui omnino nullam habere censerent rerum humanarum procurationem deos. Quorum si vera sententia est, quae potest esse pietas, quae sanctitas, quae religio? Haec enim omnia pure atque caste tribuenda deorum numini ita sunt, si animadvertuntur ab iis et si est aliquid a dis immortalibus hominum generi tributum. Sin autem di neque possunt nos juvare nec volunt nec omnino curant nec quid agamus animadvertunt nec est quod ab iis ad hominum vitam permanare possit, quid est quod ullos dis immortalibus cultus, honores, preces adhibeamus? In specie autem fictae simulationis, sicut reliquae virtutes, item pietas inesse non potest, cum qua simul sanctitatem et religionem tolli necesse est, quibus sublatis per-
4 turbatio vitae sequitur et magna confusio; atque haud scio an pietate adversus deos sublata fides etiam et societas generis humani et una excellentissima virtus, justitia, tollatur. Sunt autem alii philosophi, et ii quidem magni atque nobiles, qui deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et

2 *trahimur* Cobet *Va. Lect.* p. 460 (*tra-* lost after *natura* cf. *Off.* I 18 *trahimur et ducimur*), *vehimur* Asc. U. Mus. Klotz, *venimus* BECO Or. Ba. Mu. Sch., *venimus* C^2. 3 *Cyrenaicus* MSS, *Cyrenaeus* G. Ba. 4 [putaverunt] Ba. after Bake. 5 *dinumerare* B^2C^2EO, *annumerare* Asc. UHIN, *innumerare* B^1, *enumerare* O Klotz. 7 *his* Asc. CUB, *is* (superscr. *h*) A, *iis* BN + Or. Ba. Sch. 9 *continet* MSS generally, *cont. est* Asc. U +, cf. the next note. 12 *in primis* C Oxf. ψ Manutius, *in primisque* CEU Mus, *in primis quae* AB. *dijudicatur* AB^1 CE +, *dijudicetur* B^2UH, cf. Madv. *Fin.* II 86. 19 *iis* edd., *his* MSS generally.

regi censeant, neque vero id solum, sed etiam ab isdem hominum vitae consuli et provideri; nam et fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, et tempestates ac temporum varietates caelique mutationes, quibus omnia, quae terra gignat, maturata pubescant, a dis immortalibus tribui generi humano putant multaque, quae dicentur in his libris, colligunt, quae talia sunt, ut ea ipsa di immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur.
Contra quos Carneades ita multa disseruit, ut excitaret homines
non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem. Res enim nulla 5
est, de qua tanto opere non solum indocti, sed etiam docti dissentiant; quorum opiniones cum tam variae sint tamque inter se dissidentes, alterum fieri profecto potest, ut earum nulla, alterum certe non potest, ut plus una vera sit.

III. Multum autem fluxisse video de libris nostris, quos 6
complures brevi tempore edidimus, variumque sermonem, partim admirantium unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, partim quid quaque de re certi haberemus scire cupientium. Multis etiam sensi mirabile videri eam nobis potissimum probatam esse philosophiam, quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, desertaeque disciplinae et jam pridem relictae patrocinium necopinatum a nobis
esse susceptum. Qua quidem in causa et benevolos objurga- (5)
tores placare et invidos vituperatores confutare possumus, ut alteros reprehendisse paeniteat, alteri didicisse se gaudeant; nam qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, qui inimice insectantur, repellendi. Nos autem nec subito coepimus philosophari nec mediocrem a primo tempore aetatis in eo studio operam curamque consumpsimus, et, cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, quod et orationes declarant refertae philosophorum sententiis et doctissimorum hominum familiaritates, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, et principes illi, Diodotus,
Philo, Antiochus, Posidonius, a quibus instituti sumus. Et si 7
omnia philosophiae praecepta referuntur ad vitam, arbitramur nos et publicis et privatis in rebus ea praestitisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit. IV. Sin autem quis requirit, quae causa

6 *ea ipsa* MSS, corr. ead. m. in *ei ipsi* B, *et ipsi* Bouh, *ea ipsi* Heind. after Ern. 14 *multum——susceptum* follows after *repellendi* (l. 26) in all the MSS and edd. See Comm.

nos impulerit, ut haec tam sero litteris mandaremus, nihil est,
quod expedire tam facile possimus. Nam cum otio langueremus,
et is esset rei publicae status, ut eam unius consilio atque cura
gubernari necesse esset, primum ipsius rei publicae causa philo-
sophiam nostris hominibus explicandam putavi, magni existi-
mans interesse ad decus et ad laudem civitatis res tam graves
8 tamque praeclaras Latinis etiam litteris contineri; eoque me
minus instituti mei paenitet, quod facile sentio, quam multorum
non modo discendi, sed etiam scribendi studia commoverim.
Complures enim Graecis institutionibus eruditi ea, quae didice-
rant, cum civibus suis communicare non poterant, quod illa,
quae a Graecis accepissent, Latine dici posse diffiderent. Quo
in genere tantum profecisse videmur, ut a Graecis ne verborum
9 quidem copia vinceremur. Hortata etiam est, ut me ad haec
conferrem, animi aegritudo fortunae magna et gravi commota
injuria; cujus si majorem aliquam levationem reperire potuissem,
non ad hanc potissimum confugissem; ea vero ipsa nulla ratione
melius frui potui, quam si me non modo ad legendos libros, sed
etiam ad totam philosophiam pertractandam dedissem. Omnes
autem ejus partes atque omnia membra tum facillime noscun-
tur, cum totae quaestiones scribendo explicantur; est enim
admirabilis quaedam continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex alia
10 nexa et omnes inter se aptae colligataeque videantur. V. Qui
autem requirunt, quid quaque de re ipsi sentiamus, curiosius id
faciunt, quam necesse est; non enim tam auctores in disputando
quam rationis momenta quaerenda sunt. Quin etiam obest
plerumque iis, qui discere volunt, auctoritas eorum, qui se
docere profitentur; desinunt enim suum judicium adhibere, id
habent ratum, quod ab eo, quem probant, judicatum vident.
Nec vero probare soleo id, quod de Pythagoreis accepimus, quos
ferunt, si quid affirmarent in disputando, cum ex iis quaere-
retur, quare ita esset, respondere solitos: 'Ipse dixit'. 'Ipse'
autem erat Pythagoras. Tantum opinio praejudicata poterat,
11 ut etiam sine ratione valeret auctoritas. Qui autem admirantur
nos hanc potissimum disciplinam secutos, iis quattuor Acade-

22 *alia ex alia nexa* [X], *alia ex aliis nexa* B[1], *aliae ex aliis nexae* MNC. **25** *auctores* ACE [Mus], *auctoritates* B Heind., *auctoritatis* El. Davies. **35** *iis* R Mu., *his* MSS and edd.

micis libris satis responsum videtur. Nec vero desertarum relictarumque rerum patrocinium suscepimus; non enim hominum interitu sententiae quoque occidunt, sed lucem auctoris fortasse desiderant; ut haec in philosophia ratio contra omnia disserendi nullamque rem aperte judicandi profecta a Socrate, repetita ab Arcesila, confirmata a Carneade usque ad nostram viguit aetatem; quam nunc prope modum orbam esse in ipsa Graecia intellego. Quod non Academiae vitio, sed tarditate hominum arbitror contigisse. Nam si singulas disciplinas percipere magnum est, quanto majus omnes? quod facere iis necesse est, quibus propositum est veri reperiendi causa et contra omnes philosophos et pro omnibus dicere. Cujus rei tantae 12
tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor, secutum esse prae me fero. Nec tamen fieri potest ut, qui hac ratione philosophentur, ii nihil habeant quod sequantur. Dictum est omnino de hac re alio loco diligentius, sed, quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, admonendi videntur saepius. Non enim sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, sed ii, qui omnibus veris falsa quaedam adjuncta esse dicamus tanta similitudine, ut in iis nulla insit certa judicandi et assentiendi nota. Ex quo exsistit illud, multa esse probabilia quae, quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum quendam haberent insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeretur.

VI. Sed jam, ut omni me invidia liberem, ponam in medio 13
sententias philosophorum de natura deorum. Quo quidem loco convocandi omnes videntur, qui, quae sit earum vera, judicent. Tum demum mihi procax Academia videbitur, si aut consenserint omnes, aut erit inventus aliquis, qui, quid verum sit, invenerit. Itaque mihi libet exclamare, ut *est* in Synephebis:

Pro deum, popularium omnium, *omnium* adulescentium
Clamo, postulo, obsecro, oro, ploro atque imploro fidem,

12 [philosophos] Ba. after Bake. 21 [Ex quo——regeretur] Or. Ba. after Heind. *existit* ACEBCM+, *existit et* BUTHIL, *exstitit* KR Or. Ba. Sch. Mu. after Heind. 23 *iis* Or. Ba. Sch. Mu., *his* MSS. 29 *ut est in Synephebis* Mu., *ut in Synephebis est* Sch., *ut ille in Synephebis* Or. Ba. after Ursinus, *ut in synefebis* A, *ut*'...*inefebis* B, *ut insine febis* C, *ut Terentius in ephebis* E, *ut Plautus in synæphebis* OU, *ut Statius in Synephebis* Mars. Lambinus. 30 *omnium omnium* Manutius, *omnium* MSS.

non levissima de re, ut queritur ille in civitate fieri facinora capitalia,

ab amico amante argentum accipere meretrix non vult;

14 sed ut adsint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione, pietate, sanctitate, caerimoniis, fide, jure jurando, quid de templis, delubris sacrificiisque sollemnibus, quid de ipsis auspiciis, quibus nos praesumus, existimandum sit; haec enim omnia ad hanc de dis immortalibus quaestionem referenda sunt. Profecto eos ipsos, qui se aliquid certi habere arbitrantur, addubitare coget doctissimorum hominum de maxima re tanta dissensio.

15 Quod cum saepe alias, tum maxime animadverti, cum apud C. Cottam, familiarem meum, accurate sane et diligenter de dis immortalibus disputatum est. Nam cum feriis Latinis ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, offendi eum sedentem in exedra et cum C. Velleio senatore disputantem, ad quem tum Epicurei primas ex nostris hominibus deferebant. Aderat etiam Q. Lucilius Balbus, qui tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, ut cum excellentibus in eo genere Graecis compararetur. Tum, ut me Cotta vidit, Peropportune, inquit, venis; oritur enim mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, cui pro tuo studio non est
16 alienum te interesse. VII. Atque mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune. Tres enim trium disciplinarum principes convenistis. M. Piso si adesset, nullius philosophiae, earum quidem quae in honore sunt, vacaret locus. Tum Cotta: Si, inquit, liber Antiochi nostri, qui ab eo nuper ad hunc Balbum missus est, vera loquitur, nihil est, quod Pisonem, familiarem tuum, desideres; Antiocho enim Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare; quo de libro, Balbe, velim scire quid sentias. Egone? inquit ille: miror Antiochum, hominem in primis acutum, non vidisse interesse plurimum inter Stoicos, qui honesta a commodis non nomine sed genere

3 *non vult* MSS, *nevolt* Or. Ba. Sch. after F. A. Wolf. 13 *est* B (superscr. *sit*) C, *sit* ACEUMus. 16 *Epicurei* C Mu., *Epicurii* O Or. Ba. (but *Epicurei* elsewhere), *Epicuri* MSS (so A has *mediterranii*, B *mediterrani* in § 88). 21 *atque* CEB Sch. Mu., *atqui* AB (according to Mu. *Adn. Crit.* but Or. gives *adqui* A) UK Asc. Or. Ba. 23 *M. Piso* El. UHILNOC, *M. enim Piso* Asc. MRG Or. Sch., *M. N. Piso* ABE +; *G. enim Piso* K, *GN. Piso* C, *Gneus Piso* C, *G. Piso* B, *M. etiam Piso* Ba. after Heind., *M. autem Piso* Mu. [philosophiae] Ba. after Bake.

toto disjungerent, et Peripateticos, qui honesta commiscerent
cum commodis, ut ea inter se magnitudine et quasi gradibus
non genere differrent: haec enim est non verborum parva, sed
rerum permagna dissensio. Verum hoc alias; nunc, quod coepi- 17
mus, si videtur. Mihi vero, inquit Cotta, videtur; sed ut hic,
qui intervenit (me intuens), ne ignoret, quae res agatur, de na-
tura agebamus deorum, quae cum mihi videretur perobscura, ut
semper videri solet, Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam.
Quam ob rem, inquit, Vellei, nisi molestum est, repete, quae
coeperas. Repetam vero, quamquam non mihi, sed tibi hic
venit adjutor; ambo enim, inquit arridens, ab eodem Philone
nihil scire didicistis. Tum ego: Quid didicerimus, Cotta vide-
rit, tu autem nolo existimes me adjutorem huic venisse, sed
auditorem, et quidem aequum, libero judicio, nulla ejus modi
adstrictum necessitate, ut mihi, velim nolim, sit certa quaedam
tuenda sententia.

VIII. Tum Velleius fidenter sane, ut solent isti, nihil tam ve- 18
rens, quam ne dubitare aliqua de re videretur, tamquam modo ex
deorum concilio et ex Epicuri intermundiis descendisset, Audite,
inquit, non futtiles commenticiasque sententias, non opificem
aedificatoremque mundi, Platonis de Timaeo deum, nec anum
fatidicam, Stoicorum πρόνοιαν, quam Latine licet providen-
tiam dicere, neque vero mundum ipsum animo et sensibus
praeditum, rotundum, ardentem, volubilem deum, portenta et
miracula non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium.
Quibus enim oculis intueri potuit vester Plato fabricam illam 19
tanti operis, qua construi a deo atque aedificari mundum facit?
Quae molitio, quae ferramenta, qui vectes, quae machinae, qui
ministri tanti muneris fuerunt? Quem ad modum autem oboe-
dire et parere voluntati architecti aër, ignis, aqua, terra potue-
runt? Unde vero ortae illae quinque formae, e quibus reliqua
formantur, apte cadentes ad animum afficiendum pariendosque
sensus? Longum est ad omnia, quae talia sunt, ut optata magis

3 *haec* Asc. U+, *hoc* X. 19 *intermundiis* AB[1]CBK+, *internuntiis* B[2]E, *internuntius* Asc. *descendisset* B Asc. CNMR, *descendis sed* AHIL, *descendens sed* CEBK, *descendisset sed* U+. 22 *πρόνοιαν* edd., *pronoeam* MSS. 26 *oculis* Asc. V Or. Ba., *oculis animi* MSS Sch., *oculis [animi]* Mu. 31 *e quibus* X, *ex quibus* Asc. Sch. Mu. 32 *afficiendum* Sch. conj., *efficiendum* MSS.

20 quam inventa videantur; sed illa palmaria, quod, qui non modo natum mundum introduxerit, sed etiam manu paene factum, is eum dixerit fore sempiternum. Hunc censes primis, ut dicitur, labris gustasse physiologiam, id est naturae rationem, qui quicquam, quod ortum sit, putet aeternum esse posse? Quae est enim coagmentatio non dissolubilis? aut quid est, cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? Πρόνοια vero si vestra est, Lucili, eadem, requiro, quae paulo ante, ministros, machinas, omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatum; sin alia est, cur mortalem fecerit mundum, non, quem ad modum Plato-
21 nicus deus, sempiternum. IX. Ab utroque autem sciscitor, cur mundi aedificatores repente exstiterint, innumerabilia saecla dormierint; non enim, si mundus nullus erat, saecla non erant. Saecla nunc dico non ea, quae dierum noctiumque numero annuis cursibus conficiuntur; nam fateor ea sine mundi conversione effici non potuisse; sed fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla circumscriptio temporum metiebatur; spatio tamen qualis ea fuerit, intellegi potest. [Quod ne in cogitationem quidem cadit, ut fuerit tempus aliquod, nullum
22 cum tempus esset.] Isto igitur tam immenso spatio quaero, Balbe, cur Πρόνοια vestra cessaverit. Laboremne fugiebat? At iste nec attingit deum nec erat ullus, cum omnes naturae numini divino, caelum, ignes, terrae, maria, parerent. Quid autem erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tamquam aedilis ornare? Si, ut deus ipse melius habitaret, antea videlicet tempore infinito in tenebris tamquam in gurgustio habitaverat. Post autem varietatene eum delectari putamus, qua caelum et terras exornatas videmus? Quae ista potest esse oblectatio deo? Quae si esset, non ea tam diu carere potuisset.

1 *illa palmaria* Dav. ed. 1, *illud palmare* Dav. ed. 2, *illa palmaris* MSS Sch. 3 *dixerit* MSS, *dixit* Mu. (Adn. Cr.). 7 *πρόνοια* Manutius, *pronoea* MSS Sch. Mu. *vero si vestra est Lucili eadem requiro* ABC Mus., *si vero vestra est lucili eadem require* E, *vero si vestra est Lucili eadem, eadem requiro* Heind., *vero vestra si eadem est, Lucili, eadem requiro* Sch. after Lambinus, *vero vestra si, Lucili, eadem est, eadem requiro* Madv., *vero vestra, Lucili, si est eadem, eadem requiro* Or. Ba. Mu. 9 *designationem* CE + *dissignationem* ABBK Mu. 18 *intellegi potest* XBHKLO, *intellegi non potest* Asc. UCIMNV + Sch. Or. Ba. Mu. (who also suggests *qui potest*). *quod ne—esset* transposed by Wyttenbach before *sed fuit* l. 16 (perhaps better before *spatio*), see Comm. 21 *πρόνοια* see above.

An haec, ut fere dicitis, hominum causa a deo constituta sunt? 23
Sapientiumne? Propter paucos igitur tanta est facta rerum
molitio. An stultorum? At primum causa non fuit, cur de
improbis bene mereretur; deinde quid est assecutus? cum
omnes stulti sint sine dubio miserrimi, maxime quod stulti
sunt; miserius enim stultitia quid possumus dicere? deinde
quod ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes commo-
dorum compensatione leniant, stulti nec vitare venientia possint
nec ferre praesentia. X. Qui vero mundum ipsum animantem
sapientemque esse dixerunt, nullo modo viderunt, animi natura
intellegentis in quam figuram cadere posset; de quo dicam
equidem paulo post; nunc autem hactenus admirabor eorum 24
tarditatem, qui animantem immortalem et eundem beatum
rotundum esse velint, quod ea forma neget ullam esse pulchrio-
rem Plato. At mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel
pyramidis videtur esse formosior. Quae vero vita tribuitur isti
rotundo deo? Nempe ut ea celeritate contorqueatur, cui par
nulla ne cogitari quidem possit; in qua non video ubinam mens
constans et vita beata possit insistere. Quodque in nostro cor-
pore si minima ex parte †significetur, molestum sit, cur hoc idem
non habeatur molestum in deo? Terra enim profecto, quoniam
mundi pars est, pars est etiam dei. Atqui terrae maximas
regiones inhabitabiles atque incultas videmus, quod pars earum
appulsu solis exarserit, pars obriguerit nive pruinaque longinquo
solis abscessu; quae, si mundus est deus, quoniam mundi partes
sunt, dei membra partim ardentia, partim refrigerata dicenda
sunt.

Atque haec quidem vestra, Lucili. Qualia vero sint, ab 25
ultimo repetam superiorum. Thales enim Milesius, qui primus
de talibus rebus quaesivit, aquam dixit esse initium rerum,
deum autem eam mentem, quae ex aqua cuncta fingeret. Si

10 *natura intellegentis* A, *naturā intellegentis* C, *naturam intellegentis* BK, *naturā intellegentes* B Asc., *naturam intellegentes* E Mss. (except BK) U, *natura et intellegentia* Sch. after Eichstadt. 12 *hactenus: admirabor* Sch. Or. Ba. Mu. see Comm. 20 *significetur* MSS, †*significetur* Or. Mu., *sic incitetur* Ba. after Lachmann on Lucr. VI 30, *sic afficiatur* Sch., *sentiatur* Klotz. 28 *vero sint* Asc. V, *vero est* AB^{1}CB, *vero sunt* UCHILMNO, om. K, *vero alia sint* B^{2}E Or. Ba., *vero cetera sint* conj. Sch., *vero† est* Mu. 31 *si* Asc. EU+, *sic* ABCBK.

di possunt esse sine sensu, mentem cur aquae adjunxit? *Menti autem cur aquam adjunxit,* si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore? Anaximandri autem opinio est nativos esse deos longis intervallis orientes occidentesque, eosque innumerabiles esse mundos. Sed nos deum nisi sempiternum intellegere qui
26 possumus? Post Anaximenes aëra deum statuit, eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum et semper in motu; quasi aut aër sine ulla forma deus esse possit, cum praesertim deum non modo aliqua, sed pulcherrima specie deceat esse, aut non omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequatur. XI. Inde Anaxagoras, qui accepit ab Anaximene disciplinam, primus omnium rerum discriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit; in quo non vidit neque motum sensui junctum et continentem in infinito ullum esse posse, neque sensum omnino *in eo quod* non ipsa natura pulsa sentiret. Deinde si mentem istam quasi animal aliquod voluit esse, erit aliquid interius, ex quo illud animal nominetur; quid autem interius
27 mente? cingatur igitur corpore externo. Quod quoniam non placet, aperta simplexque mens nulla re adjuncta, qua sentire possit, fugere intellegentiae nostrae vim et notionem videtur. Crotoniates autem Alcmaeo, qui soli et lunae reliquisque sideribus animoque praeterea divinitatem dedit, non sensit sese mortalibus rebus immortalitatem dare. Nam Pythagoras, qui censuit animum esse per naturam rerum omnem intentum et commeantem, ex quo nostri animi carperentur, non vidit distractione humanorum animorum discerpi et lacerari deum et, cum miseri animi essent, quod plerisque contingeret, tum dei

1 *sensu, mentem* Ed., *sensu et mente* AB²CE Mus., *sensu et mentem* B¹, *visu et mente* Asc. +. *cur aquae* BE, *cura quae* A, *curaque* CBK. *adjunxit* om. CBK. *Menti—adjunxit* om. MSS., for the readings of the edd. see Comm. 12 *discriptionem* ABKN, *discrepationem* CB, *descriptionem* E +. *modum* MSS, *mondum* H, *mundum* L Asc., *motum* Or. Ba. Sch. after Rigalt. *designari* CE Mus., *dissignari* AB Mu. 13 *sensui* Asc. VUE (corr. fr. *sensus*) B, *sensu* AC Mus. 14 *continentem* Asc. CHMRVU, *incontinentem* XBKO +. *in* CUBV, om. ABE Mus. 15 *in eo quod* Ed., *quo* MSS and edd. 17 *animal* [B]MAsc. +, *anima* ACEBK. 18 *cingatur* XBHKM, *cingitur* Asc. UOLN. 19 *qua* Bouh. after Augustin, *quae* MSS. 20 *notionem* MSS generally, *notitionem* C. 24 *censuit deum animum* Bake conj. 24 *rerum omnem* AB Asc. +, *rerum omnium* CEUBC, *omnium* TILO. 25 *carperentur* XBK, *caperentur* $El._{1,2.}$HLN. *distractione* MSS, *detractione* Ba. after Ruhnken.

partem esse miseram; quod fieri non potest. Cur autem quic- 28
quam ignoraret animus hominis, si esset deus? quo modo
porro deus iste, si nihil esset nisi animus, aut infixus aut
infusus esset in mundo? Tum Xenophanes, qui mente ad-
juncta omne [praeterea, quod esset] infinitum, deum voluit
esse, de ipsa mente item reprehenditur ut ceteri, de infinitate
autem vehementius, in qua nihil neque sentiens neque con-
junctum potest esse. Nam Parmenides quidem commenticium
quiddam coronae simile efficit (*στεφάνην* appellat) continente
ardore lucis orbem, qui cingat caelum, quem appellat deum;
in quo neque figuram divinam neque sensum quisquam suspi-
cari potest. Multaque ejusdem monstra, quippe qui bellum,
qui discordiam, qui cupiditatem ceteraque generis ejusdem ad
deum revocet, quae vel morbo vel somno vel oblivione vel
vetustate delentur; eademque de sideribus, quae reprehensa in
alio jam in hoc omittantur. XII. Empedocles autem multa alia 29
peccans in deorum opinione turpissime labitur. Quattuor enim
naturas, ex quibus omnia constare censet, divinas esse vult;
quas et nasci et extingui perspicuum est et sensu omni
carere. Nec vero Protagoras, qui sese negat omnino de dis
habere quod liqueat, sint, non sint qualesve sint, quicquam
videtur de natura deorum suspicari. Quid? Democritus, qui
tum imagines earumque circuitus in deorum numero refert,
tum illam naturam, quae imagines fundat ac mittat, tum
scientiam intellegentiamque nostram, nonne in maximo errore
versatur? Cum idem omnino, quia nihil semper suo statu
maneat, neget esse quicquam sempiternum, nonne deum om-
nino ita tollit, ut nullam opinionem ejus reliquam faciat?
Quid? aër, quo Diogenes Apolloniates utitur deo, quem sensum

5 [praeterea quod esset] Ed. see Comm. 6 *reprehenditur* ECLMN, *reprehenderet* (corr. *reprehenditur*) B, *reprehenderetur* ACBK, *reprehendetur* Asc.UH (corr. *reprehenderetur*), *reprehendendus est* Klotz *Adn. Cr.* I 4, perhaps *reprehendi debet.* 8 *commenticium* Asc.INOV +, *conventicium* XBK +. 9 *simile* E, *similem* ABCBK +, *similitudinem* PU, *similitudine* Asc.HILOV. *στεφάνην* Werfer, *stephane* C, *stefane* A[1], *stefanen* A[2], *stephanen* EP Mus. *continente ardore* Dav., *continentem ardorem* MSS, *continentem ardore* Asc.V. 10 *cingat* Ernesti, *cingit* MSS. 12 *ejusdem monstra* MSS, *ejusdem modi monstra* H Or. Ba. Sch. Mu. after Heind. 14 *revocet* Orelli, *revocat* MSS. 23 *earumque* Asc.CMV, *eorumque* MSS generally. 25 *scientiam* Asc.CHMV +, *sententiam* XBK +.

30 habere potest aut quam formam dei? Jam de Platonis inconstantia longum est dicere, qui in Timaeo patrem huius mundi nominari neget posse, in Legum autem libris, quid sit omnino deus, anquiri oportere non censeat. Idem et in Timaeo dicit et in Legibus et mundum deum esse et caelum et astra et terram et animos et eos, quos majorum institutis accepimus; quae et per se sunt falsa perspicue et inter se vehementer repugnantia. Quod vero sine corpore ullo deum vult esse, ut Graeci dicunt, *ἀσώματον*, id quale esse possit, intellegi non potest; careat enim sensu necesse est, careat etiam prudentia, careat voluptate; quae omnia una cum deorum notione com-
31 prehendimus. Atque etiam Xenophon paucioribus verbis eadem fere peccat; facit enim in iis, quae a Socrate dicta rettulit, Socratem disputantem formam dei quaeri non oportere, eundemque et solem et animum deum dicere, et modo unum, tum autem plures deos; quae sunt isdem in erratis fere, quibus ea,
32 quae de Platone diximus. XIII. Atque etiam Antisthenes in eo libro, qui physicus inscribitur, populares deos multos, naturalem unum esse dicens tollit vim et naturam deorum. Nec multo secus Speusippus, Platonem avunculum subsequens et vim quandam dicens qua omnia regantur, eamque animalem, evel-
33 lere ex animis conatur cognitionem deorum. Aristotelesque in tertio de philosophia libro multa turbat a magistro *non* [Platone] dissentiens; modo enim menti tribuit omnem divinitatem, modo mundum ipsum deum dicit esse, modo alium quendam praeficit mundo eique eas partes tribuit, ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, tum caeli ardorem deum dicit esse non intellegens caelum mundi esse partem, quem alio loco ipse designarit deum. Quo modo autem caeli divinus ille sensus in celeritate tanta conservari potest? ubi deinde illi tot di, si numeramus etiam caelum deum? Cum autem sine corpore

1 *jam* X, *nam* UH El. 4 *idem et—repugnantia* follows *comprehendimus* in all the MSS and edd. see Comm. 8 *repugnant* Cobet *V. L.* p. 460. [ut Graeci dicunt *ἀσώματον*] Or. Ba. 9 *asomaton* X. 13 *iis* Asc., *his* X. 17 *diximus* M of Moser, *dicimus* X Mus. 23 *a magistro non dissentiens* Diel's *Doxog.* p. 539, *a magistro uno Platone dissentiens* XBHK Oxf. e o +, *a mag. Plat. diss.* UV Oxf. u, *a mag. suo Plat. diss.* Red., *a magistro suo Platone non dissentiens* Or. Ba. Sch. Mu. after Heind.

idem vult esse deum, omni illum sensu privat, etiam pru-
dentia. Quo porro modo *deus* moveri carens corpore aut quo
modo semper se movens esse quietus et beatus potest? Nec 34
vero ejus condiscipulus Xenocrates in hoc genere prudentior,
cujus in libris, qui sunt de natura deorum, nulla species divina
describitur; deos enim octo esse dicit, quinque eos, qui in stellis
vagis nominantur, unum, qui ex omnibus sideribus, quae infixa
caelo sunt, ex dispersis quasi membris simplex sit putandus
deus, septimum solem adjungit octavamque lunam; qui quo
sensu beati esse possint, intellegi non potest. Ex eadem Platonis
schola Ponticus Heraclides puerilibus fabulis refersit libros, et
modo mundum, tum mentem divinam esse putat, errantibus
etiam stellis divinitatem tribuit, sensuque deum privat et ejus
formam mutabilem esse vult eodemque in libro rursus terram
et caelum refert in deos. Nec vero Theophrasti inconstantia 35
ferenda est; modo enim menti divinum tribuit principatum,
modo caelo, tum autem signis sideribusque caelestibus. Nec
audiendus ejus auditor Strato, is qui physicus appellatur, qui
omnem vim divinam in natura sitam esse censet, quae causas
gignendi, augendi, minuendi habeat, sed careat omni sensu et
figura. XIV. Zeno autem, ut jam ad vestros, Balbe, veniam, 36
naturalem legem divinam esse censet, eamque vim obtinere recta
imperantem prohibentemque contraria. Quam legem quo modo
efficiat animantem, intellegere non possumus; deum autem ani-
mantem certe volumus esse. Atque hic idem alio loco aethera
deum dicit, si intellegi potest nihil sentiens deus, qui numquam
nobis occurrit neque in precibus neque in optatis neque in
votis; aliis autem libris rationem quandam per omnem naturam

2 *modo deus moveri* Mu. after Schütz, *modo mundus moveri* MSS generally, *modo mundus moveri potest*, El. GU +, *modo moveri* Or. Ba. after Heind., *modo mundum movere* Sch. after Ernesti. 4 *prudentior* BE + Sch. Mu., *prudentior est* A^2CBK Or. Ba. 5 *de natura* [B]UCV +, *in natura* ACEPBK. 7 *nominantur* MSS, *moventur* conj. J. S. Reid. 8 *caelo sunt* E Asc. +, *caelo sint* MSS generally. 11 *et modo mundum* Herv. Sch. Mu., *et tamen modo mundum* ABCPK +, *et tum modo mundum* El.$_{1,2}$ EBCV +, *et tum mundum* M of Moser, Or. Ba., *et deum modo mundum* Dav., *modo mundum deum* Walker, *dum modo mundum* Heind. 20 *minuendi* XBK +, *minuendi immittendi* El., *min. immittendique* Asc. V +, *min. immutandique* Herv. Dav. Heind. 23 *prohibentem* E Sch. 28 *omnem* G Red. Asc.V, *omnium* MSS generally, see § 27.

rerum pertinentem vi divina esse affectam putat. Idem
astris hoc idem tribuit, tum annis, mensibus annorumque
mutationibus. Cum vero Hesiodi *θεογονίαν*, id est originem
deorum, interpretatur, tollit omnino usitatas perceptasque
cognitiones deorum; neque enim Jovem neque Junonem ne-
que Vestam neque quemquam, qui ita appelletur, in deorum
habet numero, sed rebus inanimis atque mutis per quandam
37 significationem haec docet tributa nomina. Cujus discipuli
Aristonis non minus magno in errore sententia est, qui
neque formam dei intellegi posse censeat neque in deis sen-
sum esse dicat, dubitetque omnino, deus animans necne sit.
Cleanthes autem, qui Zenonem audivit una cum eo, quem
proxime nominavi, tum ipsum mundum deum dicit esse, tum
totius naturae menti atque animo tribuit hoc nomen, tum
ultimum et altissimum atque undique circumfusum et extre-
mum omnia cingentem atque complexum ardorem, qui aether
nominetur, certissimum deum judicat; idemque quasi delirans
in iis libris, quos scripsit contra voluptatem, tum fingit formam
quandam et speciem deorum, tum divinitatem omnem tribuit
astris, tum nihil ratione censet esse divinius. Ita fit, ut deus
ille, quem mente noscimus atque in animi notione tamquam in
38 vestigio volumus reponere, nusquam prorsus appareat. XV. At
Persaeus ejusdem Zenonis auditor, eos dicit esse habitos deos,
a quibus magna utilitas ad vitae cultum esset inventa, ipsasque
res utiles et salutares deorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas, ut ne
hoc quidem diceret, illa inventa esse deorum, sed ipsa divina.
Quo quid absurdius, quam aut res sordidas atque deformes
deorum honore afficere aut homines iam morte deletos reponere
39 in deos, quorum omnis cultus esset futurus in luctu? Jam
vero Chrysippus, qui Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus habetur

1 *pertinentem* ABE +, *pertingentem* CBK +. *vi divina esse affectam* G Manut. *ut divina esse aff.* ACB +, *ut divinā esse aff.* B, *ut divinam esse aff.* Asc. K +, *ut divina sit effecta* EU El. +. [affectam] Sch. 3 *θεογονίαν, id est originem deorum* Swainson, *Theogoniam i.e. or. deor.* MSS., *Theogoniam* Man. Or. Ba. Sch., *Theogoniam* [*id est orig. deor.*] Mu. 4 *usitatas* X +, *insitas* GUH Man. Heind. 6 *appelletur* ABEPK +, *appellatur* CUTBLO + Or. Sch. 9 *sententia est qui* A[2]UCM Asc. +, *sententias qui* A[1]BEK, *sentias qui* CB. 13 *ipsum mundum deum* M edd., *ipsum deum mundum* MSS generally. 23 *dicit* Asc. UH +, om. XBK, *dixit* Sch

interpres, magnam turbam congregat ignotorum deorum, atque ita ignotorum, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, cum mens nostra quidvis videatur cogitatione posse depingere. Ait enim vim divinam in ratione esse positam et in universae naturae animo atque mente, ipsumque mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, tum ejus ipsius principatum, qui in mente et ratione versetur, communemque rerum naturam universitatemque omnia continentem, tum fatalem vim et necessitatem rerum futurarum, ignem praeterea et eum, quem ante dixi, aethera, tum ea, quae natura fluerent atque manarent, ut et aquam et terram et aëra; solem, lunam, sidera universitatemque rerum, qua omnia continerentur, atque etiam homines eos, qui immortalitatem essent consecuti. Idemque disputat 40
aethera esse eum, quem homines Jovem appellarent, quique aër per maria manaret, eum esse Neptunum, terramque eam esse quae Ceres diceretur, similique ratione persequitur vocabula reliquorum deorum. Idemque etiam legis perpetuae et aeternae vim, quae quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum sit, Jovem dicit esse, eandemque fatalem necessitatem appellat, sempiternam rerum futurarum veritatem; quorum nihil tale est, ut in eo vis divina inesse videatur. Et haec quidem in 41
primo libro de natura deorum; in secundo autem vult Orphei, Musaei, Hesiodi Homerique fabellas accommodare ad ea, quae ipse primo libro de dis immortalibus dixerat, ut etiam veterrimi poëtae, qui haec ne suspicati quidem sint, Stoici fuisse videantur. Quem Diogenes Babylonius consequens in eo libro, qui inscribitur de Minerva, partum Jovis ortumque virginis ad physiologiam traducens disjungit a fabula.

XVI. Exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed deli- 42
rantium somnia. Nec enim multo absurdiora sunt ea, quae poëtarum vocibus fusa ipsa suavitate nocuerunt, qui et ira inflammatos et libidine furentes induxerunt deos feceruntque, ut eorum bella, proelia, pugnas, vulnera videremus, odia praeterea,

8 *universitatemque* edd. after Heind., *universam atque* MSS. *vim* El. Sch. Mu., *umbram* MSS see Comm., †*umbram* Or., *normam* Ba. after Madv. 19 *eandemque* see Comm. 24 *dixerat* UTLO Ern. Heind. Sch. Ba. Mu., *dixerit* MSS generally Or. 25 *sint* MSS, *sunt* CI Or. Ba. Sch. after Ern. 27 *partum—ortumque* [BE+], *partu—ortuque* ACPBK+. 28 *disjungit* Asc. V, *dejungit* MSS generally Or. Ba. Sch., *dijungit* Mu. after Heind. and Ern.

discidia, discordias, ortus, interitus, querellas, lamentationes, effusas in omni intemperantia libidines, adulteria, vincula, cum humano genere concubitus mortalesque ex immortali procreatos.
43 Cum poëtarum autem errore conjungere licet portenta magorum, Aegyptiorumque in eodem genere dementiam, tum etiam vulgi opiniones, quae in maxima inconstantia veritatis ignoratione versantur.

Ea qui consideret quam inconsulte ac temere dicantur, venerari Epicurum et in eorum ipsorum numero, de quibus haec quaestio est, habere debeat. Solus enim vidit primum esse deos, quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura. Quae est enim gens aut quod genus hominum, quod non habeat sine doctrina anticipationem quandam deorum? quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, sine qua nec intellegi quicquam nec quaeri nec disputari potest. Cujus rationis vim atque utilitatem ex illo caelesti Epicuri de regula et judicio volumine
44 accepimus. XVII. Quod igitur fundamentum hujus quaestionis est, id praeclare jactum videtis. Cum enim non instituto aliquo aut more aut lege sit opinio constituta maneatque ad unum omnium firma consensio, intellegi necesse est esse deos; quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, de quo autem omnium natura consentit, id verum esse necesse est; esse igitur deos confitendum est. Quod quoniam fere constat inter omnes non philosophos solum, sed etiam indoctos, fateamur constare illud etiam, hanc nos habere sive anticipationem, ut ante dixi, sive praenotionem deorum (sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, ut Epicurus ipse πρόληψιν appellavit, quam antea nemo eo verbo nominarat)—hanc igitur habemus,
45 ut deos beatos et immortales putemus. Quae enim nobis natura informationem ipsorum deorum dedit, eadem insculpsit in mentibus, ut eos aeternos et beatos haberemus. Quod si ita est, vere exposita illa sententia est ab Epicuro, quod beatum

8 *immortali* MSS generally, *immortalibus* CNO Dav. Heind. 14 πρόληψιν Red (? see Moser) edd., *prolemsin* (but *problebsin* l. 28) A, *prolempsin* B, *problepsin* CK, *problebsin* EP, *pro plebs in* B (but *problebsim* l. 28), *prolepsim* Asc. 24 *esse* om. Or. (by mistake?). *fere* BE, *fieri* ACPBK. 25 *fateamur* B (corr. from *fatemur*) edd., *fatemur* MSS. 31 *ipsorum deorum* [X] R, *d. i.* U Asc. [Mus.] Sch.

aeternumque sit, id nec habere ipsum negotii quicquam nec exhibere alteri, itaque neque ira neque gratia teneri, quod, quae talia essent, imbecilla essent omnia. Si nihil aliud quaereremus, nisi ut deos pie coleremus et ut superstitione liberaremur, satis erat dictum; nam et praestans deorum natura hominum pietate coleretur, cum et aeterna esset et beatissima (habet enim venerationem justam, quicquid excellit), et metus omnis a vi atque ira deorum pulsus esset; intellegitur enim a beata immortalique natura et iram et gratiam segregari; quibus remotis nullos a superis impendere metus. Sed ad hanc confirmandam opinionem anquirit animus et formam et vitae actionem mentisque agitationem in deo.

XVIII. Ac de forma quidem partim natura nos admonet, 46
partim ratio docet. Nam a natura habemus omnes omnium gentium speciem nullam aliam nisi humanam deorum; quae enim forma alia occurrit umquam aut vigilanti cuiquam aut dormienti? Sed ne omnia revocentur ad primas notiones: ratio hoc idem ipsa declarat. Nam cum praestantissimam naturam, 47
vel quia beata est vel quia sempiterna, convenire videatur eandem esse pulcherrimam, quae compositio membrorum, quae conformatio liniamentorum, quae figura, quae species humana potest esse pulchrior? Vos quidem, Lucili, soletis (nam Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud), cum artificium effingitis fabricamque divinam, quam sint omnia in hominis figura non modo ad usum, verum etiam ad venustatem apta, describere. Quodsi 48
omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est, ea figura profecto est, quae pulcherrima est omnium; quoniamque deos beatissimos esse constat, beatus autem esse sine virtute nemo potest nec virtus sine ratione constare nec ratio usquam inesse nisi in hominis figura, hominis esse specie deos confitendum est. Nec tamen ea species corpus est, 49
sed quasi corpus, nec habet sanguinem, sed quasi sanguinem.

XIX. Haec quamquam et inventa sunt acutius et dicta subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, tamen

11 *anquirit* [X]BK[1], *inquirit* Mus. *vitae actionem mentisque agitationem* Beier (*Off.* I 17), *vitam et actionem mentis atque agitationem* MSS. 27 *pulcherrima est* Madv. see Comm., *pulcherrima sit* MSS. Mu. 30 *nisi in* [B]UT+, *nisi* ACEPBK, *sine* others.

fretus intellegentia vestra dissero brevius, quam causa desi-
derat. Epicurus autem, qui res occultas et penitus abditas
non modo viderit animo, sed etiam sic tractet, ut manu, docet
eam esse vim et naturam deorum, ut primum non sensu, sed
mente cernatur, nec soliditate quadam neque *eadem* ad nume-
rum *sit*, ut ea, quae ille propter firmitatem *στερέμνια* appellat;
sed, imaginibus similitudine et transitione perceptis, cum infi-
nita simillimarum imaginum *series* ex innumerabilibus indi-
viduis exsistat et ad nos affluat, cum maximis voluptatibus in
eas imagines mentem intentam infixamque nostram intelle-
50 gentiam capere, quae sit et beata natura et aeterna. Summa
vero vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dig-
nissima est, in qua intellegi necesse est eam esse naturam, ut
omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant. Hanc *ἰσονομίαν*
appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem. Ex hac
igitur illud efficitur, si mortalium tanta multitudo sit, esse
immortalium non minorem, et si, quae interimant, innumera-
bilia sint, etiam ea, quae conservent, infinita esse debere.

Et quaerere a nobis, Balbe, soletis, quae vita deorum sit,
51 quaeque ab iis degatur aetas. Ea videlicet, qua nihil beatius,
nihil omnibus bonis affluentius cogitari potest. Nihil enim
agit, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, nulla opera molitur,
sua sapientia et virtute gaudet, habet exploratum fore se semper
52 cum in maximis, tum in aeternis voluptatibus. XX. Hunc
deum rite beatum dixerimus, vestrum vero laboriosissimum.
Sive enim ipse mundus deus est, quid potest esse minus quie-
tum quam nullo puncto temporis intermisso versari circum
axem caeli admirabili celeritate? (nisi quietum autem nihil
beatum est); sive in ipso mundo deus inest aliquis, qui regat,

3 *viderit* CEK, *viderat* APB Asc., *videat* BU. *ut manu docet* C Man., *ut manu doceat* MSS, *ut ducat nos manu eam docet esse vim* G, *ut manu nos ducat docet eam esse vim* Heind. 5 *cernantur* Sch. *neque eadem ad numerum sit* Ed., *nec ad numerum* MSS, see Comm. 6 *στερέμνια* [P], *steremnia* ABCE, *steremia* Asc. +, *στερεα* U. 7 *cum* MSS, *cumque* Or. Ba. Sch. after Walker, *cum enim* Dav. 8 *series* Mu. after Brieger and Hirzel, *species* MSS. Or. Ba. Sch. 9 *ad nos* Lamb., *ad deos* ACB²EP Mus., *ad eos* GUB¹ +, *a deo* Man. Or. Ba., *a deis* Dav., *a diis ad nos* Heind. *cum* X (corr. fr. *tum* B) UHM +, *tum* BK + Walker. 10 *defixamque* A. W. Zumpt conj. 11 *beatae naturae et aeternae* Sch. conj. 14 *ἰσονομίαν* Red. U, *isonomiam* MSS *generally*. 29 [*ipso*] Sch.

qui gubernet, qui cursus astrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum
vicissitudines ordinesque conservet, terras et maria contemplans
hominum commoda vitasque tueatur, ne ille est implicatus mo-
lestiis negotiis et operosis! Nos autem beatam vitam in animi 53
securitate et in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus. Docuit
enim nos idem, qui cetera, natura effectum esse mundum, nihil
opus fuisse fabrica, tamque eam rem esse facilem, quam vos
effici negatis sine divina posse sollertia, ut innumerabiles natura
mundos effectura sit, efficiat, effecerit. Quod quia quem ad
modum natura efficere sine aliqua mente possit non videtis, ut
tragici poëtae, cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis,
confugitis ad deum; cujus operam profecto non desideraretis, 54
si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem
regionum videretis, in quam se injiciens animus et intendens
ita late longeque peregrinatur, ut nullam tamen oram ultimi
videat, in qua possit insistere. In hac igitur immensitate lati-
tudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum infinita vis innumerabilium
volitat atomorum, quae interjecto inani cohaerescunt tamen
inter se et aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur; ex quo
efficiuntur eae rerum formae et figurae, quas vos effici posse
sine follibus et incudibus non putatis. Itaque imposuistis in
cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, quem dies et noctes
timeremus. Quis enim non timeat omnia providentem et cogi-
tantem et animadvertentem et omnia ad se pertinere putantem,
curiosum et plenum negotii deum? Hinc vobis exstitit primum 55
illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, ut, quicquid ac-
cidat, id ex aeterna veritate causarumque continuatione fluxisse
dicatis. Quanti autem haec philosophia aestimanda est, cui
tamquam aniculis, et iis quidem indoctis, fato fieri videantur
omnia? Sequitur μαντική vestra, quae Latine divinatio di-
citur, qua tanta imbueremur superstitione, si vos audire velle-
mus, ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates, conjectores nobis
essent colendi. His terroribus ab Epicuro soluti et in liber- 56
tatem vindicati nec metuimus eos, quos intellegimus nec sibi
fingere ullam molestiam nec alteri quaerere, et pie sancteque

7 *facilem* [BC], *facile* AEP. 8 *negatis* El. GU, *negetis* MSS generally. 15 *ultimi* MSS, *ultimam* O Dav. Heind. Ba. 26 *εἱμαρμένην* edd., in Latin letters MSS. 30 *μαντική* edd., in Latin letters ABCE Mus. Asc. 34 *metuimus* B^2UCMV, *metuemus* AB^1CEPBK.

colimus naturam excellentem atque praestantem. Sed elatus studio vereor ne longior fuerim. Erat autem difficile rem tantam tamque praeclaram incohatam relinquere; quamquam non tam dicendi ratio mihi habenda fuit quam audiendi.
57 XXI. Tum Cotta comiter, ut solebat: Atqui, inquit, Vellei,
nisi tu aliquid dixisses, nihil sane ex me quidem audire potuisses. Mihi enim non tam facile in mentem venire solet, quare verum sit aliquid, quam quare falsum; idque cum saepe, tum, cum te audirem, paulo ante contigit. Roges me, qualem naturam deorum esse ducam, nihil fortasse respondeam. Quaeras, putemne talem esse, qualis modo a te sit exposita, nihil dicam mihi videri minus. Sed ante quam aggrediar ad ea,
58 quae a te disputata sunt, de te ipso dicam quid sentiam. Saepe
enim de familiari illo tuo videor audisse, cum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret et paucos tecum Epicureos e Graecia compararet, sed, quod ab eo te mirifice diligi intellegebam, arbitrabar illum propter benevolentiam uberius id dicere. Ego autem, etsi vereor laudare praesentem, judico tamen de re obscura atque difficili a te dictum esse dilucide, neque sententiis solum
59 copiose, sed verbis etiam ornatius, quam solent vestri. Zeno-
nem, quem Philo noster coryphaeum appellare Epicureorum solebat, cum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, et quidem ipso auctore Philone, credo, ut facilius judicarem, quam illa bene refellerentur, cum a principe Epicureorum accepissem, quem ad modum dicerentur. Non igitur ille, ut plerique, sed isto modo, ut tu, distincte, graviter, ornate. Sed quod in illo mihi usu saepe venit, idem modo, cum te audirem, accidebat, ut moleste ferrem tantum ingenium (bona venia me audies) in
60 tam leves, ne dicam in tam ineptas sententias incidisse. Nec
ego nunc ipse aliquid afferam melius. Ut enim modo dixi, omnibus fere in rebus, sed maxime in physicis, quid non sit, citius, quam quid sit, dixerim. XXII. Roges me, quid aut

5 Before § 57 several MSS have *Liber Secundus incipit.* 10 *ducam* AB[2]PBK, *dicam* B[1]E + Ern. Heind. 14 *de* ACPEl.GBCK Oxf. ψ, *de L. Crasso* BEU Asc. + Sch. (in brackets). *familiari illo tuo* C Red. + Heind. Mu., *familiare illo tuo* ACEPBK Or. Ba. Sch., *illo familiari tuo* B, *fam. tuo illo* Asc., *de illo fam. tuo* U. 15 *et* Asc. PBH +, om. ABCE (cf. § 103). 17 *benivolentiam* X Mus. Mu. 19 *difficili* ABCEBK, *difficillima* El.GM + Sch. 21 *κορυφαῖον* Ursinus, Swainson. 27 *accidebat* [BP] several of Moser, *acciderat* ACEU Mus.

quale sit deus, auctore utar Simonide, de quo cum quaesivisset hoc idem tyrannus Hiero, deliberandi sibi unum diem postulavit; cum idem ex eo postridie quaereret, biduum petivit; cum saepius duplicaret numerum dierum admiransque Hiero requireret, cur ita faceret, 'Quia, quanto diutius considero', inquit, 'tanto mihi res videtur obscurior'. Sed Simonidem arbitror (non enim poëta solum suavis, verum etiam ceteroqui doctus sapiensque traditur), quia multa venirent in mentem acuta atque subtilia, dubitantem, quid eorum esset verissimum, desperasse omnem veritatem. Epicurus vero 61 tuus (nam cum illo malo disserere quam tecum) quid dicit, quod non modo philosophia dignum esset, sed mediocri prudentia?

Quaeritur primum in ea quaestione, quae est de natura deorum, sintne di necne sint. 'Difficile est negare'. Credo, si in contione quaeratur, sed in hujus modi sermone et consessu facillimum. Itaque ego ipse pontifex, qui caerimonias religionesque publicas sanctissime tuendas arbitror, is hoc, quod primum est, esse deos, persuaderi mihi non opinione solum, sed etiam ad veritatem plane velim. Multa enim occurrunt, quae conturbent, ut interdum nulli esse videantur. Sed vide, quam 62 tecum agam liberaliter; quae communia sunt vobis cum ceteris philosophis, non attingam, ut hoc ipsum; placet enim omnibus fere mihique ipsi in primis deos esse. Itaque non pugno; rationem tamen eam, quae a te affertur, non satis firmam puto. XXIII. Quod enim omnium gentium generumque hominibus ita videretur, id satis magnum argumentum esse dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur. Quod cum leve per se, tum etiam falsum est. Primum enim unde tibi notae sunt opiniones nationum? Equidem arbitror multas esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas, ut apud eas nulla suspicio deorum sit. Quid? Dia- 63 goras ἄθεος qui dictus est, posteaque Theodorus, nonne aperte

6 *res* Asc. Red. HMU, *spes* XBK. 8 *ceteroqui* Moser's E and M Oxf. u, *ceteroque* XBK Oxf. ψ, *cetera quoque* UO El. Dav. 16 *et consessu* T (corr. fr. *et consensu*) Manutius, *et consensu* O, *et in consensu* mss generally, *et in consessu* B Asc. Oxf. ψ, *et* [*in*] *consessu* Sch. 32 ἄθεος in Latin letters mss. *posteaque Theodorus* [ACP] U Asc, *postea quae Theodorus* B[1], *postea quid Theodorus* B[2], *posteaque quid Theodorus* E. *nonne aperte* B, *none aperte* E, *nonne a parte* ACBK, *quid nonne aperte* U.

deorum naturam sustulerunt? Nam Abderites quidem Protagoras, cujus a te modo mentio facta est, sophistes temporibus illis vel maximus, cum in principio libri sic posuisset: 'De divis, neque ut sint neque ut non sint, habeo dicere', Atheniensium jussu urbe atque agro est exterminatus, librique
64 ejus in contione combusti. Ex quo equidem existimo tardiores ad hanc sententiam profitendam multos esse factos, quippe cum poenam ne dubitatio quidem effugere potuisset. Quid de sacrilegis, quid de impiis perjurisque dicemus?

Tubulus si Lucius umquam,
Si Lupus aut Carbo, Neptuni filius,

ut ait Lucilius, putasset esse deos, tam perjurus aut tam impurus fuisset? Non est igitur tam explorata ista ratio ad id, quod vultis, confirmandum, quam videtur. Sed quia commune hoc est argumentum aliorum etiam philosophorum, omittam hoc tempore; ad vestra propria venire malo.

65 Concedo esse deos; doce me igitur, unde sint, ubi sint, quales sint corpore, animo, vita; haec enim scire desidero. Abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia; hinc, quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis. Quae primum nullae sunt. Nihil est enim † quod vacet corpore; corporibus autem omnis obsidetur locus; ita nullum inane, nihil
66 esse individuum potest. XXIV. Haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, vera an falsa nescio, sed veri tamen similiora quam vestra. Ista enim flagitia Democriti, sive etiam ante Leucippi, esse corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, rotunda alia, partim autem angulata et pyramidata, hamata quaedam et

5 *exterminatus est* GUC (possibly the position of *est* in other MSS is owing to a dittographia of *ext.*). 11 *ut Carbo* CB. *Neptuni* Jos. Scaliger, *aut Neptuni* MSS, [*aut*] *Nept.* Sch. 17 *doce* [P]CHL Red. Asc., *doces* ABCEBK, *doceas* UO. 22 *nihil est enim* see Comm. 24 *oracula* [A]U, *oracla* BCEPBK+. *veri tamen similiora* [A], *veri simile tamen similiora* B[1]EKN, *veri simili tamen similiora* B[2]PHMOV Asc., *veri simile tamen si meliora* CB, *verisimiliora tamen* U+. 26 *quaedam levia* MSS generally, *quaedam quaedam l.* O, *quaedam alia l.*, conj. J. S. Reid; see Comm. *rotunda alia* MSS generally, *alia rotunda* THV Asc.+. 27 *partim autem angulata* X, *part. ang.* C, *alia autem partim ang.* Asc., *partim quaedam ang.* UHILO. *et pyramidata hamata quaedam* Ed., *hamata quaedam* E El.[2] Or. Ba. Sch. Mu., *firamata quaedam* A, *foramata quaedam* CBK, *firmata quaedam* P El.[1] Moser's E Fa and

quasi adunca, ex his effectum esse caelum atque terram nulla co-
gente natura, sed concursu quodam fortuito,—hanc tu opinionem,
C. Vellei, usque ad hanc aetatem perduxisti, priusque te quis de
omni vitae statu quam de ista auctoritate dejecerit; ante enim
judicasti Epicureum te esse oportere, quam ista cognovisti. Ita
necesse fuit aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae
philosophiae nomen amittere. Quid enim mereas, ut Epicureus 67
esse desinas? 'Nihil equidem', inquis, 'ut rationem vitae beatae
veritatemque deseram'. Ista igitur est veritas? Nam de vita
beata nihil repugno, quam tu ne in deo quidem esse censes,
nisi plane otio langueat. Sed ubi est veritas? In mundis,
credo, innumerabilibus, omnibus minimis temporum punctis aliis
nascentibus, aliis cadentibus. An in individuis corpusculis tam
praeclara opera nulla moderante natura, nulla ratione fingenti-
bus? Sed oblitus liberalitatis meae, qua tecum paulo ante uti
coeperam, plura complector. Concedam igitur ex individuis
constare omnia. Quid ad rem? deorum enim natura quaeritur.
Sint sane ex atomis; non igitur aeterni. Quod enim ex atomis, 68
id natum aliquando est; si natum, nulli dei ante quam nati; et
si ortus est deorum, interitus sit necesse est, ut tu paulo ante de
Platonis mundo disputabas. Ubi igitur illud vestrum beatum
et aeternum, quibus duobus verbis significatis deum? quod
cum efficere vultis, in dumeta correpitis. Ita enim dicebas,
non corpus esse in deo, sed quasi corpus, nec sanguinem, sed
tamquam sanguinem.

XXV. Hoc persaepe facitis, ut, cum aliquid non veri simile 69

M, *curvata quaedam* BT, *curva quaedam* H, *et pyramita quaedam, curvata quaedam* Asc. V, *et pyramita quaedam, quaedam curvata, quaedam* Than., *et quaedam pyramidata, curvata quaedam* Herv., *quaedam pyramata, quaedam curvata* V_1, *et pyramata, curvata quaedam* UL, *piramidata quaedam* C, *pyramata quaedam* RM Med. of Dav. Oxf. ψ, *et piramata quaedam* Gud. Oxf. eou with slight varr., *imparamata quaedam* Reg., *et pyramidata, quaedam curvata et quaedam* Ursinus, *sinuata quaedam* G La of Moser, *alia rotunda, alia autem partim hamata, curvata quaedam* Mars., *alia pyramidata et angulata, tum sinuata quaedam et quasi hamata* Heind., *angulata forma hamata quaedam* Madv. From this general view of the evidence it appears to me probable that the reading of the archetype was *pirañata amata.* 12 *punctis* [B] Asc. U, *cunctis* ACEPBKLO. 13 *in* [AEPK], om. BC Mus. 18 *quod enim* El. Reg. UO+, *quod autem* Asc. Than. Herv. Mars. H+, *quid autem* Red., *quia enim* XBKL+, *quia enim quod* C, *quicquid* Lamb. 19 *aliquando est* Lamb., *aliquando sit* MSS, see Madv. *Fin.* p. 448.

dicatis et effugere reprehensionem velitis, afferatis aliquid, quod omnino ne fieri quidem possit; ut satius fuerit illud ipsum, de quo ambigebatur, concedere, quam tam impudenter resistere. Velut Epicurus cum videret, si atomi ferrentur in locum inferiorem suopte pondere, nihil fore in nostra potestate, quod esset earum motus certus et necessarius, invenit, quo modo necessitatem effugeret, quod videlicet Democritum fugerat; ait atomum, cum pondere et gravitate derecto deorsus feratur, declinare pau-
70 lulum. Hoc dicere turpius est quam illud, quod vult, non posse defendere. Idem facit contra dialecticos; a quibus cum traditum sit in omnibus disjunctionibus, in quibus 'aut etiam aut non' poneretur, alterum utrum esse verum, pertimuit, ne, si concessum esset hujus modi aliquid, 'Aut vivet cras aut non vivet Epicurus', alterutrum fieret necessarium: totum hoc 'aut etiam aut non' negavit esse necessarium; quo quid dici potuit obtusius? Urgebat Arcesilas Zenonem, cum ipse falsa omnia diceret, quae sensibus viderentur, Zeno autem non nulla visa esse falsa, non omnia; timuit Epicurus, ne, si unum visum esset falsum, nullum esset verum: omnes sensus veri nuntios dixit esse. Nihil horum nimis callide; graviorem enim plagam
71 accipiebat, ut leviorem repelleret. Idem facit in natura deorum; dum individuorum corporum concretionem fugit, ne interitus et dissipatio consequatur, negat esse corpus deorum, sed tamquam corpus, nec sanguinem, sed tamquam sanguinem. XXVI. Mirabile videtur, quod non rideat haruspex, cum haruspicem viderit; hoc mirabilius, quod vos inter vos risum tenere possitis. 'Non est corpus, sed quasi corpus'. Hoc intellegerem quale esset, si in ceris *diceretur* aut fictilibus figuris; in deo quid sit 'quasi corpus' aut 'quasi sanguis', intellegere non possum; ne tu

8 *derecto* Mu. (*Adn. Cr.*), *directo* MSS generally Or. Ba. Sch. *deorsus* ABEP, *deorsum* CU Mus. 11 *disjunctionibus* EU Asc. CIV, *dejunctionibus* or *devinctionibus* MSS generally, *dijunctionibus* edd. cf. § 41. 12 *alterum utrum* XBK, *alterutrum* CLU+Sch. *esse verum* TUL+, *esset verum* XBKM. 14 *alterutrum fieret* edd., *alt. fieri* MSS. 20 *nimis callide* Allen, *ñ callide* K, *nisi callide* CEBO, *nisi valde* ABPVUT+, *nisi calide* Dav., *nisi calde* Kl., *nisi valide* Kreuzer. 26 *quod vos* Asc. CRMN, *quam vos* XBK+. 28 *si* MSS generally, *si id* [Oxf. u] V Dav. Klotz. *ceris* MSS generally, *cereis* C+. *diceretur* Ed. see Comm., *fingeretur* MSS and edd. 29 *corpus aut quasi* OTU[B], om. ACEPBHKNC.

quidem, Vellei, sed non vis fateri. Ista enim a vobis quasi 72
dictata redduntur, quae Epicurus oscitans halucinatus est, cum
quidem gloriaretur, ut videmus in scriptis, se magistrum habu-
isse nullum. Quod et non praedicanti tamen facile equidem
crederem, sicut mali aedificii domino glorianti se architectum
non habuisse; nihil enim olet ex Academia, nihil ex Lyceo,
nihil ne e puerilibus quidem disciplinis. Xenocraten audire
potuit, quem virum, di immortales! et sunt qui putent audisse;
ipse non vult; credo plus nemini. Pamphilum quendam, Pla-
tonis auditorem, ait a se Sami auditum; ibi enim adulescens
habitabat cum patre et fratribus, quod in eam pater ejus Neocles
agripeta venerat; sed cum agellus eum non satis aleret, ut
opinor, ludi magister fuit. Sed hunc Platonicum mirifice con- 73
temnit Epicurus; ita metuit, ne quid umquam didicisse videatur.
In Nausiphane Democriteo tenetur; quem cum a se non neget
auditum, vexat tamen omnibus contumeliis. Atqui si haec
Democritea non audisset, quid audierat? quid est in physicis
Epicuri non a Democrito? Nam etsi quaedam commutavit, ut
quod paulo ante de inclinatione atomorum dixi, tamen pleraque
dicit eadem, atomos, inane, imagines, infinitatem locorum innu-
merabilitatemque mundorum, eorum ortus, interitus, omnia fere,
quibus naturae ratio continetur. Nunc istuc 'quasi corpus' et
'quasi sanguinem' quid intellegis? Ego enim te scire ista 74
melius quam me non fateor solum, sed etiam facile patior; cum
quidem semel dicta sunt, quid est, quod Velleius intellegere
possit, Cotta non possit? Itaque corpus quid sit, sanguis quid
sit, intellego; quasi corpus et quasi sanguis, quid sit, nullo pror-
sus modo intellego. Neque tu me celas, ut Pythagoras solebat
alienos, nec consulto dicis occulte tamquam Heraclitus, sed
(quod inter nos liceat) ne tu quidem intellegis. XXVII. Illud 75

4 *et* mss, *ei* Klotz, Or. Ba. Mu. *equidem* Lamb., *quidem* mss. 5 *crederem* A²B²ETOL, *credem* A¹B¹, *credemus* CBK, *credam* HMCR+, *credatur* U. 6 *olet* BLO, *floret* ACEP and mss generally, *ei olet* Kl. *nihil ex* OUH, *nihil ne ex* XBK+. *Lyceo* Sch., *Lycio* UR Or. Ba. Mu. (but all read *Lyceo* Div. I 22), *leucio* XTBKH+. 17 *quid est* X, *quid enim* El. UV, *quid est enim* O. 20 *inane* edd., *inanes* mss. 23 *quid intellegis* mss generally, *quid sit intellegis* El. V Asc. Red. Heind. 29 *consulto* [CE], *consulta* ABPU Mus. 30 *liceat* edd., *liqueat* mss (so A has *Quotta* for *Cotta* in l. 26).

video pugnare te, species ut quaedam sit deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, sitque pura, levis, perlucida. Dicemus igitur idem, quod in Venere Coa: corpus illud non est, sed simile corporis, nec ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor sanguis est, sed quaedam sanguinis similitudo; sic in Epicureo deo non res, sed similitudines rerum esse. Fac id, quod ne intellegi quidem potest, mihi esse persuasum; cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum liniamenta atque formas.

76 Non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis humanas esse formas deorum; primum quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, ut homini, cum de deo cogitet, forma occurrat humana; deinde quod, quoniam rebus omnibus excellat natura divina, forma quoque esse pulcherrima debeat, nec esse humana ullam pulchriorem; tertiam rationem affertis,
77 quod nulla alia figura domicilium mentis esse possit. Primum igitur quicque considera quale sit; arripere enim mihi videmini quasi vestro jure rem nullo modo probabilem. Omnino quis tam caecus in contemplandis rebus umquam fuit, ut non videret species istas hominum collatas in deos aut consilio quodam sapientium, quo facilius animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate converterent, aut superstitione, ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent? Auxerunt autem haec eadem poëtae, pictores, opifices; erat enim non facile agentes aliquid et molientes deos in aliarum formarum imitatione servare. Accessit etiam ista opinio fortasse, quod homini homine pulchrius nihil videatur. Sed tu hoc, physice, non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? An putas ullam esse terra marique beluam, quae non sui generis belua maxime delectetur? Quod ni ita esset, cur non gestiret

6 *res* Asc. V, *rem* MSS Or. Ba. 11 *sit—mentibus* om. B. *informatum* X+, *in forma deorum* Asc. VU. 12 *anticipatumque* NHC+, *anticipatum* MSS generally, om. Or. Ba. *de deo* X Mus., *deum* Asc. El. UG+. 13 *quod quoniam* Walker, *quoniam quod* N, *quod* Bed., *ut quoniam* MSS generally. 16 *quod—possit* [B], *possit quod* ACEUBK+. *nulla alia* MSS generally, *nulla in alia* B+. 17 *quicque* [B]H, *quicquid* MSS generally. *considera* BE, *consideras* AC Mus., *consideremus* L Klotz. 18 *omnino* edd., *omnium* MSS, *etenim* Heind. 27 *videatur* MSS see Comm., *videtur* Or. Ba., *videbatur* Sch. Mu. 28 *quasi sui* I of Moser; *quam sui* MSS Klotz, *quam sollicita sui* V.

taurus equae contrectatione, equus vaccae? An tu aquilam aut leonem aut delphinum ullam anteferre censes figuram suae? Quid igitur mirum, si hoc eodem modo homini natura praescripsit, ut nihil pulchrius quam hominem putaret, eam esse causam, cur deos hominum similes putaremus? Quid censes? si ratio 78 esset in beluis, non suo quasque generi plurimum tributuras fuisse? XXVIII. At mehercule ego (dicam enim, ut sentio) quamvis amem ipse me, tamen non audeo dicere pulchriorem esse me, quam ille fuerit taurus, qui vexit Europam. Non enim hoc loco de ingeniis aut de orationibus nostris, sed de specie figuraque quaeritur. Quodsi fingere nobis et jungere formas velimus, qualis ille maritimus Triton pingitur natantibus invehens beluis adjunctis humano corpori, nolis esse? Difficili in loco versor. Est enim vis tanta naturae, ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse. Et quidem formica formicae. Sed 79 tamen cujus hominis? quotus enim quisque formosus est? Athenis cum essem, e gregibus epheborum vix singuli reperiebantur. Video, quid arriseris, sed ita tamen se res habet. Deinde nobis, qui concedentibus philosophis antiquis adulescentulis delectamur, etiam vitia saepe jucunda sunt. Naevus in articulo pueri delectat Alcaeum. At est corporis macula naevus. Illi tamen hoc lumen videbatur. Q. Catulus, hujus collegae et familiaris nostri pater, dilexit municipem tuum Roscium, in quem etiam illud est ejus:

Constiteram exorientem Auroram forte salutans,
  Cum subito a laeva Roscius exoritur.
Pace mihi liceat, caelestes, dicere vestra,
  Mortalis visust pulchrior esse deo.

Huic deo pulchrior; at erat, sicuti hodie est, perversissimis oculis. Quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur?

4 [eam esse—putaremus] Or. Ba. Sch. Mu. see Comm. 13 *corpori* [C]U+, *corpore* ABEBK+. 15 *hominis* [BCB], *homini* AEU Asc. HK+. *formica formicae* Asc. OH [BE], *formicae* ACBCKR+. 20 *jucunda* A^{1}B, *jocunda* A^{2}CEU Mus. 21 *articulo pueri* MSS generally, *pericle puero* GH corr. 22 *Q. Catulus* edd., *Quintus Catulus* XB+. 25 *exorientem* [B]UM, *exoriente* CEBK+, *ex oriente* Asc. H+, *exurgentem* A. 28 *visu'st* Ursinus Or. Ba., *visust* Sch. Mu., *visus* MSS generally, *visus est* Asc. V. 29 *huic deo pulchrior* MSS generally, *huic pulchrior deo* V Sch., *huic ille deo pulchrior videbatur* U. *at erat* [C]K, *ad erat* BCO, *aderat* ABE Asc.+. 30 *salsum* [AB], *falsum* CE Mus. Asc.

80 Redeo ad deos. XXIX. Ecquos, si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? ecquos naevum habere? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis? an omnia emendata in illis? Detur id vobis; num etiam una est omnium facies? nam si plures, aliam esse alia pulchriorem necesse est. Igitur aliquis non pulcherrimus deus. Si una omnium facies est, florere in caelo Academiam necesse est; si enim nihil inter deum et deum differt, nulla est apud deos cognitio, nulla per-
81 ceptio. Quid, si etiam, Vellei, falsum illud omnino est, nullam aliam nobis de deo cogitantibus speciem nisi hominis occurrere? tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? Nobis fortasse sic occurrit, ut dicis; a parvis enim Jovem, Junonem, Minervam, Neptunum, Vulcanum, Apollinem reliquosque deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, neque solum facie, sed etiam ornatu, aetate, vestitu; at non Aegyptii nec Syri nec fere cuncta barbaria; firmiores enim videas apud eos opiniones esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et
82 simulacris deorum. Etenim fana multa spoliata et simulacra deorum de locis sanctissimis ablata videmus a nostris; at vero ne fando quidem auditum est crocodilum aut ibim aut faelem violatum ab Aegyptio. Quid igitur censes? Apim illum, sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? Tam hercle quam tibi illam vestram Sospitam, quam tu numquam ne in somnis quidem vides nisi cum pelle caprina, cum hasta, cum scutulo, cum calceolis repandis. At non est talis Argiva nec Romana Juno. Ergo alia species Junonis Argivis, alia Lanuvinis, *alia nobis*. Et quidem alia nobis Capitolini, alia

1 *ecquos* corr. from *etquos* B, *et quos* ACEBHK+, *et quasi* Asc. 2 *ecquos—ecquos* AB², *etquos—etquos* B¹CEUBK+. 9 *quid si* E Asc., *quod si* ACU+, *quo si* B. 11 *defendes* TUL, *defendens* XBK+, *defenderes* V Asc. *sic* BGC, *si* ACEUTB Asc.+. 12 *a parvis enim* Klotz (who compares a similar corruption in *Leg.* II 9), *apparuisse* (or *aperuisse*) MSS, om. Mars. Dav. Heind. *Junonem* MSS generally, om. CB. 13 *reliquosque* AB+, *reliquos* CEBK. 16 *eos opiniones—quam apud* om. C. 18 *spoliata* XBK+, *expoliata* Asc. OILVTU. 20 *ne fando* [BCE]BK+, *nefandum* UO Asc. Herv.+, *nefandā* A. *auditum* B[CE], *auditu* ABU Asc. MKRO. *crocodilum* see II 129. 21 *Aegyptio* Asc., *Aegypto* MSS generally. *censes Apim illum* [ABE]CM, *censes apud nullum* CB. 26 *Argiva* G. Red.+Wesenberg (quoted by Orelli on *Tusc.* I 113) Sch. Ba., *Argia* MSS generally Or. Mu. 27 *alia nobis* edd. after Ursinus, om. MSS.

Afris Hammonis Jovis. XXX. Non pudet igitur physicum, id 83
est speculatorem venatoremque naturae, ab animis consuetudine imbutis petere testimonium veritatis? Isto enim modo dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni. Et quidem laudamus Athenis Vulcanum eum, quem fecit Alcamenes, in quo stante atque vestito leviter apparet claudicatio non deformis. Claudum igitur habebimus deum, quoniam de Vulcano sic accepimus. Age et his vocabulis esse deos facimus, quibus a nobis nominantur? At primum, quot hominum linguae, tot 84
nomina deorum. Non enim, ut tu Velleius, quocumque veneris, sic idem in Italia Vulcanus, idem in Africa, idem in Hispania. Deinde nominum non magnus numerus ne in pontificiis quidem nostris, deorum autem innumerabilis. An sine nominibus sunt? Istud quidem ita vobis dicere necesse est; quid enim attinet, cum una facies sit, plura esse nomina? Quam bellum erat, Vellei, confiteri potius nescire, quod nescires, quam ista effutientem nauseare atque ipsum sibi displicere! An tu mei similem putas esse aut tui deum? Profecto non putas. Quid ergo? solem dicam aut lunam aut caelum deum? Ergo etiam beatum? Quibus fruentem voluptatibus? Et sapientem? Qui potest esse in ejus modi trunco sapientia? Haec vestra sunt. Si 85
igitur nec humano *visu*, quod docui, nec tali aliquo, quod tibi ita persuasum est, quid dubitas negare deos esse? Non audes. Sapienter id quidem, etsi hoc loco non populum metuis, sed ipsos deos. Novi ego Epicureos omnia sigilla *venerantes;* quamquam video non nullis videri Epicurum, ne in offensionem

6 *laudamus Athenis* I of Moser, *l. A. esse* I (corr. *et*) T, *Athenis laudamus* V_1, *laudamus esse Athenis* MSS generally, *cum quidem essem Athenis laudabamus* G, *laudamus visentes Athenis* Klotz from the parallel passage in Val. Max. see Comm. 9 *age et* MSS generally, *age ut* GH Bed. + Heind. *facimus* MSS generally, *faciamus* GC Reg. Bed. Heind. 10 *nominantur?* edd. after Madv. *quot* [A^2CE]KBTUC, *quod* A^1B. 12 *idem in Africa* om. Mu. (by mistake?). 17 *nescires* T[CE]BK+, *nescis* A^2B, *nesciris* A^1, *nescieris* CHM+, *nescitis* U. 23 *humano visu* edd., *humano usu* NOV Asc. Herv., *humana specie* C, *humano* XTBK+. *tali* MSS generally, *alio* G La. of Moser Dav. Heind. 24 *ita* MSS generally, om. Reg. GTK+ Sch. 26 *venerantes* edd. after Manut., *numerantes* MSS Heind., *inhiantes* $El._{1,2}$ Dav. 27 *offensionem* [E]HCUT Asc., *offensione* ABCBK.

Atheniensium caderet, verbis reliquisse deos, re sustulisse. Itaque in illis selectis ejus brevibusque sententiis, quas appellatis *κυρίας δόξας*, haec, ut opinor, prima sententia est: 'Quod beatum et immortale est, id nec habet nec exhibet cuiquam negotium'. XXXI. In hac ita exposita sententia sunt qui existiment, quod ille inscitia plane loquendi fecerat, fecisse
86 consulto; de homine minime vafro male existimant. Dubium est enim, utrum dicat aliquid esse beatum et immortale an, si quid sit. Non animadvertunt hic eum ambigue locutum esse, sed multis aliis locis et illum et Metrodorum tam aperte quam paulo ante te. Ille vero deos esse putat, nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos. Quibus mediocres homines non ita valde moventur, his ille clamat omnium mortalium mentes esse perterritas. Tot milia latrocinantur morte proposita, alii omnia, quae possunt, fana compilant. Credo, aut illos mortis timor terret aut hos religionis.

87 Sed quoniam non audes (jam enim cum ipso Epicuro loquar) negare esse deos, quid est, quod te impediat aut solem aut mundum aut mentem aliquam sempiternam in deorum *numero* ponere? 'Numquam vidi', inquit, 'animam rationis consiliique participem in ulla alia nisi humana figura'. Quid? solis numquidnam aut lunae aut quinque errantium siderum simile vidisti? Sol duabus unius orbis ultimis partibus definiens motum cursus annuos conficit; hujus hanc lustrationem ejusdem incensa radiis menstruo spatio luna complet; quinque autem stellae eundem orbem tenentes, aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius, ab isdem principiis disparibus temporibus eadem
88 spatia conficiunt. Num quid tale, Epicure, vidisti? Ne sit

2 *selectis* A^1BCEK, *electis* A^2E. 3 *κυρίας δόξας* edd., *cyrias doxas* MSS generally. 6 *inscitia* ABE +, *inscita* CB +, *inscientia* K Reg. Dav. *fecerat* A^1 edd. after Sch., *fecerit* A^2BCE Mus. Kl. 8 *dicat aliquid esse beatum* El. Oxf. e Sch., *dicat aliquid iste beatum* MSS generally, *aliquid dicat iste beatum* G Asc. Herv., *dicat al. b. esse* H Or. Ba. Mu. *si quid* Sch. Mu., *si quod* X Or. Ba. 9 *sit* edd. after Orelli, *sit id esse mortale* XBKO +, *sit id esse immortale* CU Asc. +. 11 *te* [ABE +], om. CUBK +. 17 *religionis* HCOLTB^{2}U Asc., *religiones* AB^{1}CEBK Kl., *religio* M. 20 *numero* edd. after Walker, *natura* MSS Sch., *naturam* O. 21 *inquit* MSS generally, *inquis* G Heind., om. OT. 25 *lustrationem* C El.^{2} Reg.^{2} G Herv. +, *illustrationem* MSS generally.

igitur sol, ne luna, ne stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest, nisi quod attigimus aut vidimus. Quid? deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cur igitur credis esse? Omnia tollamus ergo, quae aut historia nobis aut ratio nova affert. Ita fit, ut mediterranei mare esse non credant. Quae sunt tantae animi angustiae? Ut, si Seriphi natus esses nec umquam egressus ex insula, in qua lepusculos vulpeculasque saepe vidisses, non crederes leones et pantheras esse, cum tibi, quales essent, diceretur; si vero de elephanto quis diceret, etiam rideri te putares. An quicquam (97) tam puerile dici potest (ut eundem locum diutius urgeam), quam si ea genera beluarum, quae in rubro mari Indiave gignantur, nulla esse dicamus? Atqui ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, quam sunt multa, quae terra, mari, paludibus, fluminibus exsistunt; quae negemus esse, quia numquam vidimus.

Et tu quidem, Vellei, non vestro more, sed dialecticorum, 89 quae funditus gens vestra non novit, argumentis sententiam conclusisti: beatos esse deos sumpsisti. Concedimus. Beatum autem sine virtute neminem esse posse. XXXII. Id quoque damus, et libenter quidem. Virtutem autem sine ratione constare non posse. Conveniat id quoque necesse est. Adjungis: nec rationem esse nisi in hominis figura. Quem tibi hoc daturum putas? Si enim ita esset, quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? sumpsisses tuo jure. Quid autem est istuc gradatim? Nam a beatis ad virtutem, a virtute ad rationem

5 *angustiae? ut* edd. after Madv., *angustiae, ut* MSS. 8 *diceretur* CUT Asc. +, *dicerentur* XBHK +. 9 *rideri* MSS generally, *irrideri* ONV Asc. Red. Heind. *an quicquam—vidimus* follows *virtus quam figura* § 96 in all MSS and edd. Bake transp. see Comm. 11 *gignantur* MSS, *gignuntur* Sch. 15 *vidimus?* Or. Ba. Sch. Mu. 17 *quae* BCELM Sch. Mu., *que* ABK +, *quem* Manut. Or. Ba., *quos* Herv. *argumentis sententiam* Manut. B, *argumenti sententiam* MSS generally, *argumento sententiam* O Med. of Dav. Lamb. Mu. *argumenta sententiae* Moser's E and O Sch. Or. Ba. 18 *beatum autem s. v. neminem esse posse* Asc. UTC Sch. Mu., *beat. aut. esse s. v. nem. posse* B Or. Ba., *beat. aut. s. v. nem. posse* AC, *beat. aut. s. v. nem. esse* E. 24 *sumpsisses tuo jure* follows *istuc gradatim* l. 24 in all MSS, Facciolati transp. *sumpsisses—gradatim* om. U, *istuc pervenire—istuc gradatim* om. B (reading *te grad. sumps. tuo jure*). *quid—gradatim* om. Walker. *quid* HLRMTO (corr. to *quod*), *quod* XCKV, *qui* Sch.

video te venisse gradibus; a ratione ad humanam figuram quo modo accedis? Praecipitare istuc quidem est, non des-
90 cendere. Nec vero intellego, cur maluerit Epicurus deos hominum similes dicere quam homines deorum. Quaeres, quid intersit; si enim hoc illi simile sit, esse illud huic. Video; sed hoc dico, non ab hominibus formae figuram venisse ad deos; di enim semper fuerunt, nati numquam sunt, siquidem aeterni sunt futuri; at homines nati; ante igitur humana forma quam homines ea, qua erant forma di immortales. Non ergo illorum humana forma, sed nostra divina dicenda est. Verum hoc quidem, ut voletis; illud quaero, quae fuerit tanta fortuna (nihil enim ratione in rerum natura factum esse vultis), sed tamen quis iste tantus casus? unde tam felix concursus atomorum, ut repente homines deorum forma nascerentur?
91 Seminane deorum decidisse de caelo putamus in terras, et sic homines patrum similes exstitisse? Vellem diceretis; deorum cognationem agnoscerem non invitus. Nihil tale dicitis, sed casu esse factum, ut essemus similes deorum. Et nunc argumenta quaerenda sunt, quibus hoc refellatur! Utinam tam facile vera invenire possim quam falsa convincere!

XXXIII. Etenim enumerasti memoriter et copiose, ut mihi quidem admirari liberet in homine esse Romano tantam scientiam, usque a Thale Milesio de deorum natura philosopho-
92 rum sententias. Omnesne tibi illi delirare visi sunt, qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverint? Ne hoc quidem vos movet considerantes, quae sit utilitas quaeque opportunitas in homine membrorum, ut judicetis membris humanis deos non egere? Quid enim pedibus opus est sine ingressu? quid manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? quid reliqua discriptione omnium corporis partium? in qua nihil inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum est [; itaque nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest]. Habebit igitur linguam deus et non loquetur, dentes, palatum, fauces nullum ad usum,

9 *ea qua* MSS generally, *eaque* CT (corr. to *ea qua*) Reg. Dav. Ba. 15 *seminane* B, *semina* MSS generally Sch. 20 *possim* MSS generally, *possem* KR Dav. Heind. Sch. 22 *liberet* MSS generally, *subiret* conj. Moser and Cobet *V. L.* p. 461. 25 *decreverint* ABCBK, *decreverunt* EUTC Sch. Or. Ba. 30 *discriptione* ABC, *descriptione* E + Sch. 31 *itaque—potest* see Comm.

quaeque procreationis causa natura corpori affinxit, ea frustra habebit deus, nec externa magis quam interiora, cor, pulmones, jecur, cetera, quae detracta utilitate quid habent venustatis? quandoquidem haec esse in deo propter pulchritudinem vultis.

Istisne fidentes somniis non modo Epicurus et Metrodorus 93
et Hermarchus contra Pythagoram, Platonem Empedoclemque dixerunt, sed meretricula etiam Leontium contra Theophrastum scribere ausa est? scito illa quidem sermone et Attico, sed tamen. Tantum Epicuri hortus habuit licentiae. Et soletis queri; Zeno quidem etiam litigabat. Quid dicam Albucium? Nam Phaedro nihil elegantius, nihil humanius; sed stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, cum Epicurus Aristotelem vexarit contumeliosissime, Phaedoni Socratico turpissime male dixerit, Metrodori, sodalis sui, fratrem, Timocratem, quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, totis voluminibus conciderit, in Democritum ipsum, quem secutus est, fuerit ingratus, Nausiphanem, magistrum suum, a quo nihil didicerat, tam male acceperit. XXXIV. Zeno quidem non eos solum, qui tum erant, Apollodorum, Silum, ceteros, figebat maledictis, sed Socratem ipsum, parentem philosophiae, Latino verbo utens scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat, Chrysippum numquam nisi Chrysippam vocabat.
Tu ipse paulo ante, cum tamquam senatum philosophorum reci- 94
tares, summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas. Quorum si nemo verum vidit de natura deorum, verendum est, ne nulla sit omnino.

Nam ista, quae vos dicitis, sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum; non enim sentitis, quam multa vobis suscipienda sint, si impetraritis, ut concedamus eandem hominum esse et deorum figuram. Omnis cultus et curatio corporis erit eadem adhibenda deo, quae adhibetur homini, ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, comprehensio, ad extremum
etiam sermo et oratio. Nam quod et mares deos et feminas esse 95
dicitis, quid sequatur, videtis. Equidem mirari satis non pos-

8 *est* B[1]C, *sit* AB[2]EBK +. 17 *nihil* MSS generally, *non nihil* N Red. edd. after Pearce. 19 *Silum* CBK, *Sillum* UHMR +, *sillim* A, *Syllum* Asc. + Sch., *sive* BE. 21 *Crysippam* AUG, *Chrisippam* BH[2]K[2], *crisippam* CECO, *chrysippum* BH[1]K[1], *cesippum* V Asc., *Chesippum* Dav. Heind.

sum, unde ad istas opiniones vester ille princeps venerit. Sed clamare non desinitis retinendum hoc esse, deus ut beatus immortalisque sit. Quid autem obstat, quo minus sit beatus, si non sit bipes? aut ista, sive beatitas sive beatitudo dicenda est (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), verum ea, quaecumque est, cur aut in solem illum aut in hunc mundum aut in aliquam mentem aeternam figura membrisque
96 corporis vacuam cadere non potest? Nihil aliud dicis nisi: 'Numquam vidi solem aut mundum beatum'. Quid? mundum praeter hunc umquamne vidisti? Negabis. Cur igitur non sescenta milia esse mundorum, sed innumerabilia ausus es dicere? 'Ratio docuit'. Ergo hoc te ratio non docebit, cum praestantissima natura quaeratur, eaque beata et aeterna (quae sola divina natura est), ut immortalitate vincamur ab ea natura, sic animi praestantia vinci, atque ut animi, item corporis? Cur igitur, cum ceteris rebus inferiores simus, forma pares sumus? ad similitudinem enim deorum propius accedebat humana virtus
97 quam figura. XXXV. Ipsa vero quam nihil ad rem pertinet, quae vos delectat maxime, similitudo! Quid? canis nonne similis lupo? atque, ut Ennius,

Simia quam similis, turpissuma bestia, nobis!

at mores in utroque dispares. Elephanto beluarum nulla pru-
98 dentior; at figura quae vastior? De bestiis loquor; quid? inter ipsos homines nonne et simillimis formis dispares mores et moribus *paribus* figura dissimilis? Etenim si semel, Vellei, suscipimus genus hoc argumenti, attende, quo serpat. Tu enim sumebas nisi in hominis figura rationem inesse non posse; sumet alius nisi in terrestri, nisi in eo, qui natus sit, nisi in eo,

4 *bipes* ABET+, *impes* CBK Allen (omitting *non*). *est* B, *st* C, *sit* OH, *sunt* AEBC+. 10 *umquamne* B edd., *numquamne* MSS generally. 12 *docuit* MSS generally, *inquis docuit* GC Heind. Sch. *docebit* MSS, *docebat* Sch. 14 *divina natura* MSS generally, *divinae naturae* El. Reg. Asc. CRV+, *in divina natura* U Red. O. *est* BE, *sunt* AC Mus. Heind. 17 *deorum* Ba. after Mu., *deo* MSS Or., *dei* Lamb. Sch. 18 Six lines which follow *figura* in the MSS and edd. have been transposed to § 84. 23 *at figura* CHOLU+Sch. Mu., *ad figuram* XBKT Or. Ba. 25 *paribus* conj. Kl., om. MSS generally, *simillimis* U El. G Red.+edd.

qui adoleverit, nisi in eo, qui didicerit, nisi in eo, qui ex animo
constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, postremo nisi in homine
atque mortali. Quodsi in omnibus his rebus obsistis, quid est,
quod te forma una conturbet? His enim omnibus, quae pro-
posui, adjunctis in homine rationem esse et mentem videbas;
quibus detractis deum tamen nosse te dicis, modo liniamenta
maneant. Hoc est non considerare, sed quasi sortiri, quid
loquare. Nisi forte ne hoc quidem attendis, non modo in 99
homine, sed etiam in arbore, quicquid supervacaneum sit aut
usum non habeat, obstare. Quam molestum est uno digito
plus habere! Quid ita? Quia nec ad speciem nec ad usum
alium quinque desiderant. Tuus autem deus non digito uno
redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, lateribus, alvo, tergo,
poplitibus, manibus, pedibus, feminibus, cruribus. Si, ut im-
mortalis sit, quid haec ad vitam membra pertinent? quid ipsa
facies? Magis illa, cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur; haec enim
sunt domicilia vitae; oris quidem habitus ad vitae firmitatem
nihil pertinet.

XXXVI. Et eos vituperabas, qui ex operibus magnificis 100
atque praeclaris, cum ipsum mundum, cum ejus membra,
caelum, terras, maria, cumque horum insignia, solem, lunam
stellasque, vidissent, cumque temporum maturitates, mutationes
vicissitudinesque cognovissent, suspicati essent aliquam excel-
lentem esse praestantemque naturam, quae haec effecisset,
moveret, regeret, gubernaret. Qui etiamsi aberrant a conjec-
tura, video tamen, quid sequantur; tu quod opus tandem mag-
num et egregium habes, quod effectum divina mente videatur,
ex quo esse deos suspicere? Habebam, inquis, in animo insi-
tam informationem quandam dei. Et barbati quidem Jovis,
galeatae Minervae; num igitur esse tales putas? Quanto 101
melius haec vulgus imperitorum, qui non membra solum homi-
nis deo tribuant, sed usum etiam membrorum. Dant enim

1 *nisi in eo qui didicerit* MSS, om. C. *animo* [ABE], *anima* C. 11 *ad speciem nec ad usum* G Heind. Sch., *speciem nec ad usum* B, *speciem nec usum* MSS generally, *specie nec usu* Bouh. Or. Ba. Mu. 24 *effecisset* BEBK Ba. Mu. (*ecfecisset* Or.), *fecisset* AC Sch. 25 *a conjectura* MSS Kl., *conjectura* Or. Sch. Ba. Mu. 28 *habebam* MSS generally, *habemus* G+Heind., *habeo* OLT. *inquis* MSS generally (corr. from *inquit* B), *inquit* B+. 32 *tribuant* [ABE] BKHCR, *tribuunt* CTLO Sch.

arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, et si, actiones quae sint deorum, non vident, nihil agentem tamen deum non queunt cogitare. Ipsi, qui irridentur, Aegyptii nullam beluam nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex ea caperent, consecraverunt; velut ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, cum sint aves excelsae, cruribus rigidis, corneo proceroque rostro; avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt; ex quo fit, ut illae nec morsu vivae noceant nec odore mortuae. Possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de crocodilorum, de faelium dicere, sed nolo esse longus. Ita concludam, tamen beluas a barbaris propter beneficium consecratas, vestrorum deorum non modo beneficium nullum exstare, sed ne factum
102 quidem omnino. Nihil habet, inquit, negotii. Profecto Epicurus quasi pueri delicati nihil cessatione melius existimat. XXXVII. At ipsi tamen pueri, etiam cum cessant, exercitatione aliqua ludicra delectantur; deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, ut, si se commoverit, vereamur, ne beatus esse non possit? Haec oratio non modo deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, siquidem agens aliquid ne deus quidem esse beatus potest.

103 Verum sit sane, ut vultis, deus effigies hominis et imago; quod ejus est domicilium? quae sedes? qui locus? quae deinde actio vitae? quibus rebus, id quod vultis, beatus est? utatur enim suis bonis oportet *et* fruatur, qui beatus futurus est. Nam locus quidem iis etiam naturis, quae sine animis sunt, suus est cuique proprius, ut terra infimum teneat, hanc inundet aqua, superior *aëri*, aetheriis ignibus altissima ora reddatur. Bestiarum autem terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes; sunt quaedam etiam, quae igne nasci putentur appareantque in ardentibus fornacibus
104 saepe volitantes. Quaero igitur, vester deus primum ubi habi-

19 *oratio* [ABE]OK, *ratio* CCB Heind. 25 *oportet et* ON of Moser edd., *oportet* XBKL+, *op. at* Asc., *op. ut* HV+, *op. ac* R, *op. aut* N. 28 *superior aeri aetheriis* Mu., *superi aetheri* B, *superi etheris* C, *superi aether* A, *superi ether* EBK, *superior ethere* (final *e* cancelled) O, *superior aether* UHLN, *superior aer* V_1, *superior aetheri* Dav. Or. Ba., *superior aeri* Manut. Heind. Sch. 31 *igne nasci* [X]BKO, *igni nasci* TMORV+Sch., *in igne nasci* Dav. Or. Ba.

tet, deinde quae causa eum loco moveat, si modo movetur aliquando, porro, cum hoc proprium sit animantium, ut aliquid appetant, quod sit naturae accommodatum, deus quid appetat, ad quam denique rem motu mentis ac ratione utatur, postremo quo modo beatus sit, quo modo aeternus. Quicquid enim horum attigeris, ulcus est. Ita male instituta ratio exitum reperire non potest. Sic enim dicebas, speciem dei percipi 105 cogitatione, non sensu, nec esse in ea ullam soliditatem, neque eandem ad numerum permanere, eamque esse ejus visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, neque deficiat umquam ex infinitis corporibus similium accessio, ex eoque fieri, ut in haec intenta mens nostra beatam illam naturam et sempiternam putet.

XXXVIII. Hoc, per ipsos deos, de quibus loquimur, quale tandem est? Nam si tantum modo ad cogitationem valent nec habent ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, quid interest, utrum de Hippocentauro an de deo cogitemus? Omnem enim talem conformationem animi ceteri philosophi motum inanem vocant, vos autem adventum in animos et introitum imaginum dicitis. Ut 106 igitur Ti. Gracchum cum videor contionantem in Capitolio videre de M. Octavio deferentem sitellam, tum eum motum animi dico esse inanem, tu autem et Gracchi et Octavii imagines remanere, quae, in Capitolium cum pervenerint, tum ad animum meum referantur; hoc idem fieri in deo, cujus crebra facie pellantur animi, ex quo esse beati atque aeterni intellegantur. Fac imagines esse, quibus pulsentur animi; species 107 dumtaxat objicitur quaedam; num etiam, cur ea beata sit, cur aeterna? Quae autem istae imagines vestrae aut unde? A Democrito omnino haec licentia; sed et ille reprehensus a multis est, nec vos exitum reperitis, totaque res vacillat et claudicat. Nam quid est, quod minus probari possit? Omnium

2 *porro* edd. after Heind., *postremo* MSS Kl. 4 *ratione* OC El. UT edd., *rationis* MSS generally. 6 *attigeris* C, *attigerit* MSS generally, *attigeritis* conj. J. S. Reid. 19 *igitur* MSS, om. edd. after Madv. *Ti* edd., *Titum* X, *Tib.* Asc., *Tiberium* U. 20 *videre* MSS, *videre et* conj. Bouh. *M.* Asc., *Marco* X. 21 *tu* Asc. +, *tum* ABKMO, *cum* CB, *tn̄* E. 22 *pervenerint* MSS generally Sch., *pervenerim* M of Moser G + Heind. Madv. Or. Ba. Mu. 26 *num* edd., *nunc* X Mus., *non* Kl. (comparing *Att.* IV 5). 30 *possit omnium* XUTBHIKLO, *possit quam omnium* Asc. MCRV Sch. Mu., *p. q. hominum* N Bed. Or. Ba., *possit omnium quam* Heind., *possit quam omnino* conj. J. S. Reid.

in me incidere imagines, Homeri, Archilochi, Romuli, Numae, Pythagorae, Platonis, nec *ea* forma, qua illi fuerunt! Quo modo illi ergo? et quorum imagines? Orpheum poëtam docet Aristoteles numquam fuisse, et hoc Orphicum carmen Pythagorei ferunt cujusdam fuisse Cercopis. At Orpheus, id est imago ejus, ut vos vultis, in animum meum saepe incurrit.
108 Quid, quod ejusdem hominis in meum aliae, aliae in tuum? quid, quod earum rerum, quae numquam omnino fuerunt neque esse potuerunt, ut Scyllae, ut Chimaerae? quid, quod hominum, locorum, urbium earum, quas numquam vidimus? quid, quod, simul ac mihi collibitum est, praesto est imago? quid, quod etiam ad dormientem veniunt invocatae? Tota res, Vellei, nugatoria est. Vos autem non modo oculis imagines, sed etiam
109 animis inculcatis. Tanta est impunitas garriendi. XXXIX. At quam licenter! 'Fluentium frequenter transitio fit visionum, ut e multis una videatur'. Puderet me dicere non intellegere, si vos ipsi intellegeretis, qui ista defenditis. Quo modo enim probas continenter imagines ferri? aut, si continenter, quo modo aeternae? 'Innumerabilitas', inquit, 'suppeditat atomorum'. Num eadem ergo ista faciet, ut sint omnia sempiterna? Confugis ad aequilibritatem (sic enim *ἰσονομίαν*, si placet, appellemus) et ais, quoniam sit natura mortalis, immortalem etiam esse oportere. Isto modo, quoniam homines mortales sunt, sint aliqui immortales, et quoniam nascuntur in terra, nascantur in aqua. 'Et quia sunt quae interimant, sunt quae conservent'. Sint sane, sed ea conservent, quae sunt; deos istos esse non sentio.

2 *nec ea forma* edd. after Lamb., *nec ex forma* MSS, *nedum ea forma* conj. J. S. Reid. *quo modo illi ergo* XBKR, *quo modo ergo illi* UCV, *quae ergo illae* G Heind., *quo modo illae ergo* J. S. Reid. 5 *Cercopis* Victorius, *Cereonis* AECK (corr. from *Cratonis*), *Cerdonis* BUO, al. *critonis*, *certonis* &c. 8 *fuerunt* UTO²C Asc. +, *fuerant* XBKO¹. 9 *potuerunt* A¹UTOC Asc., *potuerant* A²BCEBK. 14 *at* A, *ad* MSS generally. 15 *licenter fluentium* MSS generally, *licentiam fruendam* GHN Heind. 19 *inquit* BCEUKV +, *inquid* ABO, *inquis* H edd. (cf. § 87). 20 *faciet* G Red. Walker, *facient* ACEBK +, *faciunt* B. 21 *aequilibritatem* edd., *aequilibertatem* BK, *equilibertatem* ACEB, *aequabilitatem* UV Asc., *equilibram libertatem* Oxf. ψ CMR, *equilibram* Oxf. *o.* *ἰσονομίαν* edd., *isonomian* AC, *issonomian* B, *ysonomiā* E. 25 *interimant sunt* CG (erased) THIL Red. Asc. + Heind. Sch., *interimant sint* ABEUBCK Or. Ba. Mu.

Omnis tamen ista rerum effigies ex individuis quo modo cor- 110
poribus oritur? quae etiamsi essent (quae nulla sunt), pellere se
ipsa et agitari inter se concursu fortasse possent, formare, figu-
rare, colorare, animare non possent. Nullo igitur modo immor-
talem deum efficitis. XL. Videamus nunc de beato. Sine
virtute certe nullo modo; virtus autem actuosa, et deus vester
nihil agens; expers virtutis igitur; ita ne beatus quidem.
Quae ergo vita? 'Suppeditatio', inquis, 'bonorum nullo malorum 111
interventu'. Quorum tandem bonorum? Voluptatum, credo;
nempe ad corpus pertinentium; nullam enim novistis nisi pro-
fectam a corpore et redeuntem ad corpus animi voluptatem.
Non arbitror te, Vellei, similem esse Epicureorum reliquorum,
quos pudeat quarundam Epicuri vocum, quibus ille testatur se
ne intellegere quidem ullum bonum, quod sit sejunctum a deli-
catis et obscenis voluptatibus; quas quidem non erubescens
persequitur omnes nominatim. Quem cibum igitur aut quas 112
potiones aut quas vocum aut florum varietates aut quos tactus,
quos odores adhibebis ad deos, ut eos perfundas voluptatibus?
ut poëtae quidem [nectar ambrosiam] epulas comparant et aut
Juventatem aut Ganymedem pocula ministrantem; tu autem,
Epicure, quid facies? Neque enim, unde habeat ista deus tuus,
video, nec quo modo utatur. Locupletior igitur hominum
natura ad beate vivendum est quam deorum, quod pluribus
generibus fruitur voluptatum. At has leviores ducis voluptates, 113
quibus quasi titillatio (Epicuri enim hoc verbum est) adhibetur
sensibus. Quousque ludis? Nam etiam Philo noster ferre non
poterat aspernari Epicureos molles et delicatas voluptates;

1 *ex individuis* Herv.[2] V_1, *ex dividuis* La and M of Moser, *ex divinis* MSS generally. 2 *quae nulla sunt* UTO[B], om. ACHCRBK + Sch. Or. Ba., *que nulla sunt* trans. after *corporibus* E. 3 *ipsa* Asc. CR, *ipse* ABEBK, *ipsae* C. *agitare* conj. Mu. 12 *Vellei* MRVU +, *velle* XBK. 13 *pudeat* MSS, *non pudeat* edd. after Lamb. *quarundam* Kl. Sch. Mu. after Lachmann on Lucr. IV 116, *earundem* (for *carundem*=*quarundam*, see Mu. *Adn. Cr.* on the interchange of *e* and *c*) CUCMEV Herv. Asc. +, *earum* BOL Or. Ba., *eadem* ABK, *eodem* E, *ejusdem* T. 19 *ut* MSS, *ac* Ernesti Or. Ba. Sch., *et* Walker Mu., *aut* Herv. *nectar ambrosiam* MSS, bracketed Or. Ba. Mu., *nectar ambrosiamque* Asc. Heind. Sch. *epulas* MSS generally, *epulis* UILNO Asc. Heind., *in epulas* J. S. Reid conj. 20 *juventatem* [AB]BK, *juventutem* CE. 26 *nam etiam Philo* G, *nam enim Philo* (or *filo*) XBK +, *nam Philo* LRVT.

summa enim memoria pronuntiabat plurimas Epicuri sententias iis ipsis verbis, quibus erant scriptae; Metrodori vero, qui est Epicuri collega sapientiae, multa impudentiora recitabat; accusat enim Timocratem, fratrem suum, Metrodorus, quod dubitet omnia, quae ad beatam vitam pertineant, ventre metiri, neque id semel dicit, sed saepius. Annuere te video; nota enim tibi sunt; proferrem libros, si negares. Neque nunc reprehendo, quod ad voluptatem omnia referantur (alia est ea quaestio), sed doceo deos vestros esse voluptatis expertes, ita vestro judicio ne
114 beatos quidem. XLI. At dolore vacant. Satin est id ad illam abundantem bonis vitam beatissimam? Cogitat, inquiunt, assidue beatum esse se; habet enim nihil aliud, quod agitet in mente. Comprehende igitur animo et propone ante oculos deum nihil aliud in omni aeternitate nisi 'Mihi pulchre est' et 'Ego beatus sum' cogitantem. Nec tamen video, quo modo non vereatur iste deus beatus, ne intereat, cum sine ulla intermissione pulsetur agiteturque atomorum incursione sempiterna, cumque ex ipso imagines semper affluant. Ita nec beatus est vester deus nec aeternus.

115 At etiam de sanctitate, de pietate adversus deos libros scripsit Epicurus. At quo modo in his loquitur? Ut *Ti.* Coruncanium aut P. Scaevolam, pontifices maximos, te audire dicas, non eum, qui sustulerit omnem funditus religionem, nec manibus, ut Xerxes, sed rationibus deorum immortalium templa et aras everterit. Quid est enim, cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas, cum di non modo homines non colant, sed omnino
116 nihil curent, nihil agant? At est eorum eximia quaedam praestansque natura, ut ea debeat ipsa per se ad se colendam allicere sapientem. An quicquam eximium potest esse in ea natura, quae sua voluptate laetans nihil nec actura sit umquam neque

2 *iis* BR, *his* MSS generally. 10 *at* A^1CBK+, *a* A^2BEOHC. 14 *pulchre* Asc. C^2HLCO, *pulchro* XBKM. 15 *cogitantem* here K ends. 16 *non vereatur* ABHILO Sch. Mu., *non moveatur* CEB, *videatur* MRCVU Asc., *non pereat* Or. Ba., *non conteratur* Madv. *ne intereat* B Sch. Mu., om. ACE Mus. Or. Ba., Heind. suggests *quomodo videatur sibi iste deus beatus, aut quomodo non vereatur, ne intereat,* Allen *quo modo sibi videatur i. d. b. nec, ne intereat, vereatur.* 21 *Ti.* edd. after Heind., om. MSS. 28 *allicere* GHRV$_1$, *alicere* U, *elicere* XOB+. 30 *voluptate* UOLMNRV, *voluntate* XTBHC+.

agat neque egerit? Quae porro pietas ei debetur, a quo nihil
acceperis? aut quid omnino, cujus nullum meritum sit, ei deberi
potest? Est enim pietas justitia adversum deos; cum quibus
quid potest nobis esse juris, cum homini nulla cum deo sit com-
munitas? Sanctitas autem est scientia colendorum deorum;
qui quam ob rem colendi sint, non intellego, nullo nec accepto
ab iis nec sperato bono.

XLII. Quid est autem, quod deos veneremur propter ad- 117
mirationem ejus naturae, in qua egregium nihil videmus? Nam
superstitione, quod gloriari soletis, facile est liberari, cum sustu-
leris omnem vim deorum; nisi forte Diagoram aut Theodorum,
qui omnino deos esse negabant, censes superstitiosos esse po-
tuisse. Ego ne Protagoram quidem, cui neutrum licuerit, nec
esse deos nec non esse. Horum enim sententiae omnium non
modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum,
sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur. Quid? 118
ii, qui dixerunt totam de dis immortalibus opinionem fictam
esse ab hominibus sapientibus rei publicae causa, ut, quos ratio
non posset, eos ad officium religio duceret, nonne omnem reli-
gionem funditus sustulerunt? Quid? Prodicus Cius, qui ea,
quae prodessent hominum vitae, deorum in numero habita esse
dixit, quam tandem religionem reliquit? Quid? qui aut fortes 119
aut claros aut potentes viros tradunt post mortem ad deos per-
venisse, eosque esse ipsos, quos nos colere, precari venerarique
soleamus, nonne expertes sunt religionum omnium? quae ratio
maxime tractata ab Euhemero est, quem noster et interpretatus
et secutus est praeter ceteros Ennius. Ab Euhemero autem et
mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum. Utrum igitur hic
confirmasse videtur religionem an penitus totam sustulisse?
Omitto Eleusinem sanctam illam et augustam,

> Ubi initiantur gentes orarum ultimae,

9 *videmus* MSS, *videamus* Allen Madv. Ba. 10 *liberari* [B²E] C Asc., *liberare* AB¹CUBHO. 20 *Prodicus* Asc., *prodigus* X+. *Cius* V_1 Victorius (cf. Lachm. Lucr. IV 1130), *Ceus* Dav. Sch., *chiuis* ABC, *chiius* B, *chius* ET+. 30 *Eleusinem* ACE+, *Eleusinā* B, *Eleusinam* HLNVT. 31 *orarum* [BC²E]CT, *horarum* AC¹B+, *orai* conj. Bentley on Hor. *Od.* I 35. 29.

praetereo Samothraciam eaque, quae Lemni

> Nocturno aditu occulta coluntur,
> Silvestribus saepibus densa.

Quibus explicatis ad rationemque revocatis rerum magis natura cognoscitur quam deorum.

120 XLIII. Mihi quidem etiam Democritus, vir magnus in primis, cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, nutare videtur in natura deorum. Tum enim censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum, tum principia mentis, quae sint in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, tum animantes imagines, quae vel prodesse nobis soleant vel nocere, tum ingentes quasdam imagines tantasque, ut universum mundum complectantur extrinsecus; quae quidem omnia sunt patria Demo-
121 criti quam Democrito digniora. Quis enim istas imagines comprehendere animo potest? quis admirari? quis aut cultu aut religione dignas judicare? Epicurus vero ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, cum dis immortalibus et opem et gratiam sustulit. Cum enim optimam et praestantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem esse in deo gratiam; tollit id, quod maxime proprium est optimae praestantissimaeque naturae. Quid enim melius aut quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? Qua cum carere deum vultis, neminem deo nec deum nec hominem carum, neminem ab eo amari, neminem diligi vultis. Ita fit, ut non modo homines a dis, sed ipsi di inter se ab aliis alii neglegantur. XLIV. Quanto Stoici melius, qui a vobis reprehenduntur! Censent autem sapientes sapientibus etiam ignotis esse amicos. Nihil est enim virtute amabilius; quam qui adeptus erit, ubicumque erit gentium, a nobis
122 diligetur. Vos autem quid mali datis, cum *in* imbecillitate gratificationem et benevolentiam ponitis! Ut enim omittam vim et naturam deorum, ne homines quidem censetis, nisi imbe-

9 *mentis quae* [B²] (cf. Augustin *Ep.* 118) Dav. Heind., *mentes quae* AB¹CEUOT¹ +, *mentesque quae* Asc. T²BMRV Allen. 10 *sint* edd. after Heind., *sunt* MSS. 11 *soleant* EN of Moser, *solent* ABC Mus. Kl. 17 *dis* MSS, *in dis* Or. Ba. 19 *dicat* MSS, *dicit* Walker Heind. 25 *ab aliis alii* om. Cobet *V. L.* p. 461. 28 *adeptus erit* MSS generally, *adeptus fuerit* El. Reg. Dav. 29 *in imbecillitate* Lamb., *inbecillitate* G Moser's MN, *inbecillitati* ABUT, *inbecillitatem* CE Mus.

cilli essent, futuros beneficos et benignos fuisse? Nulla est caritas naturalis inter bonos? Carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum; quam si ad fructum nostrum referemus, non ad illius commoda, quem diligemus, non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum. Prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex iis capiuntur; hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est. Quanto igitur magis deorum, qui nulla re egentes et inter se diligunt et hominibus consulunt! Quod ni ita sit, quid veneramur, quid precamur deos? cur sacris pontifices, cur auspiciis augures praesunt? quid optamus a dis immortalibus? quid vovemus?

At etiam liber est Epicuri de sanctitate. Ludimur ab 123
homine non tam faceto quam ad scribendi licentiam libero. Quae enim potest esse sanctitas, si di humana non curant? quae autem animans natura nihil curans? Verius est igitur nimirum illud, quod familiaris omnium nostrum Posidonius disseruit in libro quinto de natura deorum, nullos esse deos Epicuro videri, quaeque is de dis immortalibus dixerit, invidiae detestandae gratia dixisse. Neque enim tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculi similem deum fingeret, liniamentis dumtaxat extremis, non habitu solido, membris hominis praeditum omnibus, usu membrorum ne minimo quidem, exilem quendam atque perlucidum, nihil cuiquam tribuentem, nihil gratificantem, omnino nihil curantem, nihil agentem. Quae natura primum nulla esse potest, idque videns Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos.
Deinde, si maxime talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum 124
caritate teneatur, valeat; quid enim dicam 'propitius sit'? Esse enim propitius potest nemini, quoniam, ut dicitis, omnis in imbecillitate est et gratia et caritas.

4 *diligemus* AB Sch. Mu., *diligimus* CT [CE] Or. Ba. 8 *qui nulla re* UTOH Asc. [C+], *qui in nulla re* ABEBCMR $El._{1,2}$+. *egentes* [X]B+, *egentes sunt* (cf. II 21 *sunt carentia*) MRC $El._{1,2}$ Reg. U Asc. 13 *liber est Epicuri* MSS generally, *Epicuri liber exstat* OUT+. 20 *homunculi* MR Oxf. e Herv.+, *homunculis* XBH+ Heind. Allen. 24 *gratificantem, omnino nihil* CB Asc. Sch. Mu., *gratificantem omnino, nihil* Or. Ba., *gratificantem, nihil omnino* C Red. Heind.

PREFACE TO THE COLLATIONS.

The following is Mr Swainson's account of the MSS and editions collated by him.

B. Burney MS No. 148, small quarto, parchment, probably belongs to the 13th century, but appears from the handwriting to be copied from a MS of the 11th. This is the best of the British Museum MSS. It agrees closely with Orelli's Cod. C. (the Leyden MS 118), which belongs to the 12th century; thus in I 25 both omit *adiunxit*, I 26 for *discriptionem* both have *discrepationem*, I 36 for *pertinentem*, *pertingentem*, I 95 for *bipes*, *impes*, II 37 *quodque... expletumque sit* om., II 147 *spicuarem* for *disputarem*, III 86 *protulissem* for *P. Rutilii sim*. [Add I § 17 *fretum* for *aequum*, § 18 *descendens sed* for *descendisset*, § 23 *naturam intelligentis*, § 25 *curaque* for *cur aquae*, § 37 *sentias qui* for *sententia est qui*, § 43 *nec intelligi quiçquam* om., § 63 *a parte* for *aperte*, § 66 *foramata* for *pyramidata*, § 81 *Iunonem* om., § 82 *censes apud nullum* for *censes Apim illum*, § 85 *GR.* added after *sententiis*, § 93 *Silum*, § 102 *ratio* for *oratio*, § 115 *exerses* for *Xerxes*. Ed.] The De Legibus which follows is styled "*De iure ciuili et naturali iusticia.*" (Written in Italy.)

H. Harleian MS 2465, late 15th cent. Parchment for the first 21 folios, the rest paper written in a different and later hand commencing with *-pites* of *ancipites* in I 103. Followed by "*libellus de mondi essentia*," i.e. *Timaeus*. A parchment leaf at the end (part of a legal instrument) gives the date 1418. The first part agrees mainly with Cod. G. of Moser; thus both give *causarum* for *rerum* in I 9, *Iouem ignem* for *Iouem* in I 40, insert *immittendique* after *minuendi* in I 35. It has also much in common with Cod. Red. of Heindorf. Where it is corrected it is often impossible to decipher the original reading, and, as many of the corrections are

wrong, this is to be regretted. The paper part of the MS. agrees most closely with Cod. Fa. of Moser and Cod. Glog. of Heindorf, e.g. in I 106 *disserentem* for *deferentem sitellam.* (Written in Italy.)

I. Harleian MS 2511, 15th cent. Parchment quarto very clearly written. Followed by the *De Divinatione* of which Book II is styled "*De Fato,*" at the end of this is *Finis,* 1404; then comes "*De Essentia Mundi,*" at the end ΤΕΛΟC. This is a very worthless MS with constant omissions and blank spaces and seems to have been written by a scribe ignorant of Latin. After Ch. 10 of Book I, I have only noted the more extraordinary readings. It agrees mainly with Moser's Codd G. and K. (Written in Italy.)

K. Harleian MS 2622, end of the 11th cent., parchment, medium quarto; unfortunately ends with the word "*Nec*" in I 114. Preceded by "*Paradoxa Stoicorum Sex.*" Though the transcriber is careless and the MS. is full of his corrections, yet this is the best of the Harleian MSS, often closely agreeing with **B.** and Cod. C. of Orelli. (Written in Flanders or Germany.) The united testimony of **B** and **K** is almost always decisive as to orthography.

L. Harleian MS 4662, latter part of the 15th cent., parchment. The present chapters are marked in the margin by a later hand. Followed by the *De Diuinatione* (which is full of lacunae) and the *Paradoxa.* It abounds with transpositions and mainly agrees with **I.** [Notwithstanding its eccentricities, it contains some valuable readings. Ed.] (Italy.)

M. Harleian MS 5114, latter part of the 15th cent., parchment folio, very clearly written. Contains *De Legibus, De Achademicis, De Natura Deorum, De Divinatione, De Officiis.* The MS comes nearest to **C.** below and Oxf. e. In many places it agrees with the readings of Thanner's edition of 1520. (Italy.)

N. Additional MSS 11932, middle of 15th cent. Paper, small folio, from the library of Bishop Butler. Followed by the *De Divinatione, De Fato, De Creatione Mundi* (*Timaeus*). This agrees most closely with Cod. Red. of Heindorf and Cod. O. of Moser. [The scribe is more intelligent than the writer of **I,** but very unconscientious. Ed.] (South Germany or North Italy. I am indebted to Mr E. M. Thompson for this information, and for the correction of the dates in the Catalogue.)

[O. Additional MSS 19586, end of 14th cent. Finely written on vellum, folio; is closely allied to L and I but less eccentric than either. It also agrees frequently with H and U; has been a good deal altered by the corrector. Contains *De Inventione, Rhetoricorum Lib. IV., De Oratore, Oratoris ad M. Brutum liber, De Optimo genere Oratorum, De partitione Artis Oratoriae, De Officiis, De Amicitia, De Senectute, Tusculanae Disputationes, De Creatione Celi, De Divinationibus, De Natura Deorum, Orationes*. Collated by Mr Bickley of the British Museum, and compared by myself. Ed.] The preceding eight MSS are all in the British Museum.

C. MS 790 Dd. xiii. 2, in the Cambridge University Library, 15th cent. Finely written on parchment, folio. See the Catalogue of the MSS preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge, I 507. The MS was written "*per manus Theodorici Nycolai Werken de Abbenbroeck* (in S. Holland): *liber explicit anno domini* MCCCC44 *alias* 1444." It is the *Cod. Cantabrigiensis* of Davies, who says of it on I 20, "*codex est perparvi pretii*," but it has some excellent and unique readings. [A remarkable feature of this MS is the frequency of small alterations, either in the order of the words, or in the words themselves, as *igitur* for *ergo* &c. Ed.] It is divided into chapters, Book I into the prologue (which absurdly ends with the word *repellendi* in ch. 3 § 5) and 62 chapters; Book II into 68, and Book III into 77 chapters. The collation given by Davies is imperfect and often wrong.

R. The Roman edition of 1471 of the *Opera Philosophica*. Vol. I contains the *N. D.*: there are two copies of it in the British Museum, in one of which (N. 720, l. 6) a folio, containing I 25 § 69 *effugeret* to I 27 § 77 *eodem modo*, is wanting, but the other (C. i. c. 11) is perfect. It was printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, as the lines declare at the end of the Cato Maior; "*Hoc Conradus opus Suuenheym ordine Miro Arnoldusque simul Pannartz una aede colendi Gente Theotonica: Rome expediere sodales.*" Then follows the date "*Anno Xp̄i MCCCCLXXI die vero xxvii mensis Aprilis Rome in domo magnifici viri Petri de Maximo.*" The text is generally very good, many of the best readings in the edition of Hervag (Basle, 1534), praised by Moser and Creuzer, seem taken from it, and many of the conjectures attributed to Lambinus may be already found there. It was probably printed from the MS in the

Vatican called La. by Moser, or from some MS from which La. was derived, hence the reading *Antenulus* for *a nonnullis* in III § 53, &c.

V. The Venice edition of 1471 printed by Vindellinus de Spyra. There is a copy of this in the Grylls Collection in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The volume contains a life taken from Plutarch, then the lives of Cornelius Severus which are found in M. Ann. Seneca, *Suasor.* VII (given by Orelli, *Ecl. Poet. Lat.* p. 261, *Anthol. Lat.* 2. 155), "*Oraque magnanimum...sub umbras,*" with the date at the foot A.D. M.CCCC.LXXI. The volume ends with a treatise "*de disciplina militari,*" which is found in several of the older editions. [Generally agrees with the edition of Ascensius. Ed.]

V_1. By this I denote the MS corrections in the Grylls copy of **V** which are often of great value.

Z denotes the consensus of all the above MSS.

There is a copy of the Bologna edition of 1494, in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, bound up with the edition by Victor Pisanus of the *Orator*, &c., printed at Venice, in 1492. This copy belonged to R. Laughton, and is the one used by Davies who frequently gives its readings. It is noticeable for the reading in III 63 "*et Orbonae ad,*" but otherwise generally agrees with **V**.

[I have printed Mr Swainson's collations in full for all the MSS as far as § 12, but after that only for **B** and **K**, giving selected readings of the others, except in doubtful and disputed passages, where all the readings are given. I have also occasionally added authorities for the reading in the Text, where Mr Swainson had only noticed the variants. Ed.]

COLLATIONS OF ENGLISH MSS.

TITLE. *M. Tullii Ciceronis de deorum natura liber primus Incipit* **B**. *M. Tullii Ciceronis de deorum natura Incipit liber I.* **K**. *M. Tullii Ciceronis Arpinatis oratoris eloquentissimi de natura deorum liber primus incipit* **I**. *M. T. C. R. De n. d. liber primus foeliciter incipit* **L**. *M. T. Ciceronis de n. d. liber primus* **M**. No title in **H** or **N**. *Incipit prologus m. t. c. in librum primum de n. d.* **O**. *M. Tul. Ciceronis in dialogum de n. d. ad Brutum Prefatio* **R**. *Marci T. C. de n. d. ad M. Brutum liber primus* **V**. Boccaccio in his *Genealogiae Deorum Gentilium*, Venice, 1472, quotes *Cicero de naturis deorum*. Cicero himself speaks of this treatise as '*de natura deorum*' *Divin.* II. 1. 3. (See J. Vahlen, Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien, XXIV. 241, note.)

BOOK I.

I. *cum*] *tam* **O**. *res*] *saepe res* **R**. *sint*] *sunt* **KM**^{2}. *tum*] *tamen* **IO**. 1
perdifficilis] *perdificilis* **HKN**. *tu*] om. **N**. *et*] om. **L**, *tum* **O**. *perobscura*] *peroscura* **B**. *et*] om. **LMCV**. *agnitionem*] **Z**, *cognitionem* **O**. *moderandam*] *memorandam* **K**, *modernam* **L**. *tam*] **BK**, *quod tam* **HMNCR**. *sunt*] **KO** (corrected *sint*), *sint* **BHMC**. *doctissimorum*] *doctorum* **ILO**. *hominum*] *omnium* **I**. *ut*] **LO** (erased by corrector), om. **BHKMNR**. *argumento*] *arg. cognoscitur* **MR**. *esse debeat...sententias*] om. **BKMR**. *debeant*] **L**, *debeat* all others. *id est...sententias*] om. **C**, but supplies the words from *prudenterque* to *sententias* at the foot of the preceding column and then adds *principium philosophiae esse scientiam definimus*. *causam id est principium*] *causa et principium* **O**. *esse*] om. **L**. *inscientiam*] *sententiam* **HN**, *scientiam* **ILOCV**. *est*] om. **NOV**. *turpius*] "*turpius* Pal. MS." marg. **L**, *fortius* **HILNOCV**. *quid*] *quod* **C**. *gravitate*] *grauitati* **C**. *constantia*] *constanciae* **C**. *aut*] *ut* **C**. *falsum*] om. **N**.
explorate perceptum] *exploratum preceptum* **I**. *velut*] *ualde* **IN**, *uelud* **C**. 2
omnes] *omnes sese* **C**, *hos* **O**. *venimus*] **NC**, *uehimur* **BHIKRV**, *uehimur uel uenimus* **L**. *deos*] om. **C**. *Protagoras*] *Pitagoras* **H**, *Pithagoras* **IV**, *Pittagoras* **L**, *Pictagoras* **N**. *et Theodorus*] *et Teod.* **L**, *Etrodorus* **N**. *Cyrenaicus*] *et Cyrenaici* **C**. *putaverunt......molestum sit*] om. **N**. *et*] **HLC**,

ac others. dissensione] d. constituti HILOV. dinumerare] C, annumerare HINV, annuntiare L, enumerare O. nam et] et om. H, namque R. vitae] et uita HV. his] B, hiis C, iis NOR. vero] non N. maxime rem] rem maxime HN, maxime om. ILO. rem causamque] causam remque V. continet] c. est ILRV (est om. V_1). nihil agant] om. M. nihil] nichil BNC passim. omni] an ab omni HILO, et omni C, ab omni V. curatione] creatione L. et administratione] et amm. BCR, om. I. rerum] r. naturae C. iis] hiis BC, his HIKLMV. et constituta sint] sint et c. N. infinitum] finitum I. tempus] om. L. regantur] reguntur I, regant L. in primis] C, inprimisque BHIKLMNORV. est] om. L. eaque] ea quae BKM. nisi] om. L. diiudicatur] diiudicetur HV_1. in summo] in om. H, in magno N. atque in] in om. R. ignoratione] actione L.

3 II. omnino n. habere censerent] habere om. M, c. omn. n. h. N. rerum
humanarum] hum. r. IL. procurationem] procreationem L. sententia est]
est sententia HIL. atque] ac V. tribuenda deorum numini] d. n. tr. HIL.
animadvertuntur] animaduertantur BHV. iis] his BIKV, hiis et si hiis C.
deis] B, diis CV, dis R. generi] gratia I. sin] si H. neque
possunt] non p. N. nos iuvare] nos adiuuare MNC (the last placing the
words after volunt), nos om. V, rest. V_1. nec] neque HIKMCR. nec
omnino] neque omn. R. nec quid] ne quid C, neque quid R. nec] neque R.
quod] quidem L. ab iis] ab hiis BHC, ab his V. permanare] HKMCRV,
permanere $BILN^1$, peruenire N^2. quod ullos] ut ullos O, ut illos L, ut ullus I,
ullos om. KN. preces] praeces MN. specie] spe N. autem] om. I.
simulationis] simulationes K. item] BKL, ita MNCRV, text V_1. cum]
4 in N. qua] om. L. simul] simul et V. et] om. LO. haud]
aut B, haut K. fides] et fides L. et societas] societasque C. generis
humani] h. g. IL. excellentissima] excellens H. virtus] om. N. tollatur]
tollantur N. autem] om. I, etiam L, et O. alii] et alii NC. ii]
hi BNV, hii C. administrari] administrat L. regi] om. L. censeant]
sentiant HIO, senceant C. ab isdem] ab hisdem BI, ad hisolem R, ab eisdem V.
hominum vitae] h. uitam I, uitae hom. V. et fruges] after pariat N, om.
et R. reliqua] om. lacuna L. pariat] pareat I, parat K. tem-
pestates] tempestas B. omnia quae] omnibus N. gignat] gignit O.
pubescant] pubescunt V, text V_1. generi humano] h. g. HILC. multaque
quae] multa quaeque H, miliaque L. quae] om. C. dicentur] dicuntur ILO.
ut] in H, et N. fabricati] fabricari HIV, text V_1. paene] pene IV,
bene LO, poene M. ita] om. INO, in CM. disseruit] disserit H, diseruit K,
5 deseruit N. socordes] secordes HINV, om. lacuna L. enim] om. ILO.
tanto opere] tam opere B, tantopere K. indocti...docti] docti...indocti HILMC.
dissidentes] diffidentes LN. fieri profecto] pr. fieri V. nulla] nulla
sit HI. non] non fieri L. vera sit] sit uera I.

III. qua] quare L. in] om. R. benevolos] R, beniuolos all others.
obiurgatores] obiurgationes IN. vituperatores] uituperationes N. pos-
sumus] possimus H. didicisse se] se om. ILO, se didicisse V. admonent]
amm. B, ammouent CR. inimice] minute I. insectantur] insectuntur I,
6 sectantur N. repellendi] reprehendendi H, repell. sunt N. complures] OM,
cum plures BIKN. edidimus] edimus N. variumque sermonem] uar.

sermone **B**, *uariosque sermones* **C**. *sermonem partim*] *p. s.* **I**. *admirantium*]
ammirantur **B**. *philosophandi*] *prophetandi* **L**. *nobis subito studium*]
stud. n. sub. **HIL**, *subito* om. **C**. *quaque de*] *qua de* **N**, *de quaque* **C**, *quaque*
om. **O**. *de re*] *debere* **I**. *etiam*] *et* **N**. *sensi mir. videri*] *mir. uid.*
sensi **C**. *potissimum*] *potissimam* **I**, *potissime* **B**. *eriperet*] *eripiet* **B**.
offunderet] *eff.* **IKLNCO**. *desertaeque*] *desertae etiamque* **N**. *et iam*] *iam*
om. **BL**, *etiam* **IN**. *necopinatum a nobis*] *ne opinatum a nobis* **I**, *nec a nobis*
opinatum **V**, text V_1. *susceptum*] *suspectum* **LN**. *coepimus*] *cepimus* **M**.
philosophari] *philosophiam* **N**. *in eo*] *meae* **I**. *studio*] *studii* **HKLMV**.
tum] *tunc* **IO**, *tamen* **C**. *philosophabamur*] *praeliabamur* **O**. *orationes*]
oratores **I**. *refertae*] *referete* **IM**. *sententiis*] *sententiam* **N**. *Dio-*
dotus] *Diodorus* **INO**, *diodoctus* **L**. *Philo*] *phile* **L**, *pilio* **N**, *filio* **C**. *An-*
tiochus] *Anth.* **HN**, *Antianus* **I**. *Posidonius*] *Possidonius* **BHIMNC**. *insti-*
tuti] *instructi* **O**. *philosophiae praecepta*] *pr. ph.* **V**. *referuntur*] 7
referantur **H**. *nos*] om. **HIL**. *praescripserit*] *perscr.* **I**.

IV. *impulerit*] *impulit* **L**. *haec*] *hoc* **HI**. *expedire tam facile*] *t.*
f. exp. **C**. *possimus*] *possumus* **HINO**. *cum otio*] *otio cum* **IL**, *cum*
oracione **MC**. *is esset*] *is esse* **B**, *esset is* **H**. *rei publicae*] *rei* **B**.
unius] *minus* **V**, text V_1. *atque cura...nostris*] marg. only of **H**. *primum*]
praemiis **N**. *causa philosophiam*] *cum* **I**, *eam* **N**. *magni*] *et m.* **N**.
interesse] *interesset* **B**. *ad laudem*] *ad* om. **IL**. *tam*] om. **V**, *rest.* V_1.
etiam litteris] *l. etiam* **H**, *et l.* **N**. *Eoque...commoverim*] om. **I**. *me* 8
minus] *me* om. **HL** (the latter placing *minus* after *mei*), *minus me* **N**. *multorum*
...studia] *multos...studio* **NB**. *commoverim*] *commoueri* **LN**. *complures*]
cum plures **HN**. *enim*] *etiam* **L**, *cum* **O**. *Graecis*] *gratis* **C**. *inst.*
eruditi] *constitutionibus instituti* **N**. *cum civibus*] *conciuibus* **CR**. *quod*
illa] *quia illa* **H**. *dici posse*] *p. dici* **K**. *quo*] *in quo* **L**. *tantum*]
tantam but *u* above *a* **B**, *tum* **N**. *profecisse*] *proficisti* **N**. *ne verborum*
quidem] *nec uerb. quidem* **H**, *nec* (*ne* **N**) *quidem uerborum* **ILN**. *etiam est*] 9
est etiam **HIL**. *haec*] *hoc* **LN**. *conferrem*] *conferre* **I**, *conferem* **L**, *con-*
feram **MNC**. *animi*] *et* **N**. *fortunae*] om. **I**, *et fort.* **C**. *et*] om. **L**.
iniuria] *iniuriae* **I**. *cuius*] *eius* **I**, *cui* **LV**. *ad hanc potissimum*] *p. ad*
hac **C**. *melius frui*] *frui m.* **C**. *pertractandam*] *tractandam* **ILN**. *omnes*]
omnis **B**. *tum*] *tam* **H**, *tunc* **MC**. *facillime*] *difficillime* **O**. *cum*]
quom **H**, *tum* **I**. *seriesque*] *atque series* **N**. *rerum*] *causarum* $HILOV_1$.
alia ex alia nexa] *alia ex alia noxa* **I**, *aliae ex aliis nexae* **MNC**. After *nexa* **HV**
insert *ratione*. *aptae*] *actae* **H**, *aperte* **O**. *videantur*] *uidentur* **N**.

V. *qui*] *quod* **L**. *requirunt*] *perquirunt* **N**. *quid*] *quod* **B**. *quaque* 10
de re] *de quaque re* **HILN**. *ipsi*] om. **L**. *quam necesse*] *quam quod*
necesse **V**, text V_1. *rationis*] *rationes* **K**. *quaerenda*] *requirenda* **N**.
quin] *cum* **I**. *iis*] om. **K**, *his* **N**. *volunt*] *nolunt* **C**. *eorum*] om. **I**.
profitentur] *proficiunt* **L**. *id*] *id quod* H^2. *enim*] *ei* **I**. *habent*]
autem **L**. *ratum*] *uicium* **I**. *quem*] *quae* **I**. *soleo id*] *soleo uel* **B**.
Pythagoreis] *Pith.* **B**, *pythagoricis* **HIV**, *pytagoreis* **K**, *pictagoricis* **LN**, *pita-*
goreis **C**. *eis* **L**, *hiis* **BC**, *his* **V**. *qua re*] *quia* **N**. *dixit*] αὐτὸς
ἔφα **V** adds. *tantum*] *tamen cum* **I**. *praeiudicata*] *praeiudicare* K^2.
poterat] *poterant* **N**, *etiam*] om. **HILO**. *qui autem*] *quod aut* **L**. 11

admirantur] *mirantur* **IV**. *nos*] om. **L**. *disciplinam*] *disciplina* **B**.
his] *iis* **R**. *relictarumque*] *derelictarumque* **NV**. *enim*] *uero* **N**. *sen-
tentiae*] *scientiae* **ILV**. *quoque*] om. **I**. *auctoris*] *a certis* **I**, *auctoris*
a caeteris **L**, *a caeteris* **V**, text **V**$_1$. *nullamque*] *nullumque* **B**. *rem*] om. **N**.
aperte] *apere* **N**. *ab Arcesila*] *abercesila* **BK**, *ab Archesilao* **HIV**, *ab archa-
silla* **L**, *ab Archesila* **NO**. *Carneade*] *Carade* **O**. *viguit aetatem*] *aet.
uiguit* **HIL**. *quam*] *qua* **B**. *si*] om. **L**. *maius*] *magis* **V**. *quod*]
12 *quid* **N**. *iis*] *his* **B**. *veri*] *uiri* **L**. *cuius*] *cum* **K**. *tantae
tamque*] *tantaeque* **O**. *me non profiteor secutum esse*] om. **B**. *prae*]
per **I**, *pro* **R**. *tamen*] *tum* **R**. *ii*] *hi* **BV**. *nihil*] *uel* **R**. *omnino*]
om. **ILOV**. *hac de re*] *de hac re* **IKM**, *re* om. **L**. *alio loco dil.*] *dil.
alio loco* **N**. *quidam tardique*] *tardique quidem* **H**. *saepius*] om.
lacuna **N**. *ii quibus*] *hi quibus* **B**, *in quibus* **K**, *ii* om. **M**. *verum*]
ueri **N**. *qui*] *quibus* **IL**. *insit certa*] *sit incerta* **IOV**$_1$, *sint incerta* **L**,
sit michi certe **N**, *sit causa* **V**. *et*] om. **KO**. *assentiendi*] **BICV**,
sentiendi **K**, *asserendi* **NR**. *exstitit*] *existit* **BILMV**, om. **N**, *exsistit* **O**. *illud*]
et illud **HILOV**$_1$, *illud ostenditur* **N**, *et illud ostenditur* **V**. *quae*] om. **L**.
perciperentur] *percipiantur* **N**. *visum*] *usum* (but *ui* written above) **K**.
quendam haberent] *h. quendam* **V**. *iis*] *his* **BKMV**, *is* **I**, *huius* **L**. *vita*]
animus **N**.

13 VI. Only a selection of the readings is given from this point.
demum] om. **MO**. *procax*] **LINM**, *pcax* **BKH**. *consenserint*] *conces-
serint* **R**. *erit*] *ubi-erit* **H**. *mihi*] om. **ILO**. *libet*] *licet* **N**. *ut*]
ut Plautus **HILOV**, "*al. ut Plautus in MS. meo, al. ut Terentius MS. Palat.*"
marg. **M**. *in*] om. **B**. *synephebis*] **O**, *sine febis* **B**, *synephebiis* **H**,
sinephoebis **I**, *sinefaebis* **K**, *si nephebis* **N**, *sinephebis* **C**. *omnium*] once
only **Z**. *adulescentium*] **B** (Corssen II. 138). *oro atque imploro*] om. **O**.
levissuma] *leuis summa* **BK**. *ille*] om. **N**. *meretrix*] *meritrix* **K**.
14 *non uult*] **Z**. *adsint*] *assint* **BKMCR**, *absint* **I**. *sollemnibus*] *sollempnibus*
BL, *solempn.* **CK**, *solempnitatibus* **N**. (Corssen I. 225, so the fragment discovered at
Herculaneum). *ipsis* om. **O**. *existimandum*] *aestimandum* **BL** *certi*]
15 *certe* **B**. *addubitare*] *at dubitare* **K**. *cum saepe alias*] om. **R**. *animad-
verti*] om. **K**. *C.*] *G.* **BLN**, *Gaium* **I**. *Cottam*] *quottam* **B**, *Coetam*
HMC, om. **I** (lacuna). *est*] **C** (superscr. *sit*), *sit* **HILMNRV**. *cum*]
quum here **CRV**. *arcessitu*] *accersitu* **ILCRV**. *exedra*] *exadra* **B**,
esedra **N**. *C.*] *G.* **BN**, om. **ILR**, *gaio* **C**. *Velleio*] *ueleio* **HIN**. *tum*]
om. **O**. *Epicurei*] *epicuri* **BHIKLMNV**. *ex*] *et* **B**. *hominibus*] *partes*
added by **C**. *etiam*] *et* **N**. *Q.*] *quintus* **BHKLNCV**. *Lucilius*]
Lucius **L**. *in Stoicis*] *istoicis* **B**. *ut*] *et* **B**. *peropportune*] **H**^{2},
peroportune **BH**^{1}**IKLMNC**. *inquit*], *inquid* **B** passim. *mihi*] after *re*
RV. *te*] om. **R**.

16 VII. *opportune*] *oport.* **IMC**, *peroport.* **N**. *trium*] om. **MCO**^{1}. *M.*]
OLNCIH, *G.* **B**, *G. enim* **K**, *M. enim* **MRV** (om. **V**$_1$), *Marcus* **C**. *nullius*]
nullus **MN**. *Stoici cum*] *stoicum* **K**. *concinere*] *consentire* **HNRV**, text
V$_1$, *continere* **I**. *de libro*] *elibro* **B**. *hominem*] marg. only of **K**.
17 *disiungerent*] **HK**^{2}, *diiungerent* **BK**^{1}**M**. *ne*] *non* **LCR**. *mihi*] om. **O**^{1}.
videretur] *uidetur* **KN**. *sententiam*] *sententia* **B**. *adridens*] **B**, *arr.*

IKMNCV, *aridēs* **H**, *aridens* **L**. *Philone*] *filone* **BK**. *ego*] om. **K**.
tu] *tum* **K**. *nolo*] *uolo* **HC**. *me*] *me non* **H**. *auditorem*] *aut adiu-*
torem **B**. *aequum*] **H**, *equum* **LN**, *fretum* **BK**.

VIII. *videretur*] *uidetur* **BL**. *concilio*] *cons.* **IRC**. *Epicuri*] *Epi-* 18
curei **K**. *intermundiis*] **BKM**, *internuntiis* **HILV**$_1$, text **V**$_2$, *internuncius* **V**,
verenunciis **O**^{1}, *iure modus* **N**. *descendisset* **CNMR**, *descendens. Sed* **BK**,
descendens si **O**, *descendis. Sed* **HILV**, *descendis* **V**$_1$. *futiles commenticiasque*]
inutiles c. **I**, *futules c.* **K**, *commentitias* **R**, *commentitias futilesque* **V**. *aedi-*
ficatoremque] *factoremque* **O**. *anum fatidicam*] *animum fatidicum* **N**.
πρόνοιαν] *pronaeam* **Z**. *somniantium*] *sompn.* **BC**. *oculis*] **V**, *oculis* 19
animi all others except *oculis cum* **R**. *vester Plato*] *noster Pl.* **INV**, text
V$_1$, *Pl. uester* **O**. *qui vectes*] *quae uectes* **KN**. *muneris*] *numinis* **N**.
fuerunt] *fuerint* **K**. *e*] **HKLCR**, *ex* others. *reliqua*] *reliquae* **HRV**, text **V**$_1$.
afficiendum] *efficiendum* **Z**. *est*] *iter* added by **HIV**. *illa*] *ille* **N**. 20
palmaria] *palmaris* **Z**, *irrisio est* adds **O**. *introduxerit*] *introduxit* **V**.
eum dixerit fore] *cum duxerit fore* **H**, *cum dixerit fore* **L**, *eum dixit fore* **N**, *eum*
dixit **C**, *cum dixit fore* **V**. *hunc*] *num hunc* **N**. *id est naturae ra-*
tionem] om. **L**. *quicquam*] **BK** and others (see Lachmann on Lucr. v.
264). *coagmentatio*] **H**, *coacm.* **BK**, *coaugm.* **IMCV**$_1$, *coagum.* **L**, *coargum.*
N. *cuius*] *cui* **IL**. *aliquod*] *aliquid* **N**. *Πρόνοια*] *Pronaea* **BK**,
Pronaeo **M**, *Pronoxa* **N**, *Pronoes* **C**. *si vestra*] *si uera* **HV**, *si uero* **N**,
nostra si vera **O**. *eadem*] om. **R**. *omnem*] om. **K**, *esse* **L**. *operis*]
oris **L**, *orbis* **O**. *designationem*] *diss.* **BK**. *fecerit*] *fecit* **I**. *Platonicus*
deus] *platonici dicunt deum* **HILO**, *platonici dicunt* **V**, text **V**$_1$. *sempiternum*]
sepiternum **K**.

IX. *saecla*] **BKM** thrice, *saecula* others. *potest*] **BHKLO**, *non potest* 21
IMNCV. *cogitationem*] *cognitionem* **INO**. *laboremne*] *laborem* **O**, 22
laborare **L**. *omnes*] *omnis* **BI**. *ignes*] *ignis* **K**^{1}**LO**, text **K**^{2}. *terrae*]
terra **O**. *tamquam aedilis ornare? Si*] *orn. t. aed. nisi* **C**. *habitaverat*]
habitauerit **ILOV**. *post aut. var.*] *post autem in luce. Varietatene* **C**.
terras] *terram* **O**. *quae*] *enim* add **NR**. *an*] *ad* **B**, *at* **O**. *ut fere*] 23
ut uere **HI**, *fere ut* **V**. *a deo*] *a* om. **H**. *quod*] *quoad* **I**, *qui* **R**, *-que* **V**.

X. *qui*] *quod* **L**. *natura*] *naturam* **Z**. *intellegentis*] **BK**, *intelli-*
gentes all others. *animantem immortalem*] *animant enim mortalem* **K**^{1}, 24
autumant eum **K**^{2}. *rotundum*] *et r.* **HV**, *rotundumque* **R**. *cylindri*]
cil. **BV**, *chil.* **HIMNCV**, *chilidri* **L**. *significetur*] **Z**. *appulsu*] *apulsu*
HN, *a pulsu* **I**. *obriguerit*] *obriguit* **B**, *obruerit* **N**. *atque*] *at* **R**, *atqui* **V**. 25
haec quidem] *ego quidem* **H**, *quaeque* **N**, *haec* om. **C**. *vero sint*] **V**, *uero*
est **B**, *uero sunt* **HIMNOCR**, om. **K**. *superiorum*] om. **K**. *Thales*] *Tales*
LMNC. *enim*] om. **ILO**. *rebus*] om. **O**. *eam mentem*] *m. eam*
HI. *cuncta*] *cucta* **B**. *fingeret*] *gigneret* **V**. *Si di*] *Sic deus* **B**,
Sic di **K**, *Sed di* **L**. *sensu*] *uisu* **V**, text **V**$_1$. *cur aquae*] *curaque* **BK**.
adiunxit] om. **BK**. *si*] *sicuti* **BK**. *constare*] *stare* **L**. *potest*]
posset **N**. *Anaximandri*] *Anamax.* **K**, *Anaximandridi* **N**. *eosque*] *eorum-*
que **V**$_1$. *mundos*] *deos* **N**. *qui*] *quid* **HK**^{2}. *sed*] *sed etiam* **C**. 26
deceat esse] *dicat esse* **M**, *doceat esse* **N**, *esse deceat* **V**, *esse dicat* **V**$_1$.

XI. *discriptionem*] **KN**, *discrepationem* **B**, *disceptionem* **H**, *descriptionem*

others. modum] all except mondum H, mundum LV. motum] modum O. sensui] V, sensu Z (except N which has sensibilem). iunctum] coniunctum IL, convictum O. continentem] CHMRV, incontinentem BIKLO. in] BV, om. IKLMNOCR. infinito] om. ILO, infinita C. ullum] nullum HILV. quo] quem HV, text V_1. pulsa] pulsans NV, text V_1. istam] ipsam R. voluit esse] e. u. H. animal] anima BK. cingatur] cingitur LNOV,
27 angitur I. quoniam] after placet N. non] om. MCR. nulla re] nulli rei H. qua] quae Z. Alcmaeo] Alcynoo I, Altineao N, Alcmaeon C, Alcineo V, Alcmeo V_1. nam] iam C. Pythagoras] phitagoras R. rerum] om. ILO. omnem] omnium BILCV$_1$. carperentur] cap. HLNRV$_1$. contingeret] contingit M. miseram] miserrimam H. quod fieri] quod
28 si fieri B. iste] esset BK, ipse N. in mundo] in om. K. Xenophanes] xenofases K, zenof. LC. item] ita MC. reprehenditur] CLMN, reprehenderetur BK, reprehendetur (corr. deretur) H, reprehendetur V. infinitate] infiniti K^1, infiniat K^2. potest esse] e. p. HV. nam] iam C. quidem] qui R, om. OV. commenticium] INOV, conuenticium all others. quiddam] om. H. simile] similem BKMNCR, similitudine HILOV. efficit] effecit HLV, text V_1. στεφάνην] scophanen O, stepham eum N, stephanem V, stephanen all others. continente ardore] continentem ardorem Z, except ardori R. cingat] cingit Z. appellat] appellant I. eiusdem] eius HMR. modi] H, om. all others. monstra] om. O, monstrat L, demonstrata M, monstrata C. generis eiusdem] eiusmodi g. H. revocet] reuocat Z. in alio iam] iam in alio IKMCR, iam om. L. in hoc] loco add MC.

29 XII. Empedocles, Empedodes BK. censet divinas esse vult] uult d. esse c. HIL, c. d. e. voluit R. et] om. B. Protagoras] pict. N, Pitagoras O. habere quod liqueat] habere om. KO, quod l. scire MCR, h. quid l. N, h. quid l. scire V, text V_1. earumque] CMV, eorumque BHKILNO, eorum qui I. circumitus] BKL, circuitus others. numero] numerum C. scientiam] HMNCRV, sententiam BIKLO. omnino] om. NCR. aer] ait K.
30 Diogenes K^1OV_1, Diogenis BK^2MV. Apolloniates] App. HMN. iam] nam H. nominari neget posse.] n. p. nom. H, neget om. L, negat O. anquiri] inquiri HINCRV, anquaeri LM, text V_1. non] nos BK. censeat] censet HLOR. esse] esset B. ἀσώματον] asumatim L, azosmaton N, asomaton others. id quale esse possit] om. R. etiam] enim L, om. MR. voluptate] uoluntate HV$_1$. quae omnia] quare omnia K. una] om. NCV. quae et per se] et per se quae B, quae per se V_1. sunt falsa] insulsa L.
31 in iis] in his BK, et hiis H, om. M. dicta rettulit] dictare tulit K. diximus] dicimus Z.

32 XIII. etiam] om. LMNOV, rest. V_1. Antisthenes] tantis thenis B, Antistenes H, Antisthenis K, Anthistenes C. Speusippus] pseusipus N, Pseusippus O.
33 subsequens] sequens LO. animis] animo HN. Aristotelesque] Aristotilesque BK, Aristotiles LN, Aristoteles quoque MCR, Aristoteles V. turbat] tractat HINV$_1$, turbantia L, tradit O, non Platone] uno Platone BHKCR, Platone uno ILM, suo Platone N, Platone V. dicit esse] dicit O. celeritate] celebritate B. deus moveri] mundus moueri BIKLMC, mondus mov. O, mundus
34 moueri potest HNRV. eius] om. B. condiscipulus] condiscipulis N. Xenocrates] Cenocrates K. prudentior] prud. est BK. de] in BKM.

infixa caelo] infixa quasi c. HN, fixa c. LO, infra caelos M, infra infixa caelo C.
sunt] sint BKLM. octavamque] octauumque HIMNRV. qui quo...non potest]
om. LO. possint] possunt HMN. Heraclides] Er. BMC, Eraclitus N,
Heraclites R. modo] tum modo BHNOCV, tamen modo KMR, inde modo
L. tum] dum IL, tam N. etiam] om. LO. in libro] in om.
LNRV, rest. V_1. divinum] diuinae H. tum] tum modo K. Strato 35
is] Strato his B, Stratoris LV, text V_1. minuendi] minuendique NR, immit-
tendique add HV.

XIV. obtinere] opt. HLV, retinere N. intellegere...animantem] om. C. 36
alio] in alio V. si] sed N. potest] qui potest N. omnem naturam]
V, naturam omnium H, omnium naturam all others. pertinentem] pertingentem
BKC, continentem O. vi] ut Z, except et N. divina] diuinam KMNC
RV, text V_1. esse] sit ILV_1, om. O. affectam] affectum H, effecta V_1.
theogoniam id est originem deorum] Z (but id est originem is only in marg.
of L). usitatas] insitas HV_1, usititas V. appelletur] HKMCRV, appel-
latur BLO. sententia est] sentias B, sentencias K. Cleanthes] Cleantes 37
IIXCR, Cloantes I. mundum deum] M, d. m. BHK. undique...atque]
om. C. undique] undecunque V_1. cingentem] cingente B, agentem L.
qui aether] quia ether B. nominetur] nominatur L. delirans] deliber-
ans K. iis] his BV. voluptatem] uoluntatem HILMOV. divinius]
diuinitus K, diuinus LO, diuinum V. animi] animo K. notione] rationem
H, ratione LNO, nacione C.

XV. at Persaeus] atque persedius N, at Perses O. dicit] HMNCRV, 38
om. BIKL, vult O. a quibus] e quibus K. quo quid] quicquid K.
morte] leto K. Chrysippus] chrisippus B. vaferrimus] ueterimus HN, 39
aufferimus O, uera referimus L, ueterrimus MC^1, "uaferimus al." C^2, ueferri-
mus R. eos ne] eos nec HLMCR, nec eos N. cogitatione] cognitione O.
posse] posset K. universitatemque] uniuersam atque Z, except uniuersa
atque R. fatalem] facilem K. vim et necessitatem] umbram et nec. Z.
ut et aquam] et om. HCOV. et terram et] terram N. solem] et solem et LO.
continerentur] contineantur H, continentur N. eum] deum eum H, deum
ipsum N, deum V. appellarent] appellant M, appellent R. manaret] 40
maneret B. Neptunum] Neptumnum R (Corssen I. 435). reliquorum]
ceterorum O. etiam] om. CO. et aeternae] et om. B. Orphei] 41
orfei BK. Musaei] Musi K. dixerat] LO, dixerit all others. sunt]
IC, sint all others. eo] om. LO. de] om. C. partum...ortumque]
partu...ortuque BHKL. traducens] transducens R, deducens LOC. deiungit]
traiungit H (diiunget marg.), disiungit V. a] om. O.

XVI. delirantium] deliberantium K. multo] multa K. induxerunt 42
deos] induxerint d. O, d. introduxerunt N. fecerunt] fecerint O. que-
rellas] K, quaerelas M, querelas B and others. concubitus] cumcubitus B.
immortalibus] NCO, immortali others. in maxima inconstantia] m. in con-
stantia H. veritatis] ueritatisque V. ignoratione] ignorantiae K, 43
ignorantiaque LO. versantur] versamur B. Epicurum] Epicurium H.
et] ut HMN. habere] haberi HMNCV, text V_1, bene L. πρόληψιν] pro
plebs in B, problenim H, problepsin K, prolensin L, prolemsin MC, proplebim N,
prolepsim RV. id est anteceptam] id est ante coeptam BK, om. L. in-

formationem] *aff.* HV_1. *nec intelligi quicquam*] om. B. *nec disputari*]
om. LO. *potest*] *possit* LOV. *cuius*] *quoius* HM, *qua uis* L, *quamuis* C.
44 XVII. *quoniam*] *et inde* H, "al. *et inde*" V_1. *cognitiones*] *cogitationes*
MRV. *omnium*] *omnis* H. *deos*] *deum* O. *fere*] *fieri* BKLO, om. N.
fateamur] *fatemur* BHKMOCV. *etiam*] *iam* H. *πρόληψιν*] *problebsim* B,
problesim HN, *problepsin* K, *prolemsin* C, *προλεψϊμ* R. *nominarat*] *nomi-*
45 *nauerat* B, *nominavit* O, *appellarat* N. *deorum ipsorum*] *ipsorum* om. C,
ips. d. R. *insculpsit*] *sculpsit* HN, *inscripsit* O. *eos*] *deos* H. *quod*]
quos B. *beatum aeternumque*] *et. beatumque* V. *nec*] *ne* B. *exhi-*
bere] *exibere* B, *exibile* L, *exhiberi* NC. *talia*] *et alia* K. *imbecilla*]
om. L, *imbecilia* N, *imbecillia* V (see Madv. de Finn. p. 730). *quaereremus*]
quaerimus KOV. *coleremus*] *colamus* LO. *et ut*] *et* om. O. *liberaremur*]
liberemur H. *erat*] *esset* HN. *nullos*] *nullus* KLMNC. *impendere*]
impediri M, om. N, *impendet* C. *metus*] *motus* N. *anquirit*] BK[1],
inquirit HIK[2]LMNOCRV. *vitae*] *vitam et* Z. *mentisque*] *mentis et* HV,
mentis atque all others. *agitationem*] *agnitionem* O.
46 XVIII. *natura...partim*] om. L. *ratio*] *nos ratio* V. *quae*] *qua* B.
47 *forma alia*] *al. f.* HCV. *compositio*] *c. est* B. *conformatio*] *formatio*
B, *confirmatio* HKNV. *liniamentorum*] BHKMCV, *lineamentorum* others.
48 *hominis*] *omnis* B. *hominis*] *hominum* V_1. *pulcherrima est*] *p. sit* Z.
nisi in] *sine* HNRV, *nisi* BKM. *specie*] *speciem* HV, text V_1. *sed quasi*
49 *corpus*] om. N. *sed quasi sanguinem*] om. H, *sed sanguinem* O.
XIX. *haec*] *haec autem* C. *quamquam et*] *quicquam et* H, *et* om. K.
quivis ea] *quis ea* HN, *qui iusta* K. *agnoscere*] *cognoscere* L. *autem*] *enim*
HN, om. O. *uiderit*] KM, *viderat* BO, *uideat* $HCRV_1$. *sic*] *si* B. *tractet*]
$BHKNCRV_1$, *tractat* O. *manu docet*] C, *manu doceat* BKMNOR, *manu doceat*
uos H, *doceat nos manu* V. *soliditate*] *solitudine* B. *nec ad*] *nec* om.
NV, rest. V_1. *ut*] *et* N. *ille propter firmitatem*] *ille pr. inf.* H, *pr.*
inf. ille N. *στερέμνια*] *strenua* HN, *stentenua* I, *steremia* OV, *steremnia*
others. *similitudine*] *similitudinem* N. *transitione*] *translatione* O,
transitione translatione L. *exsistat*] *constat* K (text in marg.). *ad nos*]
ad deos Z, except *ad eos* V. *affluat*] *effluat* HNV. *cum*] HMRV, *tum*
50 BIKLN, *et cum* C. *intellegentiam*] om. C. *natura*] om. O. *ac dili-*
genti] *diligentia* BK. *ἰσονομίαν*] *yconoyn* H, *yconomam* N, *isonomiam* others.
Epicurus] om. K. *aequabilem*] *aequalem* HO. *interimant*] *intereant*
51 MCORV. *sint*] *sunt* BV. *ea*] om. NO. *a nobis*] om. O. *omnibus*
bonis] *omnino bonis omnibus* V. *cogitari*] *exc.* IO. *agit*] *agit deus* C.
molitur] *mollitur* K. *exploratum*] *exploratu* B. *cum*] *tum* HOV.
52 XX. *mundus deus*] *d. m.* HN. *admirabili*] *mirabili* O. *sive in*
ipso] *si uero in ipso* BK, *siue ipso in* V. *hominum*] *omnium* O. *ne*]
53 *nec* HV, text V_1. *fabrica tamque eam*] *fabricamque eam* HN, *fabricatam*
eam L, *fabricatam eamque* V, text V_1. *facilem*] *facile* HO. *negatis*]
54 *negetis* BHIKLMOCR. *mundos...natura*] om. K. *oram*] *horam* HO.
ultimi] *ulterius* HNV, *ultimam* O. *igitur*] *mundi* add OV_1. *latitu-*
dinum...altitudinum] om. O. *tamen*] om. O, *tum* H, *tam* N, *causam* C.
efficiuntur] *conficiuntur* MCR. *eae*] *haeae* B, *hae* CRV. *in ceruicibus*] *in*
om. V. *nostris*] *uestris* HN. *dominum*] *deum* O. *et cogitantem*]

om. **O.** *hinc*] *hic* **O.** *vobis*] *nobis* **HV.** *exstitit*] *existit* **NO.** *illa* 55
fatalis] *f. illa* **C.** εἱμαρμένην] *hi marmanem* **B**, (lacuna) *manen* **H**,
hymarmanen **K**, *himarimanem* **N**, *himarmanem* **C**, *hemarmanen* **R**V_2, *himaimanem*
V, *hemormenen* V_1. *ex aeterna*] *externa* **HNO**, *ex externa* **L.** *aestimanda*]
extimanda **BM**, *existimanda* **HNV**, text V_1. *est*] *sit* **BHKMNO.** *aniculis*]
anniculis **B**, *a uinculis* **H.** μαντικὴ] *mantice* **Z**, except *ma* (lacuna) **I.**
vindicati] *uend.* **LMRV**, text V_1, *indicati* **N.** *metuimus*] **MCV**, *metuemus* 56
BHKO. *tantam tamque*] *tantamque* **B.** *incohatam*] **L**, *inchoatam* **BHK**
MNCR, *incoatam* V_1 (see Corssen I. 105, 106, 109; Lachmann and Munro give
inchoat in Lucr. III. 183, but Munro *incohare* in Hor. Od. I. 4. 15, Ribbeck
incohat Verg. Aen. VI. 252.).

XXI. *atqui*] *atque* **KV**, text V_1, om. **O.** *quidem*] om. **RO.** *cum* 57
saepe tum] *tum saepe* **H.** *audirem*] *audire* **HK.** *naturam deorum*] *d. n.*
ILMNV. *ducam*] *dicam* **HNOR.** *sunt*] *sint* **K.** *aggrediar ad*] *ag-*
grediar **O.** *de*] *de Lucio Crasso de* **OI**, *de lucillo grasso de* **LN**, *de L.* 58
Crasso **V.** *familiare illo*] **BKR**, *illo familiari* **L**, *familiari illo* others.
et paucos] *et* om. **KC.** *benevolentiam*] *beniuolentiam* **Z** except **R** (see III. 5).
difficili] *difficillima* **MNRV**, *facillima* **C.** κορυφαῖον] *corifeum* **BC**, *coriphaeum* 59
HR, *Orpheum* **I**, *coryfeum* **K**, *corripheum* **V**, *coripheum* V_1. *ille*] om. **O.**
ornate] *et ornate* **HNO.** *saepe uenit*] *saepe euenit* **HMRV**, *euenit* **C.** *acci-*
debat] *acciderat* **BHKMNORV.** *audies*] *audiens* **H**, *audias* **C.** *nunc ipse*] 60
ipse om. **K**, *non ipse* **O**, *ipse nunc* **R.** *sed*] *et* **ILO**, om. **V.**

XXII. *quale*] *quare* **HMNR**, *qualis* **V**, text V_1. *mihi res*] **HM**, *mihi spes*
BIKLO, *res mihi* **C.** *ceteroqui*] *ceteroque* **BK**, *ceterorum qui* **H**, *cetera quoque*
O, *caetera quae* **IL**, *coetera qua* **M**, *cetera qui* **N**, *ceterum quia* **C**, *cetera quam*
R, *caeteraque* **V**, text V_1. *mediocri*] *etiam med.* **HR**, *ne mediocri* **N.** *con-* 61
tione] *contentione* **HILOV**, text V_1. *et*] **O**, *et in* all others. *consessu*]
R, *consensu* **BHIKLMNCV.** *ipse*] *ille* **RV**, om. **O.** *is hoc*] *ex hiis hoc*
HN, *is* om. **C**, *iis hoc* **V.** *opinione*] *ad opinionem* V_1.

XXIII. *argumentum esse*] *esse* om. **HN.** *leve*] *lene* **B.** *Diagoras*] 62
Diagora **B.** ἄθεος *qui*] *acteos qui* **H**, *aeaos* **O**, *qui atheos* **C**, *atheos qui* 63
others. *posteaque*] *postea quod* **O.** *aperte*] *aparte* **B**, *a parte* **K.**
nam] *nam et* **HMNCR.** *Abderites*] *aderites* **H**, *adherites* **N**, *Aderides* **V**,
text V_1. *quidem*] *quidam qui* **H**, *quidem qui et* **MNCR**V_1, *quidem et* **V.**
Protagoras] *pitagoras* **HO**, *pithagoras* **M**, *patagoras dicitur* **N.** *a te*] *ante*
H, *a te ante* **V**, text V_1. *sophistes*] *sofistas* K^1, *sofistes* K^2. *habeo*] *abeo*
B, *audeo uel habeo* **ILO.** *est exterminatus*] *ext. est* **C.** *librique*] *librisque*
B, *liberque* **C.** *equidem*] *quidem* **HCV.** *tardiores*] *tardioris* **B.** *quid*] 64
sed quid **O.** *sacrilegis*] *sacrilegiis* **H.** *quid de impiis*] *quid* om. **V.**
periurisque] *periuriisque* **BH.** *dicemus*] *dicendum est* K^1, text K^2. *aut*
Carbo] *ut Carbo* **B.** *Neptuni*] *aut Neptuni* **Z.** *omittam*] *emittam* **B.**
concedo] *concede* **B.** *doce*] **HCL**, *doces* **BKM**, *doceas* **O.** *et licentia*] *uel* 65
lumine uel licentia **V** (a gloss to explain some abbreviation such as *lina* in
Cod. **O** of Moser), text V_1.

XXIV. *oracula*] *oracla* **BKM**, *uocabula* **I.** *veri tamen similiora*] *ueri* 66
simile tamen si meliora **B**, *uerisimili tamen similiora* **HMOV**, *uerisimili tamen*
uerisimiliora **L**, *uerisimile tamen similiora* **KN**, *tamen uerisimile similiora* **C**,

uerisimili tamen consimiliora B. corpuscula quaedam] corp. quaedam quaedam O. alia aspera] alia autem asp. O. rotunda alia] al. r. HV, iocunda alia I (rutunda Lachmann and Munro on Lucr. II. 402). partim autem] alia autem partim HV, partim quaedam IL, alia enim partim N, autem om. CV_1. et pyramidata hamata quaedam,] foramata quaedam BK, curua quaedam H, curvata quaedam O, et piramata curuata quaedam I, pyramata quaedam MR, piramidata quaedam C, et pyramita quaedam curuata quaedam V, quaedam pyramata quaedam curuata V_1. adunca, adiuncta N. ex] om. N. his] iis BL. esse] om. N. C.] G. LN, Gai C. aut] ad B,
67 ut H. mereas] merear B, moereas I. Epicureus] epicurus V. vitae] beatae] vitam beatam O. otio] om. H, optio L. punctis] cunctis BKLO.
68 in individuis] in om. BHMNORV. igitur] ergo C passim. aeterni] externi B. quod enim] O, quia enim BKLM, quod autem HV, quid autem N, quia enim quod C, text V_1. id natum aliquando] renatum al. L, sit id n. al. NR, sit id aliquando natum H, sit n. al. MC, sit renatum al. O. est] sit Z. si] sit C. natum] nati HNV, text V_1. mundo] timodo H (ti-mo=Timaeo?). in dumeta] indumenta BHIMNCV, in dum (lacuna) K. correpitis] corripitis HR, conrepetitis N, tamen repetis V, coripitis V_1. nec] non HRV. tamquam] quasi NOV.

69 XXV. satius] ratius B. illud] id V. impudenter] imprud. NV, text V_1 velut] uelud C, cf. I. 2. ferrentur] ferentur BR. fore] esse C. quod...fugerat] om. N. fugerat] fuerat B, fugaret K^1, text K^2. ait] ait enim C. directo] directa MCRV, indirecta N. deorsus] deorsum BHKL
70 NCRV. quod vult] om. K. cum traditum] c. deiectum N, contradictum O. disiunctionibus] ICV, deiunct. BHKMNR, disiuncti omnibus L. alterum utrum] BK, alterutrum HLMNORCV. esse verum] L, esset uerum BHRMCR. Epicurus] Epicurius N here and elsewhere. alterutrum BHKMNCR, alterum ILOV. fieret] fieri Z. potuit] potest RV. urguebat] B, urgebat MCORV. Arcesilas] Archesilas HMCV. Zenon] BMR, ceno N, Zeno V. non nulla] non ulla B. esse falsa] est falsa B, f. esse C. dixit esse] d. esset B. nimis] nisi Z (but n. K) nihil L. callide] BKC, ualde
71 LMNORV, ualde after graviorem H. accipiebat] recipiebat NO. concretionem] concretiones H. tamquam sanguinem] t. sanguine B.

XXVI. quod vos] MNCRV, quam uos BHIKL. hoc intelligerem... quasi sanguis] om. L. in ceris] in caeteris H, incertis I, in terris N, in cereis C, id in ceris V. fictilibus] in f. H. quasi corpus aut] om. BHKNC. aut quasi sanguis] om. R. possum] possimus H, possumus
72 MNR. ne] nec HN. oscitans] confutans H, obsicans N halucinatus est] B, om. H, alimentatus est I, aluncinatus est LO, allucinatus est MV, ablucinatus est N, alucinatus est C (see Corssen I. 106). quidem] quidam C. scriptis] scriptis eius C. tamen] om. O. equidem] quidem Z. crederem] credemus BK, credam HMNCRV, text V_1. mali] male B. architectum] architectu B. enim olet ex Academia] LO, enim floret ex Ac. BKV, enim ex achad. floret HN, floret ex Ac. MCR. ex Lyceo] ne ex leucio BKMC, ex leucio HV, est leucio N, ne ex Lycio R, ex liceo V_1. ne e puerilibus] ne om. O. virum] om. K. putent] putant MCRV. Pamphilum] Pamphilium B. auditorem] audito B. a se Sami] ei sesademi B.

Sami auditum] semiauditum HN. eam] ea B. Neocles] Neodes MC.
agripeta] agrippae N. venerat...ludi] om. N. contemnit] contempnit 73
BC. Nausiphane] auxifate H, auxistine N, aussifane O. Democriteo]
Democrito N. non neget] non om. LOV, rest. V_1. vexat tamen] nec
attamen B, uexat cum C. Democritea] a Democrito LO, democritia V_1.
est] om. H, enim V, est enim O. atomorum] animorum K. inane]
inanes Z. innumerabilitatemque] que om. K. eorum] et eorum H.
interitus] et int. V. quid] quid sit NV (cf. Madvig, Em. Cic. p. 32).
sed etiam] sed O. cum quidem] cumque indem B. intellego...quid sit] 74
om. B. quasi corpus] q. c. quid sit NV. et] om. N. nullo prorsus
modo] non O. me] om. O. celas] credas HV (text V_1), caelas M, sedas
N. nec consulto] nec consulta BKNO, consulta HM, consultare V, text V_1.
Heraclitus] Er. BV. quod] quid HN. liceat] liqueat Z.

XXVII. solidi] solum B. idem] id R. in Venere] munere H, in- 75
uere (lacuna) I, inuenire K, inuenere C. Coa] om. HIMNCR, choa V.
corpus] quod corpus MCR. corporis] corpori ILOV. et candore] ex c.
MCR. Epicureo] Epicuro K. res] V, rem others. esse rerum]
rerum facit esse HN, rerum esse ILV. fac id] facit V, facito V_1O. ne]
non B. cedo mihi] credo mihi HN, credo in C, dic mihi V, "al. cedo" V_1.
liniamenta] lineamenta RV_1. docere] dicere HILO. formas] forma B. 76
sit informatum...mentibus] om. B. informatum] in forma H, formatum C,
in forma deorum V, informatum deorum V_1. anticipatumque] HC, antici-
patum IKLMOV. mentibus] cordibus C. de deo] deum V. quod
quoniam] ut quoniam Z, except quoniam quod N. esse pulcherrima] p. esse
C. affertis] afferas B. quod] possit quod BKMRV, possit quidem N,
quod possit C (omitting possit below). nulla alia] BHKMCRV, nulla in
alia others. quicque H, quicquid BKLONCV, quicquam MR (see Lachm. 77
on Lucr. v. 264). considera] consideras BHKMNORV, consideremus L, dicitis
considera C. omnino] omnium Z (which V_1 marks as spurious). collatas]
collectas B. ad deorum cultum] a deorum cultu L. deos] om. H, deum K.
adire] audire H^1, ad diem I. autem] om. KC. imitatione] mutatione
I marg. of O. etiam] enim H, autem KMCR. uideatur] Z. et
quasi] et quam Z. sui sit lena] sui sit lenis ILO, solicita sui sit foetus V,
solicita sui sit lena V_1. terra] terrae K. maxime] om. O. ni]
nisi HMCR. equae] aequae M. contrectatione] contractione K.
vaccae] uacae B.

XXVIII. at] aut K. me hercule] me ercule B, hercule K, me hercle 78
V. fuerit] fuit V, om. O. vexit] uescit B, duxit I, euexit L. hoc
loco] loquor N, hic loco C. figuraque] figurae V. invehens] om. N.
corpori] corpore BIK. nolis] uelim N, nolim O. versor] uersorum B.
nemo] nemini K. hominis] homini HIKNOV. formica] HO, om. BKMCR. 79
ita tamen] tamen ita V. iucunda] iocunda BHKMNCV. naevus] neuos
BK, Venus N, ne uos C, neuus VO. articulo pueri] pericle puero H^2.
macula naevus] macularia eius B, macula Venus N. Q. Catulus] Quintus
Catulus BHNC, Quintus Catullus V. Roscium] roseum K^1, text K^2. ex-
orientem] exoriente BIKN, ex oriente HCVO. visust] uisus est V, uisus
others. huic] hic C. deo pulchrior] p. deo V. at erat] K, ad

erat BCO, aderat HMNRV. sicuti] K, sicut others. est] et C.
perversissimis] prauissimis H^2, peruersissimus N. salsum] falsum Z.
80 XXIX. ecquos] et quos BHKMV$_1$ throughout, and L here, quos et N, ad
quos C, et quo R, et quasi V. at] ac HMC, aut V. ecquos] eos I,
caecos L, et quos NCR, eccos V. naevum] naeuium H, neuum V. ecquos]
equos L. silos] filios C. num] unde H, non NV, text V$_1$. etiam]
et C. una est omnium facies] est om. H, omn. fac. est una C, est
81 una omn. f. RV. differt] refert N. quid] quod HMCR. nobis]
uobis B. nullam aliam...speciem...occurrere] nulla alia...species...occurrit O.
hominis] omnis B, has L. occurrere] incurrere HN, occurrisse V$_1$. tamenne]
K, tumne B, tam ne H, tamen O. ista] istam B. defendes] L, defen-
dens all others except defenderes V. sic] C, si B and others. dicis] dicitis
N. a parvis enim] apparuisse Z. Iunonem] om. B. Apollinem]
App. HM. reliquosque] ILR, et reliquos NC, reliquos others. vestitu]
atque uestitu V. barbaria] barbaries ILO. firmiores] firmioris B.
82 videas] uides H. spoliata] expoliata ILOV. ablata videmus] uid. abl.
esse C, abl. uidimus R. ne fando] BK, nephandum HCVO. auditum]
B, auditu KMOR. crocodilum] crocodillum BV$_1$, cocodrillum HIV, corco-
drillum L, quoquodrilum O, crocrodillum N, crocodrillum C. ibim] ibi L, ibin
CR. faelem] H^{1}KMN, fecelem B, fadem I, fellen C, fellem V, felem others
(Corssen I. 144). Aegyptio] aegypto BHKCV, egipto NO. Apim illum]
apud nullum B, apud illum H, Apimulum K, Apin illum R. sanctum]
sanctissimum K. deum] deorum B. tibi] om. O. vestram] nos-
tram HOV, text V$_1$. hasta] asta B (and in § 101) KL. scutulo] stimulo
O. repandis] reparandis IOV, reparandas N. Argia] BKH^{1}L^1, argiua
H^{2}L^{2}NV$_1$. Lanuvinis] lanuinis B, lauiniis HNCR, lanicinis (nic marked as
spurious) K, latinis LOV$_1$, lauinis et quidem alia lanuinis M, lauinis V.
Ammonis Iovis] K, hammoni sionis B, hamonis Iouis HV$_1$, Amonis Iouis LNV,
Hannonis Iouis C.
83 XXX. pudet] pudor B. venatoremque] ueneratoremque HV, text V$_1$,
uentilatoremque M, uentilacionemque C. imbutis] inhibitis O. Neptuni]
Neptumni HR, nuptini K. Athenis laudamus] V$_1$, laudamus esse Athenis
BHKLMNCR, laudamus athenis esse I, athenis laudamus esse V. Alcamenes]
Alcmenes BKM, Alcimenes HC, Atrimenes I, Alcimenides N, Alchimenes V,
Alchamenes V$_1$. et] ut HN. facimus Z, except facinus I, faciamus C.
84 ut tu] om. O, tu om. H. Velleius] velei NO. Africa] affrica BCV.
nostris] uestris V, om. O. quid] quis B. plura] plurima C. quod
nescires] BK, quae nescieris HV, quod nescieris MNCR. effutientem] effici-
85 entem HLNCV, text V$_1$. fruentem] fluentem B. in eius] mei K. nec]
ne B. humano visu] humano usu NVO, humana specie C, visu om. others.
tali aliquo] aliqua tali C. ita persuasum] ita om. KO. sapienter]
sapientis IN. hoc] in hoc C. ego] ergo BHMNV, text V$_1$. sigilla]
singula HIN, et singula C. venerantes] numerantes Z. offensionem]
offensione BK. Atheniensium] om. C. selectis] BK, electis HLN.
sententiis] GR (? Graece) adds B. κυρίας δόξας] alerias N, cyriasdexas V,
cyrias doxas V$_1$ and others. prima] prior V.

XXXI. inscitia] inscita B, iustitia I, inscientia K, plane before inscitia C.

fecerat] *fecerit* Z except *fecerun* B. *dicat aliquid esse beatum*] *dic. al.* 86
beat. esse H, *dicat aliquid iste beat.* O and others, *d. i. a. b.* C, *al. dicat iste b.* V.
sit] *sit id esse immortale* C, *sit id esse mortale* BKLO. *animadvertunt*] *enim*
aduertunt B. *te*] om. BHKNV, rest. V_1. *esse putat*] *p. esse* C. *his*]
iis R. *ille*] *ergo* B. *proposita*] *postp.* HV, text V_1. *religionis*] 87
CHO, *religiones* BK, *religio* MR. *Epicuro*] *Epicureo* B. *loquar*]
loquor N. *aliquam*] om. V. *numero*] *natura* Z, except O which has
naturam. *inquit*] *inquid* B, om. ILO. *in ulla alia*] *in nulla alia* B,
ulla alia H, *in nulla* C, *nulla alia* V. *humana*] *in h.* KC. *numquidnam*]
unquam R. *hanc lustrationem*] C, *hanc illustr.* BKLMOV, text V_1, *autem*
illustr. HNR. *incensa*] *incensam* V, text V_1. *propius*] *propinquius* L.
eisdem] B, *hisdem* K, *hiidem* H, *iisdem* CR. *temporibus*] *temporis* K. 88
num] *nunc* BKM. *attigimus*] *attingimus* HKC. *aut*] *uel* K. *numne*]
minime H, *nonne* LMOCRV. *omnia tollamus ergo*] BHKNCV, *tollamus ergo*
omnia others. *fit*] *fiet* R. *mediterranei mare esse non*] *mediterraneum*
mare esse non HV, *mediam terram mare undique circumesse* IL, *med. t. m.*
circa undique esse O, *mediterraneum mare non* V_1. *ex insula*] om. K.
vulpeculasque] *uulpelasque* B. *diceretur*] LMCV, *dicerentur* BHIKNR.
elephanto] *helefanto* B, *elephante* NO. *rideri*] *uideri* H, *irrideri* ONV. 89
quae] *que* BK. *argumentis sententiam*] R, *argumenti sententiam* BHKMNOV,
argumenti sententia L, *argumenta sententiam* C, *argumento sententiam* O. *esse*]
om. BK^1, rest. K^2.

XXXII. *quem tibi*] *que tibi* B, om. lacuna I. *istuc pervenire...gradatim*] om. B. After *peruenire*, *Quid autem est istuc gradatim* HILMNR, *Quod autem est gradatim istud* K, *Quid autem enim istuc gradatim* N, *Quod est autem istuc gradatim* C, *Quod autem est istuc: gradatim* V. *sumpsisses tuo iure*] om. H. *a beatis*] *habeatis* BL. *ad rationem...gradibus*] om. B.
a ratione] *quid* O. *maluerit*] *mali erit* B, *uoluerit* N. *Epicurus*] before 90
maluerit V. *dicere*] *esse* H. *illud huic*] *huic illud* C. *venisse*]
peruenisse V. *homines nati*] *sunt* add OV_1. *ea qua*] *eaque* C. *erant*
forma] *forma erant* C. *hoc quidem*] *hoc* om. B. *ut*] *uti* R. *iste*
tantus] *est iste tantus* H, *est iste talis* V, text V_1. *seminane*] *semina* Z. 91
decidisse] *cecidisse* V. *de caelo*] *de caelis* ILON, om. C. *essemus*
similes] *s. ess.* V. *possim*] BHILMCV, *possem* KR.

XXXIII. *liberet*] KMCRV, *juberet* BL, *uidetur* N. *esse*] om. H. *usque*]
aisque K. *a*] *ad* I. *Thale Milesio*] *Thalem Milesium* IV_1, *Thalete*
Milesio C. *deorum natura*] *n. d.* V. *omnesne tibi*] *omnes* CH, text 92
marg. H. *delirare*] *deliberare* H^1, text H^2, *declinare* O. *posse*] om.
HVO. *decreuerint*] BK, *decreverunt* others. *ne*] *nec* HV, text V_1.
quaeque] *quae* H, *que* O, *quantaque* V. *opportunitas*] *oport.* BCV. *ingressu*] *gressu* C. *comprehendendum est*] *comprehendatur* O. *reliqua*]
de reliqua K. *discriptione*] N, *discreptione* B, *descriptione* others. *supervacaneum*] *super uacuaneum* BK, *uacuum* HN, *superuacuum* V. *sollertiam*
naturae] *n. s.* KC. *affinxit*] *affixit* MCRV. *pulmones*] *pulmo* VO.
cetera quae] *quae* om. H, *ceteraque* CV, *quae* O. *in deo*] *inde* BK^1, *in*
deis K^2. *Hermarchus*] *Symacus* H, *Haecmacus* marg. H, *Hermarcus* KR, 93
hic marcus N, *Hemarcus* C, *Simachus* V. *Leontium*] *Leonticum* O, *leno-*

cium **H**, *lenonum* **L**, *leontinum* after *contra* **N**, *lenocinium* **V**. *Theophrastum*] *teofrastum* **B**, *Theofastum* **V**. *est*] *sit* **BKMOCR**. *illa quidem*] *illo* **L**, *illa* **O**, *quidem illa* **CRV**. *Attico*] *attice* **I**. *sed tamen tantum*] **BHKL MR**, *sed tamen unde* **I**, *sed tamen cur tantum* **N**, *sed tantum* **C**, *sed cur tantum* **V**. *hortus*] *ortus* **KCOV**, text **V**$_1$. *queri*] *quaeri* **M**, *quaerere* **NV**, text **V**$_1$. *Phaedro*] *fedro* **B**, *fedrone* **C**. *Aristotelem*] *Aristotilem* **BKC**, *Aristoclem* **V**$_1$. *Phaedoni*] *fedroni* **C**, *phedroni* **V**, text **V**$_1$. *Timocratem quia*] *Timocraten quia* **BC**, *Timocratemque* **H**. *conciderit*] *contenderet* **HN**, *concideret* **O**. *nihil*] *non nihil* **N**.

XXXIV. *Silum*] **BK**, *sillum* **H**^{1}**MR**, *sollum* (but second *l* marked as spurious) **H**^{2}, *sine* **ILO**, *lillum* **C**, *Syllum* **V**, *Sylum* **V**$_1$. *ceteros*] *et c.* **C**, *caeterosque* **V**. *maledictis*] *maledictus* **B**. *Socratem*] *Socraten* **B**, *et Socratem* **C**. *nisi*] om. **B**. *Chrysippam*] *asippum* **N**, *crisippam* **C**, *Cesippum* **V**, *Crhisippam* **V**$_1$.
94 *ne*] om. **B**. *impetraritis*] *interpretaueritis* **H**, *impetraueritis* **K**^{2}**MNOCRV**. *eandem hominum esse*] *esse eandem hom.* **H**, *esse hom. eandem* **C**. *adhibetur*]
95 *ahibetur* **B**, om. **O**. *accubitio*] *accubatio* **HKMOCRV**. *maris*] **BK**, *mares* others. *videtis*] *uidebis* **B**. *istas*] *has* **C**. *non desinitis*] *non* om. **K**. *bipes*] *impes* **BK**. *beatitas*] *beatas* **B**, *bonitas* **H**. *est*] *sunt* **BLMCV**, *sit* **HO**. *mollienda*] *molienda* **BH**. *nobis*] om. **H**. *solem*] *sole* **B**.
96 *aliquam mentem*] *m. al.* **H**. *figura*] *figuram* **BO**. *quid*] *quod* **B**, *qui* **MR**. *umquamne*] **R**, *numquamne* **BHKLMC**, *nunquam ne* **INV**. *vidisti*] *uidistis* **H**. *igitur non*] *autem non* **K**, *non igitur* **RV**. *sescenta*] *sexcenta* **BKMCRV**, *centum* **IO**, *cetera* **L**, *sex* **N**. *ratio*] *ratio inquis* **C**. *eaque*] *ea quae* **MV**. *divina natura*] *in div. nat.* **O**, *diuinae naturae* **HM CRV**. *est*] *sunt* **Z**. *vincamur*] *uincimur* **C**. *cum*] om. **B**. *ceteris*] *certis* **O**. *deorum*] *deo* **Z**.

97 XXXV. *ut*] *et* **B**. *urgeam*] **BKM**, *urgueam* others. *in rubro*] *inbubro* **B**. *ne*] *nec* **BK**. *audire tam multa*] *tam m. audire* **H**, *adire tam m.* **K**. *nonne*] om. **K**, *minime* **N**. *atque*] *atqui* **RV**. *ut*] *ut ait* **CO**. *elephanto*] *elephante* **R**. *at figura*] **LHOC**, *ad figuram* **BK**.
98 *moribus paribus*] *par.* om. **BKLMCRV**. *qui natus*] *quantus* **B**. *omnibus his*] *hominibus his* **B**, *his om.* **H**. *forma una*] **CR**, *una f.* others. *rationem*]
99 *ratione* **B**. *loquare*] *loquere* **B**, *loquar* **K**. *supervacaneum*] *superuacuaneum* **BK**, *supervacuum* **O**. *nec ad speciem nec ad usum alium*] *nec speciem nec ad usum alium* **B**, *nec speciem nec usum alium* **HKLMNORV**, *nec usum alium nec speciem* **C**. *poplitibus*] *pobl.* **K**, *pollicibus* **LN**. *feminibus*] *femoribus* **HNO**. *pulmones*] *pulmo* **VO**.

100 XXXVI. *et*] *at* **HCRV**. *horum*] *eorum* **LO**. *vicissitudinesque*] *que* om. **L**. *effecisset*] **BK**, *fecisset* others. *aberrant*] *aberant* **BHN**, *aberrarent* **ILO**. *a coniectura*] **Z**. *esse deos*] *deos esse* **H**. *habebam*] *habemus* **H**^{2}, *habeo* **LO**. *inquis*] *inquid* **B**. *num*] *non* **L**. *esse tales*]
101 *tale esse* **C**, *esse* om. **MRV**, rest. **V**$_1$. *tribuant*] **BKHMCRV**, *tribuunt* **LO**. *vident*] *uidet* **BK**. *ibes*] *ibides* **H**^{2}, *ibes quae* **C**. *Libyae*] *Libiae* **BKC**. *possum*] *possem* **O**. *ichneumonum*] *hicneumonum* **B**, *icheumonum* **H**. *crocodilorum*] *crocodillorum* **BV**$_1$, *cocodrillorum* **HOV**, *crocodrillorum* **C**, *crococlilorum* **R**. *faelium*] **HKMN**, *felium* others. *longus*] *longior* **V**. *concludam*] *con-*

cludo **K.** *nullum*] *ullum* **H.** *Epicurus*] *Epicurei* **H.** *existimat*] 102
existimant **BHMO.**

XXXVII. *delectantur*] *delectamur* **B**, *delectant* **L.** *volumus*] *nolumus*
B, "al. *uolumus*" marg. **B.** *vereamur*] *uereantur* **H.** *oratio*] **KO**,
ratio **CB.** *spoliat*] *expoliat* **O.** *motu*] *mutu* **B**, *metu* **LO.** *ne*] *nec*
MCRV, text V_1. *deinde*] *demum* **H.** *et*] **C**, om. **BKLM**, *ut* **HV**, *aut* 103
N, *ac* **R.** *inundet*] **KB**, *inundat* **HLMOV**, text V_1. *superior aeri*
aetheriis] *superi ether* **BK**, *superior aether* **HINO**, *superior et haec alius aer* **L**,
supremum ether **MR**, *supremus aether et* **C**, *supinum aether* **V**, *superior aer* V_1.
ora] *hora* **BO.** *autem*] om. **K**, *quidem* **LO.** *sunt*] *sint* **BKC.** *igne*]
BK, *igni* **LMORV.** *volitantes*] *uoluntates* **B.** *moveat*] *moneat* **B.** *porro*] 104
postremo **Z.** *sit*] om. **K.** *appetant*] *appareant* **B.** *ratione*] **OC**,
rationis **BK.** *attigeris*] **C**, *attigerit* **BHIKMRVO.** *reperire*] *repperire*
BK, *invenire* **O.** *eoque*] *eo* **H.** 105

XXXVIII. *Hippocentauro*] *yppoc.* **B**, *hypoc.* **H**, *ipoc.* **C.** *conformationem*]
confirmationem **HMCV**, text V_1. *vocant*] *uacant* **B.** *autem*] om. **C.**
introitum] *intitum*, *o* written above latter *i* **B.** *Ti.*] *titum* **BKC**, *Tiberium* 106
LN, *Ty.* **R.** *Gracchum*] *grassum graccum* **L**, *Grachum* **C.** *videor*] *uideo*
LOV, text V_1, *uidero* **N.** *M.*] *Marco* **BK.** *sitellam*] om. **H**, *si cellam* **N**,
socutellam **C.** *tum*] *tamen* **HC.** *tu*] *cum* **BN**, *tum* **KMO.** *Octavii*] *octaui*
BHK. *pervenerint*] **Z.** *tum*] *tamen* **CO.** *referantur*] *perferantur* **H.**
in deo] *in deo uideo* **C.** *esse*] *etiam esse* **C.** *beati atque aeterni intellegantur*]
beatus atque eternus intelligatur **C.** *dum taxat*] **B** (see Corssen II. 882). 107
obicitur] **BHKLMN**, *obiicitur* others. *num*] *nunc* **Z.** *omnino haec*] *omnis*
hic **C.** *reprehensus a multis*] *a. m. r.* **HC.** *uacillat*] *vaccillat* **L** (see
Munro on Lucr. III. 504). *quam*] **MNCRV**, om. **BHIKLO.** *omnium in*]
hominum in **N.** *ea*] *ex* **Z.** *illi ergo*] **BKR**, *ergo illi* **CV.** *Cercopis*]
certonis **BHCV**, *Cerconis* **KL²M**, *Critonis* **L¹N**, *Crotonis* **R**, *cerdonis* V_1**O.** *id*
est] *idem* **B.** *id est imago ejus*] om. **L.** *incurrit*] *occurrit* **N.**
hominis] *nominis* **LO.** *in meum aliae*] *in* om. **B**, *aliae in meum* **H.** *earum*] 108
carum **C.** *fuerunt*] **CO²**, *fuerant* **BKO¹.** *potuerunt*] **CO**, *potuerant* **BK.**
Scyllae] *scillae* **BK**, *chillae* **C.** *invocatae*] *non uocatae* **ILO**V_1, *inuocata* **R.**
inculcatis] *conculcatis* **H**V_1.

XXXIX. *at*] *ad* **BHKMNOCRV.** *licenter Fluentium*] *licentiam fruen-* 109
dam **HN.** *si vos*] *suos* **B**, text *marg.* **B.** *continenter*] *quae continentur*
NV, text V_1. *si continenter*] *si continentur* **BV**, text V_1. *inquit*] **KV**,
inquis **H**V_1, *inquid* **BO**, om. **MC.** *faciet*] *facient* **BHKMOCRV.** *aequili-*
britatem] *aequalitates* **H**, *aequalitatem* **L**, *aequilibram libertatem* **MCR**, *aequa-*
bilitatem **V**, text V_1, *equi libertatem* **O.** *ἰσονομίαν*] *ysonomiam* **C**, *isonomiam*
RV, *isonomian* others. *placet*] *placeat* **B.** *nascantur*] *nascuntur* **BMO.** 110
quia] *quoniam* **H.** *quae*] *qui* **B.** *sint*] **BK**, *sunt* **HIL.** *conservent*]
conseruant **I.** *ea conservent*] *ea quae conseruent* **N.** *quae sunt*] before
conservent **L.** *individuis*] V_1, *diuinis* **Z.** *quae nulla sunt*] **O**, om. **BK**
HCR. *se ipsa*] **C**, *seipsa* **R**, *se ipse* **BK**, *se ipsae* **H.** *agitari*] *cogitari* **B.**
figurare] *fucare* **MRV**, text V_1. *immortalem deum efficitis*] *d. inm. facitis* **C.**

XL. *vester*] *noster* **BC**, *uidetur* **LO.** *Vellei*] **MRV**, *uelle* **BHIKLO**, 111
uelei **N.** *quarundam*] *eadem* **BK**, *eiusdem* **HN**, *earum* **LO**, *earundem**

112 **CMRV.** *persequitur*] *prosequitur* **H.** *aut quas potiones*] om. **H.** *ut*
poëtae] **Z.** *ambrosiam*] *ambrosiae* **H.** *epulas*] *epulis* **ILON.** *Iuven-*
tatem] **BK,** *iuuentutem* **MV** (with *uel iunonem* written above) **H,** text V_1. *est*]
113 om. **R.** *ducis*] *dicitis* **H,** *dicis* **NR.** *quibus...voluptates*] om. **I.**
titillatio] *totillatio* **B,** *titilatio* **CV.** *nam etiam*] *nam enim* **BHKMN,** *nam*
LORV, *non enim* (omitting *non* below) **C.** *iis*] **R,** *his* others. *vero*] *autem*
H. *sapientiae*] *sapientior* **MCRV.** *multa*] *multo* **C.** *impudentiora*]
imprud. **LNO.** *Timocratem*] *timotheum* **H.** *ad beatam*] *abeatam* **B.**
alia est ea quaestio] om. **C.**

114 XLI. *at*] **BK,** *a* **HNCO.** *at dolore vacant*] *adolere uocant* **L.** *satin*
est] *sat inest* **K.** *est id*] *est idem* **O,** *enim* **H,** *est* **MCR.** *abundantem*]
habundantem **BHK.** *cogitat*] *cogitant* **LO.** *pulchre*] **CHLO,** *pulchro*
BIKMRV, text V_1. *non vereatur*] **ILO,** *videatur* **MCRV,** *non moueatur* **B,**
nec uereatur **H,** *utatur* **N.** *ne intereat*] om. **Z.** *ulla*] om. **H.** *affluant*]
115 *effluant* **IC.** *Ti*] om. **Z.** *Coruncanium*] *Corumcanium* **B,** *Coruncanum*
HC, *eorum comam* **I,** *Corruncanum* **MRV.** *P. Scaevolam*] **H,** *psceuolam* **B,**
Sceuolam **VO.** *Xerxes*] *exerses* **B.** *everterit*] *euertit* **LMC,** *auertit* **V,**
116 text V^1. *est*] om. **B.** *allicere*] **HRV**$_1$, *elicere* **BMNOCV,** *eligere* **I,**
dicere **L.** *voluptate*] **LMNRVO,** *uoluntate* **BHIC.** *deberi*] *debere* **B.**
adversum] *aduersus* **CR.** *sint*] *sunt* **MO.**

117 XLII. *liberari*] **C,** *liberare* **BHMNO.** *ne*] *nec* **B.** *Protagoram*]
protulerim **HN.** *licuerit*] *libuerit* **MCRV.** *religionem quae*] *religionem-*
118 *que* **C.** *quid ii*] *hi uero* **HN,** *qui duo* **ILO,** *quid ii duo* **V.** *Prodi-*
cus] *Prodigus* **BNC,** *prodigiis* **HI.** *Cius*] V_1, *chiius* **BLO,** *chius* **HIMNCRV.**
119 *in*] om. **H.** *reliquit*] *reliquid* **BL,** *relinquit* **N.** *soleamus*] *solemus* **H.**
Euhemero] *heuhemero* **B,** *heu hemor* O^1, *Homero* **HINO**^{2}, *Euhenio* **L,** *Euchemero*
MV, text V_1, *Euemero* **R.** *Ennius*] *Aennius* **V,** so II. 18. 49. *demon-*
strantur] *monstrantur* **M.** *Eleusinem*] **BMR,** *Eleusinam* **HLNV,** *Eleusina* V_1.
orarum] *horarum* **BH.** *quae Lemni*] *qualem ni* **H,** *quae leni* **N.**

120 XLIII. *irrigavit*] *rigauit* **L.** *mutare*] *nature* **H,** *mutare* **N.** *in*
universitate] om. **H,** *uniuersitati* **MNCRV.** *tum*] *tamen* (thrice) **C.** *prin-*
cipia] *principio* **L.** *mentis*] *mentesque* **BMRV,** *mentes* **HLCO.** *sint*]
sunt **Z.** *eodem universo*] *eodem uniuersos* **B.** *soleant*] *solent* **Z.**
121 *patria*] *paria* **BN,** *paria* with *uel puero* written above **H.** *idem*] *is idem*
MNRV, *iis idem* **C.** *quid enim*] *quid est* **O.** *praestantius*] *pr. est* **H.**

122 XLIV. *autem*] *enim* **C,** *etiam* **V.** *qui*] *quicumque* **C.** *in imbecil-*
litate] *inbecillitatem* **BHLC,** *imbecillitatem* **IMNORV.** *benevolentiam*] *beniuol.*
BCRV. *enim*] om. **H.** *imbecilli*] *inbeccilli* **B,** *imbecilles* **O.** *ductum*]
dictum **BMCR.** *referemus*] *referamus* **O.** *iis*] **R,** *his* **B.** *qui nulla*
re egentes] **HO,** *qui in n. re egentes* **B,** *qui in n. re eg. sunt* **MR,** *quia in n. re*
eg. sunt **C.** *auspiciis*] *aut spiciis* **B,** *auguriis* **H.** *vovemus*] *monemus*
123 **B,** *mouemur* **LO.** *liber est Ep.*] *Epicuri liber extat* **O.** *tam*] *ita* **M.**
Posidonius] *possid.* **BHCV.** *immortalibus*] om. **LO.** *homunculi*] **MR,**
homunculis **BHILOCV,** *homunculus* **N.** *omnino nihil*] *nihil om.* **LC.** *re-*
124 *linquit*] *relinquid* **B,** *reliquit* **MRV.** *in imbecillitate*] *in* om. **BI,** *ex imb.* **H.**
est] om. **MR.** *et gratia*] *et* om. **H.**

NOTES.

A. Introduction. I. i—vii. 17.

a. *Dedication to Brutus. The importance and difficulty of the subject; variety of opinions; some asserting the existence of the gods, some doubting, some denying it. Those who believe in their existence differ as to their nature; the Epicureans denying that they pay any regard to human affairs, the Stoics affirming that the universe is ordered by them for the good of man, while the Academy holds that man has no right to dogmatise, and confines itself to the criticism of the other schools.* §§ 1—5.

Cum sint—tum est. Heindorf with some of the less important MSS reads *sunt*, '*sermonis legi convenienter*'; but both constructions are allowable, see Madv. *Fin.* I 19, Roby *Gr.* §§ 1734, 1735. The Ind. which is found in the very similar passage *Divin.* I 7 *cum omnibus in rebus temeritas turpis est, tum in eo loco maxime* which concerns religion, is more naturally used in comparing particular cases ('as—so' 'both—and'); the Subj. views the particular case in relation to the general principle, as in *Off.* III 5 *cum tota philosophia frugifera sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus est quam de officiis*, and *Lael.* 23 with Seyffert's note. Translate, 'while there are many questions in philosophy which are far from having been fully cleared up, there is one of special difficulty, I mean the inquiry into the nature of the gods'. ['I think that in nearly all the passages where *cum—tum* is used by C. there is a contrast between a general statement and a particular case, whether the clause with *cum* contains an Ind. or a Subj. If the *cum* clause introduces a fact viewed as a concession made by the speaker, then the Subj. is necessary; otherwise not'. J. S. R.]

ad agnitionem animi pulcherrima: 'ennobling as regards our recognition of the soul's nature'. For construction cf. I 98 *ad figuram quae vastior?* II 87 *ad speciem pulchriores*, 155 *nulla species ad rationem praestantior*. The thought is that expressed by Minucius Felix 17 *nisi divinitatis rationem diligenter excusseris, nescias humanitatis*, and by C. himself in the Tusculans, written a few months before the *N. D. animus divinus est...si deus aut anima aut ignis est, idem est animus hominis* I 65; *ut deum agnoscis ex*

operibus ejus, sic ex memoria vim divinam mentis agnoscito I 70; *ut ipsa se mens agnoscat, conjunctamque cum divina mente se sentiat* V 70; also *N. D.* I 91, *Div.* I 64 and the striking passage in *Leg.* I 8 24, 25. See too the fragment of the *Consolatio* quoted on § 9, and *Somn. Scip.* 24 *deum te scito esse: ut mundum ex quadam parte mortalem ipse deus aeternus, sic fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet.* If the soul is divine, either as being in itself *divinae particula aurae* (the Stoic view) or as of kindred nature (τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἔσμεν, πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε) or as capable of being made like to God (Plato's ὁμοίωσις τῷ θεῷ), it is evident that the inquiry into the divine nature will throw light upon our own, and will at the same time raise our ideas as to the dignity of man. See on the general subject the introductory *Sketch of Greek Philosophy* and Krische *Die theologischen Lehren der Griechischen Denker* p. 7. The word *agnitio* is not used elsewhere by C. On the distinction between it and *cognitio* (read by Wolf and others) see Schömann's *Opusc.* III 291, Heidtmann *zur Krit. d. N. D.* Neustettin 1858.

pulcher: for spelling, see *Orator* 160 *cum scirem ita majores locutos esse ut nusquam nisi in vocali adspiratione uterentur, loquebar sic ut pulcros, Cetegos, triumpos, Kartaginem dicerem: aliquando, idque sero, convicio aurium cum extorta mihi veritas esset, usum loquendi populo concessi, scientiam mihi reservavi.* Roby *Gr.* § 132. ['That the *c* passed into *ch* in *pulcer* and not in *ludi-cer* is no doubt due to the *l* as in *sepulchrum*'. J. S. R., who refers to Corssen II² 150, Ribbeck *Verg. Prol.* p. 424, and quotes Roscher in Curtius' *Studien* II 145, *scripturam 'pulcher' non probant Varro* (cf. *Charis.* p. 73, 17 K) *et Scaurus* (p. 2256 *Pu.*), *probaverunt Probus* (*cath.* 14, 38 K) *Santra* (*ap. Scaurum l. l.*) *qui vocabulum a Graeco πολύχροος derivandum esse censet, Velius Longus* (2230 *Pu.*), *Marius Victorinus* (2466 *Pu.*)].

ad moderandam religionem: 'for regulating religious observances.' These will vary according to the idea we have of God: contrast the worship of a Bacchus and an Apollo, still more of Juggernaut and of Christ. The same idea is expressed in the words 'God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth'. Cf. *Divin.* II 149 *ut religio propaganda est quae est juncta cum cognitione naturae, sic superstitionis stirpes omnes ejiciendae.* C. lays down rules for religious rites in *Leg.* II 19—22, and Seneca in *Epp.* 41 and 95 (*primus est deorum cultus deos credere, satis illos coluit quisquis imitatus est,* &c.) and other passages cited by Zeller *Stoics*, p. 326 Eng. tr. See for Epicurean view Lucr. V 1198 *nec pietas ulla,* &c.

de qua: the relative refers to the remoter antecedent *quaestio.* Heidtmann, who would himself omit *quae—necessaria,* quotes exx. from *Lael.* 76, 97, 100. Cf. Dietsch ad Sall. *Cat.* 48.

tam variae—inscientiam. The MSS are very corrupt here: A and B¹ read *sint* for *sunt; ut* is omitted in most; A and C¹ omit ten lines from *esse debeat* to *sententias;* Ursinus tells us that the words *causam—scientiam* and the *que* after *prudenter* did not exist in a MS. used by him; B¹ E have

causa principium, B[2] *causa et principium*, C[2] *causam id est principium;* lastly all but one appear to have *scientiam* for *inscientiam*. Wyttenbach followed by Heindorf and Creuzer omits the clause *id est principium philosophiae*, which is usually explained by a reference to Arist. *Met.* I 2 10 διὰ τὸ φεύγειν τὴν ἄγνοιαν ἐφιλοσόφησαν, 'the great discrepancy of opinions is an evidence that the cause or starting-point of philosophy was the painful consciousness of ignorance, and that the Academics are justified in refusing to make any affirmation on points where certainty is unattainable'. (See Krische p. 7.) But this explanation is unsatisfactory on several grounds; (1) there is no reason for making any reference to the origin of philosophy, (2) the present discrepancy of opinions is no argument as to what may have been the origin of philosophy, (3) the origin of philosophy is in no way connected with the Academic principle (itself the result of a long history of philosophy) that man must be content with probability, (4) bare ignorance is very far from being the cause of philosophy, and it would be an altogether wrong use of words to make *inscientia*=τὸ φεύγειν τὴν ἄγνοιαν, (5) *principium philosophandi* would have been a more appropriate expression for the supposed sense. Nor is it much more satisfactory to interpret the clause as affirming that the Socratic confession of ignorance is the starting-point of philosophy in the individual (cf. *Ac.* I 44). If we retain the ordinary reading, I think it is best to take it as giving the sceptical view, 'the cause and origin of this whole windbag of philosophy is ignorance', cf. Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 29 τὸ πολύτροπον τῆς ἀποφάσεως (παρὰ τοῖς δογματικοῖς φιλοσόφοις) τὴν ἀγνωσίαν τοῦ παντὸς ἀληθοῦς ἐπισφραγίζεται. But though such language may have been used by Hortensius and others (*Fin.* I 2), it is hardly conceivable that C. should have adopted it as his own. I should prefer therefore to follow Ursinus (if one only knew what his MS. was[1]) or Heind., whose reading gives an excellent sense though somewhat clumsily expressed: 'the discrepancy of opinions proves that they all sprang from ignorance, and that the Academics are right in refusing to make any positive assertion'. The interpolation of the clause omitted by him would be easily accounted for by the supposition that *id principium philosophiae* was a gloss on the words *Academicos assensionem cohibuisse*, meaning that this was the leading principle of their philosophy. The variety of opinions was the 10th of the common-places used by the Sceptics to prove that knowledge was unattainable, see Sext. Emp. *Hyp.* I 14 145. Baiter, in order to keep the *sint* of the majority of MSS, inserts *cum*, reading *debent* for *debeat* in apodosi, but this is awkward after *cum multae;* and it is also more natural to introduce the discrepancy of opinion as a distinct statement to be proved by what follows, *velut in hac quaestione*, rather than to refer to it as already known. Orelli follows Ernesti in inserting *id* before *magno*, an

[1] '*Magna est suspicio eum virum quae sibi placerent finxisse*', Moser, *Praef. ad Tusc.* p. XVIII; '*Ursini codices, qui ubicunque haeserat praesto erant, commemorare nihil attinet*', Madv. *Praef. ad Fin.* p. XXXIX.

alteration which Sch. also (*Opusc.* III 294) thinks required unless *debeant* is substituted for *debeat* of MSS. Might not the subject of the verb be supplied from the preceding clause (*tam varias esse*)? ['I take the words *causam—inscientiam* to mean that the true theory of philosophy is that which denies ἐπιστήμη, in other words that which the Academics oppose to the Stoics'. J. S. R.]

rebus incertis: cf. August. *Ac.* II 11 *erret enim* (*sapiens*) *necesse est, quod sapienti nefas est, si assentiatur rebus incertis. Et omnia incerta non dicebant solum, verum etiam copiosissimis rationibus affirmabant* (*Academici*). [Some distinguished between the strictly ἄδηλα and the πιθανά, Cic. *Ac.* II 32. J. S. R.]

assensionem: *quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant* Cic. *Ac.* II 12 27. Carneades is said *ex animis extraxisse assensionem ut feram et immanem beluam.* *Ac.* II 108.

ass. cohib. the ἐποχή of the Sceptics and Academics, *Ac.* II 59.

turpius: most MSS have *fortius* from which Manutius conjectured *foedius*, but Sch. (*Opusc.* III 358) points out that this word, which implies something shocking or disgusting, would be far too strong for the occasion. *Turpius* is used in similar passages, e.g. I 70 *hoc dicere turpius est*, *Ac.* I 45 (*Arcesilas negabat*) *quicquam esse turpius quam cognitioni et perceptioni adsensionem approbationemque praecurrere*, *Divin.* I 7 *omnibus in rebus temeritas in adsentiendo errorque turpis est.*

perceptum et cognitum: the two verbs serve to translate the single Gr. v. καταλαμβάνεσθαι. See Reid on *Acad.* II 34 *percipi atque comprehendi*, 'C. proceeds as usual on the principle described *Fin.* III 14 *erit notius quale sit, pluribus notatum vocabulis idem declarantibus*'. The *Academica* are occupied with the discussion whether our knowledge amounts to a *perc. et cog.*, i.e. whether we can arrive at real certainty both by sense-impressions and by reasoning, as the Stoics affirmed, or must be satisfied with a greater or less amount of probability, according to the Academic view. The word *explorate* has a half-technical force: *Quid habemus in rebus bonis et malis explorati?* is the exclamation of the Academic (*Ac.* II 129).

[**sine ulla dubitatione**: Aug. *C. D.* VI 2 ridicules C. for speaking of Varro as *sine ulla dubitatione doctissimo.* J. S. R.]

§ 2. **velut**: 'for instance', introducing an example of a general principle already stated, cf. § 101 *velut ibes*, II 124 *veluti crocodili.*

quod—trahimur: relative clause explained by the following *deos esse.*

quo=*ad quod.* The argument from universal consent is urged § 43, II 12, *Leg.* I 24, *Tusc.* I 30.

plerique deos esse dixerunt, dubitare se Protagoras, nullos esse Diagoras: 'While the majority have maintained the existence of the Gods, Prot. (see *Introduction*) doubted, &c.' On the asyndeton see § 20 *cujus principium;* on Diag. and Theod. § 63. All three names are referred to by Min. F. c. 8.

sunt in varietate: § 31 *sunt iidem in erratis*, § 37 *magno in errore sententia est*, § 29 *in maximo errore versatur*, so § 43.

ut molestum sit: 'that it would be troublesome'. The Subj. belongs to the clause independently of its consecutive subordination, unless we include (as we probably should do) *molestum est* in the class of cases, such as *longum est*, in which the Latin idiom has the Ind. where we use the Subj. See n. on § 19.

dinumerare: 'to reckon up in groups', see Sch. *Opusc.* III 359.

figuris: e.g. round or in human shape, § 46; *locis* 'regions', e.g. the *intermundia*; *sedes* implies a closer connexion, as of Neptune with the sea, of Juno with Argos, see § 103.

actio vitae: verbal from *agere vitam;* see §§ 17, 45, 103, *Div.* II 89, *actio rerum Ac.* II 62, with Reid's n. [and cf. *actio vitae Off.* I 17; *actio rerum Off.* I 83, 127, 153; *agitatio rerum De Or.* III 88; *actus rerum* Suet. *Claud.* 15, 23, *Nero* 17, *Aug.* 32. J. S. R.]

quod—continet: relative clause explained by following substantival clause *utrum—moveantur* 'as to that which'. The proper antecedent is *de eo* omitted after *dissensio est.*

rem causamque: 'the matter in dispute'.

continet: 'constitutes'. Cf. Naegelsbach *Stil.* § 112.

moliantur: 'attempt', used of a laborious undertaking.

curatione: less common in this sense than *procuratio*, but found in II 158.

facta: not creation out of nothing—no philosophy had broached this idea, see Mosheim in Cudworth III 140 *foll.*—but the bringing of order out of Chaos.

errore: 'uncertainty', see *Fin.* V 6 15, Liv. I 21 *in re tam clara nominum error manet, utrius populi Horatii, utrius Curiatii fuerint*, with Seeley's note, Ov. *Fast.* IV 669; and the exx. in Sch.'s note here. [As *error* is coupled here with *ignoratio*, so with *inscientia* in *Sull.* 40. J. S. R.]

Ch. II. § 3. **fuerunt qui censerent**: the proper Perf. is strictly followed by the Pres. or Perf. Subj. but the fact that the same form stands for Perf. and Aor. in Latin often leads to a confusion in the construction; cf. § 8 *tantum profecisse videmur ut vinceremur*, 54 *imposuistis quem timeremus*, II 153 *satis docuisse videor quanto anteiret*, and exx. in *P. S. Gr.* § 229, where this is stated to be the prevailing idiom in C. (we have the Perf. however in § 7 *praescripserit*). See also Roby p. 194 n. and § 1510. [Cf. Hugo Lieven *Die Consecutio Temporum des Cicero* Riga 1872 esp. exx. in p. 45 (2). J. S. R.]

pietas: duteous affection towards those to whom we are in any way bound, our relations, benefactors, our country, the Gods; **sanctitas** purity, uprightness, dignity of character, the disposition which seeks to fulfil all righteousness; **religio** (in its subjective meaning) a sense of obligation, not necessarily accompanied by personal attachment. The definitions given by C. himself elsewhere do not seem very applicable, e.g.

§ 116 *quae pietas ei debetur a quo nihil acceperis?......est enim pietas justitia adversum deos......sanctitas autem est scientia colendorum deorum* where see nn.; and *Top.* 23 90 *sanctitas=aequitas erga manes.*

pure atque caste: a phrase properly used of the white garments and ceremonial washings of the sacrificer, but also of the mind, as in *Div.* I 121 *castus animus purusque*, *Leg.* II 24 *caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet in quo sunt omnia.*

tribuenda: not a very appropriate word in reference to what precedes (*sanctitas*, &c.) but the antithesis requires that the same word should be used of man and of God; see the following *tributum* and cf. III 24.

ita—si: with a limiting force, 'it is our duty to render these only on the supposition &c.' See Holden on *Off.* III 13 *cetera ita legere si ea virtuti non repugnarent*, Mayor's *Second Philippic* p. 128, and Alanus (Allen) on *Div.* I 10 *ita exponam si vacas animo.* Also cf. n. on *ita ut* § 54.

permanare: strictly 'to percolate', to find its way from some Epicurean *intermundia* to the earth.

quid est quod: 'what ground is there for', lit. 'what is there in respect of which'. Cf. § 22 *quid erat quod concupisceret?* and 74, 117; so *nihil est quod* § 16, *quid est cur* § 115, III 7. The answer of the Epicureans is given § 45: we naturally adore the divine perfections without thought of any advantage to ourselves, see Ovid *ex Pont.* II 9 23, *foll.*

in specie fictae simulationis: 'in a mere empty profession', lit. 'the outside show of a made-up pretence'. The epithet *ficta* adds emphasis without introducing any new conception, as in *Off.* III 39 *ficta et commenticia fabula.* The reference is to the Epicureans (see §§ 56, 115 seq. III 3, Plut. *non posse suav.* p. 1102 B), but the remark applies also to C.'s friends, the Academics, see § 61, III 5, and the polemic of Cotta throughout.

sicut—item non potest: 'there is no room for piety any more than for the other virtues'. For *ut—item* see Madv. *Fin.* III 48, *Acad.* II 110. For the negative understood in the first clause from the second, see *N. D.* III 68 *huic ut scelus, sic ne ratio quidem defuit.*

quibus sublatis—confusio: this would come more naturally at the end of the sentence after *tollatur*, as Wyttenbach remarks; but Lactantius quotes it (*De Ira* c. 8) in relation to religion, *Epicurus religionem funditus delet, qua sublata confusio ac perturbatio vitae sequitur.* We must consider therefore the following clause to be added by an afterthought, *atque* having its strong force, 'and indeed'. On the general phrase, cf. *Ac.* II 99 with Reid's n.

§ 4. **haud scio an**: with its usual positive force 'it may be that', Roby *Gr.* § 2256.

fides—tollatur: much the same is said of parental affection, *Att.* VII 2 *laetor probari tibi φυσικὴν esse τὴν πρὸς τὰ τέκνα. Etenim haec si non est, nulla potest esse homini ad hominem naturae adjunctio, qua sublata vitae societas tollitur.* On the relation of religion to morality, see II 153, *Leg.* I 43, *Fin.* III 73, *Off.* III 28, *quae* (i.e. justice and the social virtues) *qui*

tollunt etiam adversus deos impii sunt. Ab his enim constitutam inter homines societatem evertunt. In *Fin.* IV 11, the knowledge of the Deity gained through the observation of nature is said to produce moderation, magnanimity and justice; in *Leg.* II 15 seq. the moral influence of religion is based more on the sanctity of oaths, and the fear of divine vengeance; elsewhere it is the aspiration to imitate the divine life which is morally influential, *Tusc.* I 72, V 70: in *Rep.* VI 13 seq. we read that nothing is more pleasing to God than a life devoted to the good of our fellow men, that it is the path of justice and piety which leads to heaven[1]. If such sentiments as these were in any degree fostered by the ancient religions, —and what reader of Herodotus can doubt that this was the case even before they had undergone the rationalizing and purifying influence of philosophy?—I think it must be allowed that Bp. Lightfoot (note on *Galatians* iv 11) has taken too narrow a view in confining their propaedeutic influence to their ritual. There is of course another side which is well shown in Tholuck's tract on the *Moral Influence of Heathenism*, but in judging of this we must not forget the crimes and the immoralities which have resulted from the antinomian and the ecclesiastical spirit in Christianity itself, in spite of the stress which it has always laid on good works as the test and fruit of religious faith.

una excellentissima: 'the most preeminent of all', see Mayor *Sec. Phil.* p. 127. So Aristotle *Eth.* V 1 15 justice in the wide sense *ἀρετὴ μέν ἐστι τελεία, ἀλλ' οὐχ ἁπλῶς ἀλλὰ πρὸς ἕτερον· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλάκις κρατίστη τῶν ἀρετῶν δοκεῖ ἡ δικαιοσύνη, κ.τ.λ.* Cf. *Off.* I 20 *justitia, in qua virtutis splendor est maximus, ex qua viri boni nominantur;* III 28 *omnium est domina et regina virtutum.*

nobiles: i.e. the Stoics, as taking an exalted view of human nature, in opposition to the Epicureans whom he calls *plebeii*, *Tusc.* I 55.

ab isdem vitae consuli: as an intransitive verb, *consulo* has to be used impersonally in the passive, like *noceo, persuadeo,* &c., see Roby § 1422.

fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat: a periphrasis for 'plants', the Romans having no single word corresponding to the Gr. *φυτά*. So just below *quae terra gignat, Div.* II 30 *q. t. procreet.* Cf. Beier *Off.* I 7 22, Madv. *Fin.* IV 13, Nägels. *Stil.* § 36, 2.

tempestates: 'changes of weather'. Like the Germ. *wetter*, *temp.* has a neutral as well as a bad sense.

temporum varietates: 'the alternations of the seasons'.

caeli mutationes: 'the varying phenomena of the heavens', cf. *Tusc.* I 68.

maturata pubescant: 'ripened by which all that the earth produces bursts into leaf.'

[1] See more on this subject in Nägelsbach *Nach-Homerische Theologie* pp. 191—318, Plut. *M.* 1125.

colligunt: 'adduce'; so *Div.* II 33 *multa Stoici colligunt.*

his libris: see II 151—168.

fabricati paene: 'one might almost say, to have constructed these precise things for the good of man'. The word is used with a sneer at any thing which implies personal agency on the part of the Creator in § 19, where see n., and *Acad.* II 87 (see too §§ 30 and 119) *natura quae finxerit, vel ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit, hominem.* Cf. *N. D.* I 20 *mundum manu paene factum.*

ita: to be taken with *disseruit*, not with *multa*, 'alleged many arguments so as to stimulate men's inquiry after truth', see *Off.* II 8. This was the proper use of the Socratic elenchus (see the admirable chapter on Socrates in Grote's *Greece*, also his *Plato* I 241 *foll.*) but it had been misapplied by the later Academics. For the collocation *ita multa*, see *ita late* § 54, and Sch. here. [So in *Senect.* 12 *ita cupide* where *ita* refers to *quasi* below. J. S. R.]

§ 5. **docti**: 'educated' *πεπαιδευμένοι*, used esp. of philosophers; a learned man [rather 'one who makes his livelihood by his learning'. J. S. R.] is *litteratus*, Holden on *Off.* II 2.

alterum fieri—vera sit: We find the same thought, *Acad.* II 115, 147, Plut. *Pl. Q.* p. 1000. It is an Academic common-place, inconsistent with C.'s own belief, cf. *Leg.* I 47 *perturbat nos opinionum varietas, hominumque dissensio, et quia non idem contingit in sensibus, hos natura certos putamus, illa, quae aliis sic, aliis secus nec isdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus. Quod est longe aliter.* Though none of the theories propounded were perfect, yet any one of them was better either than blank ignorance and indifference, or than a dilettantist scepticism. A fairer view of the varieties of belief is taken by Aristotle, *Metaph.* I 992 B, and even by the Epicurean Philodemus *περὶ εὐσεβείας* p. 109 Gomp. 'those who have written about the Gods deserve admiration for their intention, *καὶ μὴ διὰ τὴν ἀδυναμίαν ἀνόσιοι νομίζεσθαι· πάντας δὲ ἀνθρώπους μωρία λέγειν ἀνοσίους, ἐπειδήπερ οὐδεὶς ἱκνουμένας περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ὑπάρχει ἔχων ἀποδείξεις......ὅμως δὲ σέβονται πάντες εἰ μὴ παράκοποί τινες*'. Similarly the Christian Lactantius, VII 7 *Facile est docere paene universam veritatem per philosophorum sectas esse divisam. Non enim sic philosophiam nos evertimus ut Academici solent, quibus ad omnia respondere propositum est, quod est potius calumniari et illudere...Quod si extitisset aliquis qui veritatem sparsam per singulos, per sectas diffusam colligeret in unum, is profecto non dissentiret a nobis*, as he then proceeds to show in detail.

b. *Cicero's defence against his critics. He had always been a student of philosophy, but had only lately begun to write upon it, partly by way of useful employment in his enforced absence from public life, partly as a solace under his heavy loss. His manner of expounding the different tenets of each school, without stating his own opinion, was intentionally adopted in order to provoke thought. The Academic*

school to which he belonged was unfairly branded *isse*, see n. on *cen-*
simply maintained the doctrine of Probability in opp
dogmatism. III § 5—V § 12. s happiness to
vorem afferunt

Ch. III. § 6. **fluxisse video**: 'I observe that a rumour has spwhere pleads wide': so *Tusc.* IV 2 *Pythagorae doctrina flueret*, and *manare* excuse for [Cf. Nägels. *Stil.* § 131, 4. J. S. R.] *dederit*

brevi tempore: C.'s purely philosophical works all belon *multi* interval between the death of his daughter Tullia, Feb. 45 B.C., and t end of 44 B.C. Teuffel arranges them chronologically as follow : *de consolatione, Hortensius, de finibus, Academica, Tusculanae dispu tiones, Timaeus, de natura deorum, Cato, de divinatione, de fato, Laeli s, de gloria, de officiis, de virtutibus*[1]. It must further be remembered that Caesar's death occurred about the time of the publication of the present work, March, 44 B.C., and that C. was much occupied with politics from that time until his death, at the age of 65, on Dec. 7, 43 B.C.

quid certi haberemus: 'what positive belief I held'. So *aliquid certi habere* § 14. Livy seems to make *certi* predicative (complement) in v 33 *si quicquam humanorum certi est, capi Roma non potuerat*; cf. the use of *pensi habere.* I do not know of any similar case in C. He generally uses *habeo certum* or *pro certo* to express 'I am positive of a thing'. The word formed a battle-ground between the Stoics, who maintained *sapientem nihil opinari, nulla in re falli* (*Mur.* 61), and the Academics, *qui nihil affirmant et, quasi desperata cognitione certi, id sequi volunt quodcunque verisimile videatur Fin.* II 43, cf. *De Orat.* III 67. [C. is exceedingly fond of the Gen. after *quid*, cf. *Ac.* II 25 *quid offici sui sit* 'what belongs to one's duty'. J. S. R.]

eam potissimum: 'that rather than any other', 'precisely that'. Cf. *hanc potiss.* § 9 and 11.

quae lucem eriperet: 'which in their view &c.' The charge is one continually made against the Academy: see *Acad.* II 16 *Arcesilas conatus est clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere;* § 61 *eam philosophiam sequere quae confundit vera cum falsis, spoliat nos judicio: ... tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillulam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt;* 26 *si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae* 30.

desertae et relictae: so *Ac.* I 13 *relictam a te veterem, tractari novam,* II 11 *prope dimissa revocatur.* Cf. § 11 and *Ac.* II 129 *omitto illa quae relicta jam videntur, ut Herillum. Des.* refers to desertion by an adherent, such as Antiochus; *rel.* to general neglect.

qua quidem in causa: Heindorf and Schömann have in vain done their best to find some reference for these words in their ordinary position at the beginning of the chapter; and the sentence beginning *multum autem*

[1] Reid (*Introd.* to *Laelius* p. 9) more correctly puts *Hortensius* first, B.C. 46, then the *Consolatio* and next to that the *Academica*.

colligunt : 'y abruptly after *repellendi*. It appears to me that the **his libris** : fn may be restored by transposing them, so as to make *qua* **fabricati** *endi* follow *esse susceptam* (cf. § 30) : *multum autem* then be- precise thingmmencement of a new paragraph in which C. leaves the general thing which proceeds to defend himself against attacks made upon him; where sen refer to the criticism passed upon his philosophical studies, *vel ut bjurgatores* and *vituperatores* are two classes of critics. [I have *many* taken these words to mean 'now in dealing with the case at issue tween the dogmatists and Academics, I have an opportunity of soothing my kind i provers, &c.' One object C. has in view is to set himself right with the p blic, cf. § 13 *ut omni me invidia liberem*. J. S. R.]

benevolos objurgatores placare : 'pacify friendly critics'.

invidos vituperatores: 'malicious fault-finders'. We find C. defending himself against the same charges in *Fin.* I 1, *Div.* II 4, *Acad.* II 5—9, *Off.* II 2—8, *Tusc.* IV 4 which should be compared for the whole passage.

refertae ... sententiis : so *Brut.* 65 (of Cato the Censor) *refertae sunt orationes et verbis et rebus illustribus*. In his rhetorical treatises C. recommends the study of philosophy as necessary to the orator (*De Orat.* I 83, III 85 seq.) and takes credit in a letter written to Cato, B.C. 50, for introducing *in forum atque in rem publicam atque in ipsam aciem* that philosophy *quae quibusdam otii esse ac desidiae videtur*, *Fam.* XV 4 *ad fin.*, cf. Quintil. XII 2 § 5 foll. Weidner remarks on the philosophical tone of his youthful treatise *De Inventione* in contrast with that of Cornificius on the same subject. Cicero was one of those who led the way in bringing about that transfusion of Roman technicalities by the spirit of Greek philosophy which made Roman law so important a factor in our modern civilization. [Probably C. alludes to such passages as *Sest.* 3, *Balb.* 3, *Pis.* 37, *Post red.* 14, *Pro domo* 47, *Cael.* 39—42, *Mur.* 63, *Phil.* XI 28, *Deiot.* 37, *Marcell.* 19. J. S. R.]

floruit: 'has been honoured', Nägels. *Stil.* § 128, 3.

Diodotus the Stoic lived with C. from the year 84 B.C. till his death in 59 B.C. He is spoken of in high terms *Ac.* II 115 *D. a puero amavi; mecum vivit tot annos; eum et admiror et diligo; Tusc.* V 113 *D. Stoicus caecus multos annos nostrae domi vixit; is vero, cum in philosophia multo etiam magis assidue quam antea versaretur, et cum fidibus Pythagoreorum more uteretur, cumque ei libri noctes et dies legerentur; tum, quod sine oculis fieri posse vix videtur, geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo, quamque lineam scriberent.* On his death he left C. *HS fortasse centies*, *Att.* II 20. On the other names cf. *Introduction* and *Dict. of Biog.*

§ 7. **referuntur ad vitam** : 'if, as we are agreed, all philosophy has a practical aim (cf. *Fin.* III 4 *ars est philosophia vitae*, I 42 Madv., *Tusc.* IV 5, V 5), I can point to my life as a proof of my philosophy'. The interest in pure speculation hardly survived the death of Aristotle.

praestitisse : 'to have carried out', 'made good'. In *praesc.* we have

an example of the Perf. Subj. after proper Perf. *praestitisse*, see n. on *censerent* § 3.

Ch. IV. **otio langueremus**: so § 67 'Epicurus denies happiness to God, *nisi plane otio langueat*', *Off.* III 1 *duae res quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum* (*Scipionem*) *acuebant, otium et solitudo.* C. elsewhere pleads *otium*, his forced inaction under the autocracy of Caesar, as an excuse for turning to literature, e.g. in a letter to Varro, *Fam.* IX 6 *quis non dederit ut, cum opera nostra patria uti nolit, ad eam vitam revertamur quam multi etiam rei publicae praeponendam putaverunt?*

necesse esset: evidently written before the Ides of March.

ipsius rei publicae causa: cf. *Div.* II 1 *seq. quaerenti mihi multumque et diu cogitanti quanam re possem prodesse quam plurimis, ne quando intermitterem consulere rei publicae, nulla major occurrebat quam si optimarum artium vias traderem meis civibus;* and a letter to Varro, *Fam.* IX 2 *nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris ... et si minus in curia atque in foro, at in litteris et libris gubernare rem publicam et de moribus ac legibus quaerere;* [*Phil.* II 20. J. S. R.], also the opinion of Athenodorus, a friend of C.'s, quoted by Seneca *Tranq.* 3.

§ 8. **multorum—scribendi studia**: repeated in *Off.* II 2, but, as Sch. says, we have no certain information of any to whom it would apply. Lucretius, Varro, and the Pythagorean Figulus wrote without waiting for any impulse from C. The prose expounders of the Epicurean philosophy, Amafinius, Rabirius and Catius, are always mentioned in terms of contempt, as in *Acad.* I 5, *Fam.* XV 16 and 19, *Tusc.* IV 6 (where the popularity of the first is said to have produced a crowd of imitators). Probably Brutus, to whom the *N. D.* is addressed, may be one of those referred to, cf. *Ac.* I 12. [Mr Reid doubts this, as it appears from *Fin.* I 8 that Brutus had the start of C. in writing, and is rather disposed to think that Varro is alluded to, as in the *Acad.* he is said to have only made a beginning of philosophy, *philosophiam incohasti* I 9, so that C. may have here claimed credit for inducing V. to bring out some of those philosophical treatises which are included in the list of his works.]

instituti: 'resolution', **institutionibus**: 'trained under Greek teachers', lit. 'by 'Greek methods'. C. elsewhere speaks of them as men *qui se Graecos magis quam nostros haberi volunt Fin.* III 5.

quod—diffiderent: 'because, as they said'. Roby § 1744.

profecisse—vinceremur: the tense of a Subj. after Perf. Inf. is determined by the Inf. not by the principal verb; see *P. S. Gr.* § 229 8 and Draeger *Hist. Synt.* § 126, also n. on § 3 *qui censerent.* [The exx. of this sequence quoted by Lieven from *N. D.* are I 6, 8, 10, 16, 58, 60, 63, 85, 90, II 8, 72, 96, 150, 153, 157, III 12, 20, 50, 54, 70, 84, 88. J. S. R.] On the general subject of translation from Greek into Latin, and the comparative merits of the two languages at this time, see Munro's Lucretius (Introduction p. 100 seq.) 'in his day the living Latin for all the higher forms of composition both prose and verse, was a far nobler language than the

living Greek.... When Cicero deigns to translate any of their sentences (Epicurus, Chrysippus, &c.) see what grace and life he instils into their clumsily expressed thoughts! How satisfactory to the ear and taste are the periods of Livy when he is putting into Latin the heavy and uncouth clauses of Polybius!... Whatever Greek writer Cicero wishes to explain, he can find adequate terms to express the Greek: is it a new sense given to a word in common use? he can always meet λόγος or εἶδος with *ratio* or *species*: is it a newly coined word? his *qualitas* is quite as good as Plato's ποιότης.' C. makes the same boast of the superiority of Latin in *Fin.* I 10 and elsewhere; Lucretius on the contrary bewails the *patrii sermonis egestas* I 832, and so Seneca *Ep.* 58.

§ 9. **fortunae—injuria:** his daughter's death, [so *Ac.* I 11 *fortunae gravissimo perculsus vulnere.* J. S. R.]. See the letters written in the following months, *Att.* XII 14 (March 45 B.C.) *omnem consolationem vincit dolor;* XII 20 (same month) *quod me hortaris ut dissimulem me tam graviter dolere, possumne magis quam quod totos dies consumo in litteris?;* XII 40 (May 45 B.C.) *quod scribis te vereri ne et gratia et auctoritas nostra minuatur, ego quid homines aut reprehendant aut postulent nescio: ne doleam? qui potest? ne jaceam? quis unquam minus? Legere isti laeti qui me reprehendunt tam multa non possunt quam ego scripsi;* XIII 26 (same month) *credibile non est quantum scribam, qui etiam noctibus, nihil enim somni;* cf. too *Fam.* IV 5. 6, V 15. Some of the fragments of the *Consolatio* preserved by Lactantius illustrate C.'s language in this treatise, e.g. fr. 5 Orelli, 'if we are right in believing that human beings have been exalted to heaven and in raising shrines to their memory, the same honour is assuredly due to my Tullia, *quod quidem faciam, teque omnium optimam doctissimamque approbantibus dis immortalibus ipsis in eorum coetu locatam ad opinionem omnium mortalium consecrabo*'; and in fr. 6 he declares that the good *levi quodam ac facili lapsu ad deos, id est ad naturam sui similem, pervolare.*

animi aegritudo commota injuria: Allen notices the carelessness of construction by which the adj. is made to agree with the governing case instead of the governed. See his n. on *Div.* I 62 *faba habet inflationem tranquillitati mentis quaerenti vera contrariam.* It may be explained as an extension of the use of abstract for concrete which we find in such passages as *Off.* III 36 *error hominum arripuit,* for *errantes homines,* Hor. *Ep.* II 1 191 *trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis.* [Cf. *Leg.* I 8 *occupata opera* for *occupatus, Fat.* 42 *assensio non possit fieri nisi commota viso=nisi is qui adsentietur commotus fuerit.* The best collection of exx. of *hypallage adjectivi* which I know is in Kühner *Ausf. Gramm.* vol. II p. 168[2]. J. S. R.]

[**quam si me dedissem:** *quam fruiturus fui si dedissem. Dedissem* is a completed future (*fruar si dedero*) from a past point of view; and subjunctive because protasis to a future participle understood. R.]

totam philosophiam: cf. *Div.* II 4 *ut nullum philosophiae locum esse*

pateremur qui non Latinis litteris illustratus pateret; Tusc. II 1 *difficile est in philosophia pauca esse ei nota cui non sint aut pleraque aut omnia.* C. accepted the tripartite division, of post-Aristotelian philosophy, into ἠθική (under which may be grouped the *De Finibus, De Officiis, Tusculanae Disputationes, De Legibus, De Republica, Laelius, Cato, Paradoxa*), διαλεκτική (discussed in the *Academica*, with which may be connected the rhetorical treatises, see *Ac.* I 32), φυσική (to which belong the present treatise and its adjuncts the *De Divinatione* and *De Fato*): see *Fin.* IV 3, V 4, *Ac.* I 19, *De Orat.* I 68, *Leg.* I. 23.

membra: so *De Orat.* II 79 *quinque faciunt quasi membra eloquentiae.*

alia ex alia: 'mutually', so § 54 *aliae alias apprehendentes.*

aptae: the proper passive force, as in *Tusc.* V 62 *gladium saeta equina aptum, N. D.* III 4 *apta inter sese et cohaerentia, Leg.* I 56, *Tusc.* V 40.

Ch. v. § 10. **qui requirunt...curiosius faciunt**: 'those who want to know my own private opinion on each point, show themselves more inquisitive than there is any need for'. See Madv. *Fin.* I 3.

auctores: Heind. reads *auctoritates* with B, quoting III 10 *tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, Leg. Man.* 51 and *Leg.* I 36 *et scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut tu is es qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, sed auctoritati aliorum pareas.* We find the same sentiment in Min. F. 16 and in Jerome as there quoted by the editors.

momenta: 'weight of argument', lit. 'what turns the scale'. Cf. *Ac.* I 45 *cum in eadem re paria contrariis in partibus momenta rationum invenirentur, facilius ab utraque parte assensio sustineretur.*

ipse dixit=αὐτὸς ἔφα, 'the master said it'. So Socrates is referred to as αὐτός by his disciples in the *Nubes* 196, cf. Diog. L. VIII 1, 46. Both the Greek and Latin pronouns are used colloquially by slaves of their masters. Bentham coined the word *ipse-dixitism* to express excessive deference to authority. It was the boast of the Academics to be *nullius addicti jurare in verba magistri*, see *Tusc.* V 83, *Ac.* II 8, 120, Grote's *Plato* I 238 foll.

§ 11. **quattuor Academicis**: see Reid's Introduction to the *Academica* p. xxxi foll. There were two editions, the first appeared in two books, entitled *Catulus* and *Lucullus*, in the spring of 45 B.C., the second, which was divided into four books and dedicated to Varro, was published in the following August. We possess only the *Lucullus* and chapters 1—12 of the first book of the second edition.

lucem desiderant: 'the doctrines do not perish though they want the light that might be thrown upon them by a living expositor'. **Auctoris**: subjective genitive, like *lucem ingenii porrigentem et tendentem, De Orat.* I 184. For the meaning of *auctor* here cf. *Off.* II 8, where C. says of his son then studying the tenets of the Peripatetics under Cratippus at Athens, *in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris.* The expositor, no less than the founder, may add weight to the doctrine by the authority of his name.

aperte judicandi: i.e. of speaking one's opinion frankly, not imitating the Socratic *εἰρωνεία*. See Augustin *Ac.* III 43 *ait Cicero Academicis morem fuisse occultandi sententiam suam nec eam cuiquam nisi qui secum ad senectutem usque vixisset aperire consuesse.* So we read (*De Orat.* I 83) of Charmadas who spoke *non quo aperiret sententiam suam*, for negative criticism is the *mos patrius Academicis;* and *Ac.* II 139 of Clitomachus who confessed his ignorance of the real opinions of his master Carneades. [Cf. *Ac.* II 60 *quae sunt tandem ista mysteria?* seq., Euseb. *Praep. Ev.* XIV 8 of the *ἀπόρρητα* of Carn., also XIV 6, Sext. Emp. *P. H.* I 234, Diog. L. IV 33, August. *Ep.* 118 § 16. This notion of Academic mysteries was no doubt fostered by Plato's half jocular use of the words *ἀπόρρητα* (*Phaedo* 62 B), *ἀμύητοι, μυστήρια* (*Theaet.* 155 E). J. S. R. See also Lobeck *Agl.* p. 127 foll.] According to Augustine (*Ac.* III 41) Metrodorus of Stratonice asserted that the Academics used their negative doctrine (*nihil percipi*) merely as a weapon against the Stoics, and Aug. believes that they still held, as an esoteric doctrine, all that Plato had taught about the ideal world, in which exists the real truth of which the shadow alone, the *veri simile*, is to be found on earth (*Ac.* III 37 seq.). Though C. professes here to practise the same reserve, he states his views plainly in his Aristotelian dialogues; and even in the Heraclidian dialogues like the present (see n. on Heraclides § 34) he lets it be seen to which side he thinks the probability inclines (see III 95). However it must be owned that he succeeded in mystifying Abp. Whately in regard to his belief on such an important matter as the immortality of the soul, (see W.'s *Essays on Peculiarities of the Christian Religion, App. B. on Cicero*).

orbam: after Philo's death. Cf. *Ac.* II 17 *Philone vivo patrocinium Academiae non defuit;* and for the metaphor, *Brutus* 330 *post Hortensii mortem orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus*, Plato *Theaet.* 164 E (of the doctrines of Protagoras) *εἴπερ ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ μύθου ἔζη, πολλὰ ἂν ἤμυνε· νῦν δὲ ὀρφανὸν αὐτὸν ἡμεῖς προπηλακίζομεν.*

singulas disciplinas percipere; 'to master each system separately'.

veri—dicere: an often-repeated justification of the Academic *ἐποχή* 'suspension of judgment'. Cf. *Ac.* II. 59, *Off.* II 8, *Tusc.* I 7.

§ 12 **nihil—sequantur**: 'nothing to guide them'. The word occurs constantly in the *Academica* (alluded to just below as *alio loco*) in this sense, e.g. II 8, 24, 33, 36, 99, &c. The Academics maintained in opposition to the Stoics that we can do very well without absolute certainty, in Bp Butler's words that 'probability is the (only and the sufficient) guide of life'. In the previous sentence we have *secutum* used in another sense 'aimed at'. For similar careless repetitions see § 13 *inventus—invenerit*, and Allen on *Div.* I c. 35.

omnino followed by *sed:* 'it is true', lit. 'by all means' 'I quite allow'. Cf. § 95 *utrumque omnino durum sed...*, § 107, *Off.* I 83, 120, II 62, 71, Plin. *Ep.* II 4; *omnino—autem Lael.* 98; *omnino—tamen* Plin. *Ep.* VI 15; also without adversative particle *Lael.* 69 Reid.

non enim sumus—nota. The Stoics held that we could distinguish true from false sensations (φαντασίαι, *visa*) by an infallible criterion (σημεῖον, *nota*, also translated *signum* and *insigne Ac.* II 34, 36) termed by Chrysippus καταληπτικὴ φαντασία, *visum comprehendibile*, a sensation in which the soul grasps reality: this is followed by συγκατάθεσις, *assensio*, a declaration to ourselves that the sensation is true. See *Ac.* I 41, II 17, 18. The Academics denied the existence of such a criterion, but allowed that some sensations were probably true, others the contrary, *id autem non esse satis cur alia posse percipi dicas, alia non posse, propterea quod multa falsa probabilia sint, nihil autem falsi perceptum et cognitum possit esse* (*Ac.* II 103, and 32—36); the wise man will be guided by what seems most probable, *Ac.* II 99. Carneades distinguished three degrees of probability, that which was plausible φαντασία πιθανή (1), that which was also uncontradicted ἀπερίσπαστος (2), that which being both of these was further thoroughly examined διεξωδευμένη (3), Sext. Emp. *Math.* VII 166—189.

veris falsa adjuncta: see *Ac.* II 42.

ex quo exsistit—regeretur: 'from which fact (viz. the close resemblance between true and false sensations) follows the conclusion stated in the *Academica*, that there were many things of a probable nature, such that though not amounting to a full perception, they could nevertheless, since they had a marked and distinct appearance, serve to direct the conduct of a wise man'. Heind., who is followed by Or. and Ba., proposed to omit this sentence as unsuited to the context, and un-Ciceronian in language. The first difficulty of construction arises from the change of case in the relative clause (*quae—iis*) which may probably be explained by the wish to substitute the weaker Pass. for the personifying Act. (*regeretur* for *regerent*). It may be said, Why not then begin the clause with the Abl. *quibus* instead of *quae*, omitting *iis* and understanding *ea* before *perciperentur?* The answer is that in these complex relative clauses, in which the verbs require different cases, we commonly find the relative attracted to the subordinate clause (as *quae* here to *perciperentur* for *quibus*), see Madv. § 445, Zumpt § 804, where this passage is quoted. The case of the second verb is sometimes expressed by the demonstrative as *Fin.* II 1, *qui mos cum a posterioribus non esset retentus, Arcesilas eum revocavit*, sometimes understood from the relative, as *N.D.* III 35 *Heraclitum non omnes interpretantur uno modo, qui quoniam intellegi noluit, omittamus* (sc. *eum*), Sall. *J.* 102 *qui quanquam acciti ibant, tamen placuit* (sc. *iis*) *verba facere;* see Dietsch on Sall. *J.* 93, Nägelsbach *Stil.* § 164. The second difficulty is the Subj. *regerentur:* if we take *quae* to be merely connective = *et ea*, and suppose the clause in *orat. rect.* to be *multa sunt probabilia, quae...percipiuntur... habent...regitur*, we should have expected *regi* in *orat. obl.*, cf. Roby § 1781. But the Inf. construction is not always used in these cases, see § 106 *tu autem (dicis) imagines remanere quae cum pervenerint tum referantur* for *eas referri*, II 44 *contingeret*, *Div.* I 46 (Heraclides describes a dream) *Mercurium e patera sanguinem visum esse fundere, qui cum terram attigisset refervescere*

videretur, where we should have expected *quem refervescere;* Tac. *Agric.* 15 the Britons complained that they had now two kings over them *e quibus legatus in sanguinem, procurator in bona saeviret* instead of *legatum saevire*, see also quotations in Draeger § 447, 2, Reid on *Lael.* 45 *caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem qua frui non possit si quasi parturiat* for *frui non posse;* Madv. *Fin.* I 19 and 30, *Ac.* I 28 and 41. In the present sentence however there was a Subj. previous to subordination (*multa sunt probabilia quae habeant*), the relative having a definitive, and not merely a connective force. It is only a certain kind of *probabilia*, of a very distinct appearance and therefore leaving on the mind a distinct impression, which can afford practical guidance. Again there is a third difficulty if we read *exsistit* with the majority of MSS. I think Klotz (*Ann. Crit.* IV 5) is right in saying that the pronoun (*illud*) may carry back the thought to a past time (in this case to the writing of the *Academica* alluded to just before in the words *alio loco*) and so justify the following Imperf., cf. *Ac.* II 86 *jam illa praeclara quanto artificio esset sensus fabricata natura, De Orat.* I 63 *illud est probabilius* (*quod Socrates dicere solebat*) *omnes in eo quod scirent satis esse eloquentes*, cf. Draeger § 152, Madv. *Fin.* III 67, also *Fin.* II 21, 34, 42, IV 20, *Div.* II 96. [The phrase *hinc vobis exstitit* occurs also § 55 where it is followed by Pres. Subj. *ut quicquid accidat id fluxisse dicatis*, which however is probably to be explained as an attraction to the parenthetic Pres. (*quam dicitis*).] Heind. found another stumblingblock in the form *visus* instead of *visum*, C.'s regular equivalent for φαντασία: Wolf met the objection by instancing similar double forms, but the fact is that we want here a distinct word for a distinct thing. *Visum* is a particular effect of the abstract *visus*, which has both the active and passive force of our word 'look'. *Habeo* could only be used with the latter (cf. *hab. venerationem* § 45) not with the n. *visum*. Of course *visus* has here a wide sense given to it corresponding to the use of *visum* for sensation in general. Lastly H. alleges that the clause is superfluous and too technical. Kl. rightly answers that without it the thought would be left incomplete. It is not enough to say that true and false impressions are almost indistinguishable: that by itself would confirm the opponent's charge that the Academics leave themselves no grounds for action: you must go on to affirm the existence of probable impressions marked out from others by their clearness, so as to afford sufficient practical guidance to the wise. Compare with the whole the very similar passage *Ac.* II 99 *quicquid acciderit specie* (=*visus* in *N. D.*) *probabile, si nihil se offeret quod sit probabilitati illi contrarium, utetur eo sapiens ac sic omnis ratio vitae gubernabitur.*

insignem: 'marked', lit. 'bearing a stamp'. Cf. *Ac.* II 101, the Academic sage *movetur mente, movetur sensibus, ut ei multa vera videantur, neque tamen habere insignem illam et propriam percipiendi notam*, i.e. though they do not answer to the Stoic criterion.

illustrem: 'clear' =*perspicuum*, *Ac.* II 34. Cf. *Ac.* II 94 *etiam a certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensionem, Fin.* II 15; *Epicurus nec de re obscura, ut*

physici, aut artificiosa, ut mathematici, sed de illustri et facili loquitur. It corresponds to the Gr. *ἐναργής*, as in Sext. Emp. VII 161, *ἡ αἴσθησίς πως παθοῦσα, κατὰ τὴν τῶν ἐναργῶν ὑπόπτωσιν ἐνδεικνύει τὰ πράγματα. ἐν ἀρὰ τῷ ἀπὸ ἐναργείας πάθει τῆς ψυχῆς ζητητέον ἐστὶ τὸ κριτήριον*, and § 171 where he distinguishes between the *ἀμυδρὰ φαντασία* and that which *σφοδρὸν ἔχουσα τὸ φαίνεσθαι αὐτὴν ἀληθῆ πληκτικωτέραν* (*insignem*) *ἴσχει φαντασίαν*, also § 257. Similarly Descartes (*Meditation* 4) made the clearness and distinctness of the idea his criterion of certainty, see Locke bk II ch. 29.

c. Preamble to the dialogue itself. In order that the reader may be enabled to form his own judgment on the matter, Cicero reports a conversation held at the house of the pontifex C. Aurelius Cotta in which the Epicureans were represented by C. Velleius, the Stoics by Q. Lucilius Balbūs, and the Academics by Cotta, Cicero forming the audience. VI. §§ 13—17.

Ch. VI. § 13. **invidia liberem**: 'to free myself from the odium of maintaining the Academic or negative position that we can know nothing about the Gods, I will lay before my readers the positive views of various schools'. On the *invidia* attaching to the Academics see *Ac.* II 105 *sint falsa sane, invidiosa certe non sunt: non enim lucem eripimus;* Augustine *Ac.* II 12 *hinc iis invidia magna conflata est: videbatur enim esse consequens ut nihil ageret qui nihil approbaret;* on the contrary they affirmed *nullo modo cessare sapientem ab officiis cum haberet quid sequeretur;* Lact. III 6 if Arcesilas had confined his scepticism to physics *et se ipsum calumniae invidia liberasset et nobis certe dedisset aliquid quod sequeremur.*

quo loco: 'and in this matter'. On the omission of *in* see Madvig § 273 b.

qui judicent: 'I invite all the world to listen and decide which of them is true'; not as Sch. 'die Dogmatiker, alle Solche die ein bestimmtes Urtheil aussprechen'.

tum demum procax: 'then only shall I allow that the Academy is too saucy (wanting in respect for the other schools) if someone shall have been found to have discovered the truth'. So in *Leg.* I 13 the Academy is said to be *perturbatrix omnium rerum.* Cf. *Div.* II 53 *at impudentes sumus qui, cum tam perspicuum sit, non concedamus, Rep.* III 9 *Carneades saepe optimas causas ingenii calumnia ludificari solet:* Augustine however makes Arcesilaus the chief offender, *Ac.* III 39 *Carneades illam velut calumniandi impudentiam qua videbat Arcesilam non mediocriter infamatum deposuit, ne contra omnia velle dicere quasi ostentationis causa videretur.* [I suspect *pervicax* is the true reading. The obstinacy of the Academics in refusing to see the truth is the point insisted on by the dogmatists, cf. *Ac.* II 65, *Fin.* I 2, August. *Ac.* II 1. J. S. R.]

ut est in Synephebis: 'as we read in the Comrades', a *fabula palliata*

of Caecilius Statius translated from Menander. Other quotations are given *N. D.* III 72, *Senect.* 25. C. blames his style (*Brut.* 74) but still places him first of Latin comic poets (*Opt. Gen. Or.* 2). Like Terence he was a foreigner (an Insubrian Gaul) and a slave: he died B.C. 168, cf. Teuffel *R. L.* § 95. The metre of the lines quoted is troch. tetr. cat. As regards the reading I have preferred to insert *est* after *ut*[1], as in *Tusc.* III 21 *ut est in Melanippo*, rather than adopt the *ille* of Ursinus, which seems to me less suited to the following *ut queritur ille*. [*Ut est* may also be the true reading in *Tusc.* I 31 *ut ait in Synephebis*, where edd. supply *ille*. J. S. R.]

fidem: 'protection', lit. 'good faith'. He who forgets the common bond of fellowship which unites men together is guilty of a breach of faith: even the Gods would be 'unrighteous' if they neglected the suppliant.

in civitate—non vult: the lines may be reduced to metre by a slight alteration, e.g.

híc in civitáte fiunt fácinora capitália:
ábs amico amánte meretrix áccipere argentúm non vult.

Ribbeck *Com. Fr.* p. 70² reads *nám ab amico amánte argentum accípere meretrix noénu volt.*

§ 14. **religione, pietate, sanctitate**: see n. on § 3 and on § 116.

delubris: 'shrines'. The word is commonly used in connexion with the image, whether of a God or hero, which was placed there. Acc. to its etymology (*luo* cf. *lustrum*, *pollubrum*) it must originally have meant a place of expiation. See *Dict. of Ant.* under *Templum*.

auspiciis quibus praesumus. C. was elected a member of the college of Augurs B.C. 53 in place of the younger Crassus killed at Carrhae. How highly he appreciated the dignity of the office may be seen from *Leg.* II 31 *maximum et praestantissimum in re publica jus est augurum.*

addubito: 'to be inclined to doubt' (towards doubt), cf. *adlubesco*, *addormio*.

aliquid certi: see n. § 6 *quid certi*, and *Div.* II 8 *si aliquid certi haberem.*

§ 15. **accurate et diligenter**: 'with careful attention to each point'.

feriis Latinis: the annual festival of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban Mount lasted for four days. It was one of the class of *f. conceptivae*, the time for its celebration being determined by agreement between the two consuls, who regularly presided at it, see *Dict. of Ant.* and Preller *Röm. Myth.* p. 186². Besides the *N. D.*, C. represents the dialogue *De Republica* as having been held on occasion of a Latin holiday.

ad eum: 'to his house.' So just above *apud Cottam* 'at his house'.

arcessitu: found only in the Abl. like many similar verbals, e.g.

[1] Since writing the above I find that this is the reading adopted in the text of C. F. W. Müller.

injussu, coactu, concessu. On its relation to *accersitu* see Wilkins in *Journal of Philology*, no. XII. p. 278.

offendi: 'found', lit. 'stumbled across'.

exedra: 'saloon', lit. 'a sitting out', used not so much, I think, of 'out-of-door seats' (*D. of Ant.*) as of bays or projections from a central hall or court (περιστύλιον), which were sometimes very small (Guhl and K. § 80) but more frequently of considerable size with semicircular apses and stone seats along the walls. Vitruvius in his description of the *palaestra* or *gymnasium*, such as were attached to Roman villas of the higher class (*Att.* I 4, *Fam.* VII 23, *De Orat.* I 98, *Divin.* I 8) recommends that in three of the cloisters surrounding the court there should be *exedrae spatiosae in quibus philosophi, rhetores, reliquique qui studiis delectantur sedentes disputare possint* V 11. (Readers of Plato will remember that he places the scene of several of his Dialogues in the Palaestra.) For the use of the word in ecclesiastical writers cf. Bingham Bk. VIII c. v. § 4, and c. vi. § 9, c. vii. § 1. C. uses the word *De Orat.* III 17, *Fin.* V 4, and the diminutive *exedrium Fam.* VII 23. For the spelling (*exedra* or *exhedra*) see Sch.'s n. with the reff.

ad quem: C. often uses *ad* after *defero*, otherwise the Dat. would have seemed more appropriate to express honour done to a person, cf. Draeg. § 186, 3.

primas: sc. *partes*, πρωταγωνιστεῖν, a metaphor from the stage frequently used with *agere, ferre, dare, concedere, tenere*, &c. *Secundas* is similarly used by Seneca.

progressus habebat: so *progressus facere Tusc.* IV 44.

Ch. VII. § 16. **Piso**: M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus consul in B.C. 61. We learn from Asconius that C. in his youth was taken to him by his father to receive instruction in oratory. His style of eloquence is described in the *Brutus* § 236, where he is said to have been *maxime omnium qui ante fuerunt Graecis litteris eruditus.* He was instructed in the Peripatetic philosophy by Staseas (*De Orat.* I 104) and is introduced as the spokesman of that school, as modified by Antiochus, in the 5th bk. of the *De Finibus.* As consul he deeply offended C. by favouring Clodius. In the letters written to Atticus about that time he is spoken of as one *a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae quia non vult; nihil metuas mali quia non audet, Att.* I 13; *uno vitio minus vitiosus quod iners, quod somni plenus,* I 14. He died before the writing of the *N. D.* as is shown by *Att.* XIII 19. Krische p. 19 thinks that C.'s reason for omitting the Peripatetic school was the obscurity of Aristotle's teaching on the points which are here discussed. A more probable reason is that on these points he accepted Antiochus' identification of the Stoic with the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy (§ 33) and thought it unnecessary to treat separately of the latter.

nullius philosophiae—locus: on the supremacy of the four great schools see R. and P. § 2 n., Lucian *Hermot.* 16, *Ciris* l. 14 *si me jam summa Sapientia pangeret arce | quattuor antiquis quae heredibus est data consors,*

De Oratore III 16. Professorships of these four schools were established at Athens by M. Antoninus. Besides these there was the Pythagorean school which was ably represented at Rome by P. Nigidius Figulus (*Tim.* I 1) but had few adherents among the public. A little later we read of the Cynics and the Sextii (R. and P. §§ 469, 473). Sch. thinks that the Academy, which has been just spoken of as *orba* and *relicta*, cannot be included in the schools *quae in honore sunt;* to which Heidtmann replies (p. 28 foll.) that different times are referred to: at the supposed date of the conversation, while Cotta and perhaps Philo were living, the Academy was still flourishing: the case had altered when C. wrote twenty or thirty years later. Perhaps this is pressing C.'s language too far, especially in a hasty composition like the present. Speaking generally, every one living at that time would have counted the Academy among the great schools, though it might be declining in comparison with its former glory. About one hundred years later Seneca (*Nat. Quaest.* VII 32), deploring that *tot familiae philosophorum sine successore deficiunt*, mentions that the Academy in particular had been overtaken by the usual fate of merely negative schools, *Academici et veteres et minores nullum antistitem reliquerunt.*

missus est: 'addressed to', cf. *Senect.* 3, *Div.* II 3, Reid on *Lael.* 4.

nihil est quod desideres: 'you have no reason for regretting the absence of'. See n. on § 3 *quid est quod.*

re—verbis: 'really—nominally', § 124 *re tollit, oratione relinquit deos.* Cf. § 85 *verbis reliquisse deos, re sustulisse.* So *Fin.* IV 2 Cato is made to say *non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissentire.* The relation of the Stoics to the Peripatetics and the old Academy is discussed in the 3rd and 4th books of the *De Finibus* and *Leg.* I 54 foll. On the eclecticism of Antiochus see *Introduction.* For the musical metaphor contained in *concinere* and *discrepare* cf. *Off.* I 145, III 83 (of *honestas* and *utilitas*) *verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare,* and *Fin.* IV 60. [So συνᾴδειν Plat. *Phaed.* 92 C, τὰ ἀπᾴδοντα Sext. Emp. *P. H.* I 200. J. S. R.]

egone: cf. III 8. Sch. quotes *Leg.* I 14, *Fin.* III 11.

magnitudine et quasi gradibus. The distinction between degree and kind not being yet familiar to the Romans C. employs this periphrasis for the former, [similar periphrases occur *Fin.* III 45—50. J. S. R.]

§ 17. **verum hoc alias**: sc. *tractemus*, Roby § 1441, Draeger § 116, Nägelsb. § 183, Madv. *Fin.* I 9, IV 26. Exx. of similar elliptical constructions are found in §§ 19, 47, *Lael.* 1 with Reid's n.

mihi vero: 'to be sure it does', so *repetam vero* just below, 'to be sure I will', cf. III. 65, *Div.* II 100, *Fat.* 3, *Lael.* 16, *Ac.* I 4 &c.

ut hic—ne ignoret: depends, not upon the principal verb *agebamus*, but upon the unexpressed 'I will explain', Zumpt § 772, Roby § 1660. When a negative is added to *ut* final (ἵνα), *ne* is used; when to *ut* consecutive (ὥστε) *non.* Later writers use *ne* by itself for the earlier *ut ne.* C. uses either form, the fuller where he wishes to separate the connective and negative force of the conjunction: this is seen most clearly when several

words intervene between *ut* and *ne*, as in this instance. Cf. Zumpt § 347, Madvig § 456 and *Fin.* II 15 n.

me intuens: 'with a glance at me'. Sch. refers to II 104, *Brut.* 253.

nihil scire: referring to the Academic doctrine of human nescience, ἀκαταληψία. So *Fin.* v 76, 'would you send a youth to receive instruction in doctrines *quae cum plane perdidicerit nihil sciat?*'

Cotta viderit: 'that is Cotta's business', lit. 'he will have looked (must look) to that', i.e. I leave it to him to show whether we have learnt anything or not. Cf. III 9 *quam simile istud sit tu videris*, *Fin.* I 35 *quae fuerit causa mox videro*, Liberius in Gell. XVI 7 *duas uxores? hoc herde plus negoti est, inquit cocio; sed aediles viderint*, 'it is their look-out'. Some scholars, as Seyffert ad *Lael.* 10, have maintained that the mood is Ind. in the 1st and Subj. in the 2nd and 3rd persons, but see Madv. *Opusc.* II pp. 92, 96, Roby §§ 1593 and 1595 (where exx. of the simple Fut. similarly used are given) and *Pref.* cv. foll., cf. also Mayor *Sec. Phil.* p. 158.

nolo—auditorem. Both the Romans and Greeks preferred to negative the principal verb where we should join the negative particle with the Inf. as in the well-known instances of *nego*, οὐ φημί: so here *nolo—adjutorem* instead of *volo—non adjutorem*. If the subordinate sentence is composed of two members, one negative, the other affirmative, the negative verb is still retained, the corresponding affirmative being suggested in thought before the second clause, as here *nolo* suggests *volo* before *auditorem* (sc. *existimes me venisse*). See Heind. here and on Hor. *Sat.* I 1 3, and Madv. § 462.

adjutorem—auditorem. The antithesis is pointed by the paronomasia (ὁμοιόπτωτον) cf. *Herenn.* IV c. 20, *Orat.* c. 12, *Brut.* 38 *suavis quam gravis*, Mayor *Sec. Phil.* ind. s. v. *annominatio.* [A curious ex. is *Div.* II 34 *concentu atque consensu.* J. S. R.]

et quidem=καὶ ταῦτα 'and that too', see § 78 n.

libero judicio: the constant boast of the Academics, *Ac.* II 8, *Tusc.* II 5, *Off.* III 20. On the contrary the Epicureans are charged with a slavish adherence to their master's teaching, §§ 66 and 72, *Fin.* II 20 *quis enim vestrum non edidicit Epicuri* κυρίας δόξας? Seneca *Ep.* 33, contrasting Stoic freedom with Epicurean subjection to authority, *non sumus sub rege: sibi quisque se vindicat. Omnia quae quisquam in illo contubernio locutus est unius ductu et auspiciis dicta sunt;* (quoted by Zeller, *Stoics* tr. p. 394 foll.) [But C. does not spare the Stoics either, cf. *Ac.* II 120, *Tusc.* v 33. J. S. R.]

velim nolim: 'will I nill I', 'should I wish it or should I not'. On the omission of the conjunction in short antithetical phrases see Zumpt § 782.

B. EPICUREAN ARGUMENT. VIII 18—XX 56. (C. commences with the Epicureans as being the easiest to deal with, so as to leave the ground clear for the more serious struggle between the Porch

and the Academy. Cf. *Fin.* I 3 *ut autem a facillimis ordiamur, prima veniet in medium Epicuri ratio.*)

a. Polemic of Velleius against the Platonic and Stoic views of Creation. §§ 18—24.

fidenter ut solent: cf. Diog. L. x 121, (Epicurus affirmed that the sage δογματιεῖν καὶ οὐκ ἀπορήσειν.) Self-confidence is the natural characteristic of the materialistic or anti-spiritualist philosophers, a Hobbes, a Bentham, a Comte, who see clearly because their field of view is limited. Those who have had a deeper feeling of the littleness of man in contrast with the vastness of the universe have been fain to take refuge in a *docta ignorantia*, professing with Socrates that they know nothing, or with Plato seeking to find the best of human reasonings and use it as a raft for the voyage of life, εἰ μή τις δύναιτο ἀσφαλέστερον καὶ ἀκινδυνότερον ἐπὶ βεβαιοτέρου ὀχήματος, λόγου θείου τινός, διαπορευθῆναι (*Phaedo* 85). Compare the manner in which the latter enters upon the discussion of this subject in the *Timaeus* as translated by C. (c. 3) *si forte de deorum natura ortuque mundi disserentes minus id quod avemus consequemur, haud sane erit mirum, contentique esse debebitis si probabilia dicentur. Aequum est enim meminisse et me qui disseram hominem esse et vos qui judicetis.* It is probable that in his representation of Velleius C. had in his eye the sophists of the Platonic Dialogues, such as Thrasymachus, and intended to exhibit him rather as the butt of the company; but the arrogant, bantering tone, and the misrepresentation of opponents, are quite in accordance with what we are told elsewhere of the Epicureans: cf. what is said of Zeno and others § 93, and Hirzel p. 28 foll. On C.'s own position with regard to Epicureanism see *Introduction.*

ex deorum concilio: see n. on § 43 *venerari Epicurum.* It is curious that C. was attacked for using the same phrase of himself, probably in his poem on his Consulship, see Quintil. XI 1 24 *Jovem illum a quo in concilium deorum advocatur* foll.

intermundia = μετακόσμια, the empty spaces between the innumerable worlds of Ep. (§ 53) where he supposed the Gods to have their habitation, apart from all cares and dangers (Diog. L. x 89). It is the Homeric Olympus, rationalized by Aristotle, and adapted, or rather forced into the Epicurean scheme, cf. Arist. *Cael.* II 1. The word occurs again *Fin.* II 75, and is referred to *Div.* II 40 *deos ipsos jocandi causa induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles et habitantes, tanquam inter duos lucos* (the famous asylum of Romulus), *sic inter duos mundos propter metum ruinarum.* Compare an interesting passage of Seneca, *Benef.* IV 19 *tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela, omnem detraxisti potentiam, et ne cuiquam metuendus esset, projecisti illum extra mundum. Hunc igitur insaeptum ingenti quodam et inexplicabili muro, divisumque a contactu et a conspectu mortalium, non habes quare verearis: nulla illi nec tribuendi nec nocendi materia est. In medio intervallo hujus et alterius

caeli desertus, sine animali, sine homine, sine re, ruinas mundorum supra se circaque se cadentium evitat, non exaudiens vota, non nostri curiosus. It is to these Lucretius alludes III 18 *apparet divum numen sedesque quietae,* V 147 *illud item non est ut possis credere, sedes | esse deum sanctas in mundi partibus ullis. | Tenuis enim natura deum longeque remota | sensibus ab nostris animi vix mente videtur,* where see Munro.

futtiles (*fundo* χέω): 'baseless', without solidity or substance; hence *effutio* 'to babble', § 84; II 94, see Vaniček *Etym. Wört.*, Roby § 878.

commenticias: 'imaginary' from *comminiscor* (*mens*) 'to invent', cf. *N. D.* II 5, 59, 70, III 63.

opifex: a less dignified word than *artifex* by which C. (*Tim.* 2) translates the Platonic δημιουργός. Ambrose (*Hex.* I 1) states plainly the difference between the Christian and Platonic ideas of creation. Plato held *deum non tanquam creatorem materiae sed tanquam artificem ad exemplar fecisse mundum de materia,* thus assuming three First Principles, God, Matter, the Ideas, instead of one. [There is the same contemptuous use of *opifex* *Ac.* II 144 and in the well-known description of Zeno as *ignobilis verborum opifex.* J. S. R.]

de Timaeo. Heind. following Walker, reads *in* for *de* as in *Tusc.* I 63. Sch. understands *Timaeo* of the Locrian philosopher who is said to have instructed Plato in the tenets of Pythagoras (Cic. *Rep.* I 16). But the particular doctrine here referred to is not especially Pythagorean: we find it attributed to Socrates by Xenophon (*Mem.* I 47) πάνυ ἔοικε ταῦτα σοφοῦ τινος δημιουργοῦ καὶ φιλοζώου τεχνήματι. And there is no objection to taking *de* simply as a reference to the Platonic dialogue, cf. *Tusc.* III 53 *hi poterant omnes illa de Andromacha deplorare, 'haec omnia vidi'* (those lines from the Andromache), *Off.* III 82 *in ore semper Graecos versus de Phoenissis habebat, Rep.* I 30 *in ore semper erant illa de Iphigenia, Leg.* I 1 *de Mario* with Dumesnil's n.

anus fatidica = χρησμόλογος γραῦς, Plut. *de Nob.* c. 13 (with an allusion to the Stoic belief in divination, cf. *Div.* II 19 *anile fati nomen ipsum*); elsewhere sneered at as ἔμπουσα ἡ ποινὴ ἀλιτηριώδης καὶ τραγική, Plut. *Mor.* 1101 D. Balbus in his reply (II 73) explains that πρόνοια is not a person but an attribute of the Deity. C. sometimes translates it by *prudentia, N. D.* II 58, *Ac.* I 29 Reid.

neque vero: 'no, nor yet the world itself', see Madv. *Fin.* I 25.

mundum—praeditum: a doctrine common to both Plato and the Stoics, cf. *Tim.* 30 B, δεῖ λέγειν τόνδε τὸν κόσμον ζῷον ἔμψυχον ἔννουν τε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ διὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ γενέσθαι πρόνοιαν.

rotundum. See *Tim.* 33 B and, for the Stoics, *N. D.* II 46, 47, where reference is made to this passage.

ardentem. This was not Platonic, but borrowed from Heraclitus by the Stoics, see II 23 n.

volubilem. According to the general belief of antiquity it was the heaven that revolved, the earth being fixed in the centre. For exceptions to this belief cf. *Ac.* II 123 and n. on *celeritate* § 24.

portenta: 'chimeras' 'monstrosities' *N. D.* I 43, III 91, *Att.* XIV 21, *Ac.* II 123. So *monstra N. D.* I 28, *Att.* IV 7, IX 11, Plato *Hipp. Ma.* 283 C, τέρας λέγεις καὶ θαυμαστόν. [For *miracula* cf. Timon in Athenaeus XI 113 ὡς ἀνέπλαττε Πλάτων πεπλασμένα θαύματα εἰδώς: for *somniantium Ac.* II 121 with my n. J. S. R.]

§ 19. **quibus enim oculis.** The reading *animi* after *oculis* is doubtless a gloss intended to be an answer to the question in the text; Sch., who retains it, translates 'mit was für Geistesaugen', but such a guarded complex phrase would be inconsistent with the form of the question, *quibus* implying, like the Gr. ποίοις, a palpable absurdity. It could only have been used if an objector in reply to the simple question 'with what eyes could he have seen it?' had already answered 'the eyes of the mind'. Then the latter phrase might have been attacked as itself incongruous, ποίοις ψυχῆς ὄμμασιν; but Vell. is made far too simple-minded to guard himself beforehand against any such answer. On the correctness of the phrase *oculis animi* instead of *oc. mentis*, see Sch. and Heidtmann p. 31, Klotz *Adn. Cr.* II 3, Wytt. on Plut. *Num. Vind.* p. 94. In *Rep.* I 56 we read that the Stoics *tanquam oculis illa viderunt, quae nos vix audiendo cognoscimus.*

vester Plato: addressed not only to the Academics C. and Cotta, but to Balbus the Stoic, who speaks of Plato as *deus philosophorum*, II 32.

fabricam tanti operis qua construi mundum facit: 'the construction of so vast a work, I mean the putting together and building up of the world in the ways which he describes'. The relative clause serves rather awkwardly to explain what is meant by *tanti operis.* The construction *fabrica qua construitur*, instead of *f. construendi*, may be illustrated by the sentence in which Vitruvius defines the term (I 1), *Fabrica est continuata et trita usu meditatio, qua manibus perficitur e materia unius cujusque generis opus, et ad propositum deformationis.* The word *fabrica* is used in the *N. D.* (*a*) for the workshop or forge (III 55), *Vulcanus Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse;* (*b*) for the working or art itself, II 150 the fingers are useful *ad omnem fabricam aeris et ferri* 'for every kind of working in iron or brass', II 35 *ut pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum* 'as in painting and architecture we look to the general effect', (so more generally II 138 *incredibilis fabrica naturae* and *Div.* I 116 *fabrica consectionis* 'the art of cleaving wood', used much as it is here); (*c*) for the completed work, II 121 *subtilis discriptio partium, admirabilis fabrica membrorum* 'structure'. In this passage it has a sneering force (like H. Spencer's 'carpenter-theory of creation' *First Principles* p. 120) as in § 53 *natura effectum esse mundum, nihil opus fuisse fabrica*, and *Ac.* II 87 *Qualis ista fabrica? ubi adhibita? quando? cur? quo modo?* cf. n. on § 4 *fabricati.* If the elaborate constructive processes of the *Timaeus* had been meant to be taken literally, the Epicureans would have had some ground for objecting to their anthropomorphic character, but there can be little doubt that they are figurative like the myths in the *Gorgias* and

Phaedrus, cf. Grote's *Plato* Vol. III ch. 36 p. 282 foll. Ambrose objecting from the Christian side, says (*Hex.* I 3) 'the Creator had no need of art *qui momento suae voluntatis majestatem tantae operationis inplevit, ut ea quae non erant esse faceret tam velociter, ut neque voluntas operationi praecurreret neque operatio voluntati*'.

quae molitio—fuerunt. The objection is 'if we take the term δημιουργός literally and look on the Creator as a gigantic builder, where was the needful machinery to be found? or if we accept Plato's view that the δημιουργός was incorporeal, and therefore incapable himself of touching or being touched, whom did he employ as his agents? If on the other hand we think of a divine *fiat*, how could senseless matter act in obedience to this, and what was the origin of those four elements themselves?' See the answer to this, together with a fragment from *N. D.* III, in Lact. *Inst. Div.* II 8.

mol. ferr. vect. mach. 'His mode of building, tools, levers, scaffolding'.

muneris: used of a public spectacle or a building made over to public use. So in C.'s translation of the *Timaeus* (c. 2), *is qui aliquod munus efficere molitur* = ὁ δημιουργός (Pl. *Tim.* 28 A). It is joined with *opus* in reference to the creation, *N. D.* II 90 *architectum tanti operis tantique muneris*, and *Tusc.* I 70. Cf. Vell. Pat. II 48 and 130. [Mr Roby suggests that *munus* in this sense may be etymologically connected with *munio* and *moenia*.]

illae quinque formae: Plato represents the Demiurgus as educing the four elements out of the primaeval chaos (*materia prima*, ὕλη, χώρα, τὸ δεχόμενον) by stamping upon it certain geometrical forms, the combination of which gave rise to the five regular solids. The material particles which received the form of the *cube* constituted earth, those which were in the form of a *pyramid* constituted fire, the *octohedron* was the basis of air, the *eicosihedron* of water, while the *dodecahedron* was the basis of the universe itself, cf. *Tim.* 48 B, 53 C foll., Grote's *Plato* III p. 266 foll., R. and P. §§ 269, 270, *Phaedo* 110 B δωδεκάσκυτοι σφαῖραι with Wytt.'s n., Plut. *Def. Or.* 34 p. 428, *Qu. Conv.* VIII 2, 3. This theory was borrowed from the Pythagoreans (Plut. *de Pl. Ph.* II 6). In the *Epinomis* 981 C aether appears as a fifth element, *quinta essentia*, corresponding to the dodecahedron, and this agrees with the statement of Xenocrates preserved in the Scholia to Arist. *Phys.* p. 427 Brandis. It is strange that none of the editors before Sch. saw the right meaning of the present passage. The reference to the five solids is unmistakable by any reader of the *Timaeus*, if it is once recognized that *reliqua* can only be the four elements just spoken of. Davies however seems to have been thinking more of the latter part of the sentence where the MSS have *apte cadentes ad animum efficiendum*, and puzzled himself to find five constituents of mind (Plato *Tim.* 35 A having mentioned only three—the indivisible essence of ideas ταὐτόν, the divisible essence of bodies θάτερον, the mixture of both), instead of constituents of

matter. Sch.'s emendation *afficiendum* is generally accepted and gives the required sense. Thus we read, with regard to the origin of sensation and the manner in which it affects the reason, *Tim.* 64—68 'such parts of the body as are composed of the finer particles of air and fire readily propagate the impulses from without μέχρι περ ἂν ἐπὶ τὸ φρονιμὸν ἐλθόντα ἐξαγγείλῃ τοῦ ποιήσαντος τὴν δύναμιν: cf. also *Tim.* 42 C speaking of the irrational accretions which gather round the soul from fire and water and air and earth. The only defence for *efficiendum* would be that it is a simple misunderstanding of Plato, which would be natural enough on the part of an Epicurean, as we shall see when we come to the historical section, but C. had just been translating the *Timaeus* and he could scarcely have inserted a palpable blunder without correction or notice. Add that the phrase *apte cadentes ad* is not only more appropriate for a continuous influence than for a single creative act, but that it appears to refer to the correspondence between the organs of sense and the external cause of sensation, according to the principle 'like is known by like'; see *Tim.* 68 of the sense of sight, and p. 37 of the soul's power of cognizing various kinds of objects in virtue of its own constitution from corresponding elements.

apte cadere: lit. 'to fall into its niche', here 'nicely adapted to affect the soul'. *Cado* by itself has nearly the same force, e.g. § 95 *cur ista beatitudo in solem cadere non potest,* 'why is that blessedness unsuited to, incongruous with, our idea of the sun?' So just below *in figuram cadere.* We are now in a position to reply to the off-hand *Unde* of Velleius. The five solids are all generated according to Plato (*Tim.* 53) out of two sorts of right-angled triangles, τὰς δ' ἔτι τούτων ἀρχὰς ἄνωθεν θεὸς οἶδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ὃς ἂν ἐκείνῳ φίλος ᾖ, that is, they belong to the ideal, supersensual world, from which the Deity took his pattern for making the sensible world, and of which the rational soul is cognizant, unless it has been so much steeped in sense as to have lost its original faculties.

longum est. The Ind. is generally used where we might have expected the Subj. with verbs or phrases expressing duty, necessity, possibility, &c., especially when *sum* is employed with the Fut. Part. or Gerundive, the predication being made absolutely and not in reference to a particular hypothetical action; see Roby §§ 1535, 1566, 1570, Key § 1214 foll., Draeger § 145, Krueger's *Untersuchungen* (of Ind. in past tenses) Vol. II pp. 333—388. Other examples of *longum est* are found *N. D.* I 30, II 159, of *possum* I 101, II 121, 126, 131, so *bellum erat* I 84, *opus erat* 89. For the similar Greek use of the past tense of the Ind. without ἂν in such words as ἔδει, ἐχρῆν, ἐξῆν, δίκαιον ἦν, see Madv. *Gr. Gr.* § 118, Jelf § 858.

ad omnia: sc. *dicere* 'it would take long (to speak in reference to) to comment on all his theories'. Cf. *Lael.* 32 *nisi quid ad haec forte vultis* with Reid's n., and my n. on § 17 *alias.*

optata: 'castles in the air' 'dreams', so *Rull.* 1 *utrum cogitata sapientum an optata furiosorum videntur? Ac.* II 121 *somnia censet haec esse*

Democriti non docentis sed optantis; Fat. 46 *optare hoc quidem est non disputare, Tusc.* II 30, *Lael.* 18. Cf. the use of εὐχή as in the phrase εὐχαῖς ὅμοια Plato *Rep.* VI 499.

§ 20. **sed illa palmaria**: 'but the prize for absurdity is due to what we have still to notice'. *Pal.* has the same ironical force in the only other passage in which it is used by C. *sed illa statua palmaris, Phil.* VI 15. It has been vainly sought to defend the MS reading *palmaris* by a reference to the *sententias* of § 18. On the use of the plural where only one proposition follows, we may say with Sch. that it may be intended to imply Plato's expression of the same thought under various forms (e.g. *Tim.* 32 C, 33 A, 41 A), or we may be satisfied with the more general explanation given by Madv. (in Orelli), '*illa Cicero posuit tanquam plura eadem orationis figura enumeraturus. Vid. Opusc. Acad.* I 360 *not. et illis quae ibi collegi add. N. D.* II 147 *quanta vero illa sunt quod et sensibus....Phil.* V 17 *an illa non gravissimis ignominiis sunt notanda quod...*'. See also *Ac.* II 86 *jam illa praeclara quanto artificio esset sensus nostro fabricata natura*, a sarcastic reference to the remarks of Lucullus in § 30. [For omission of *sunt* cf. *N. D.* I 25 *haec quidem vestra;* III 80 *sed haec vetera; Off.* II 19 *haec ergo rariora;* III 47 *illa praeclara;* III 69 *quam illa aurea* &c. J. S. R.]

quod qui introduxerit is dixerit: Heind. followed by C. F. Müller *Pref.* IV objects to the Subj. *dixerit* which Draeger explains (§ 151 5 b) as an attraction to the preceding *introduxerit.* I should be disposed to regard it as an instance of the ordinary confusion by which the verb of saying is put in Subj. instead of the thing said (Roby §§ 1742, 1746). Omitting *dixerit* we should necessarily have had *sempiternus futurus sit* to show that this was a supposition of Plato's.

manu paene factum: see n. on § 4 *fabricati paene.*

primis labris gustasse: 'to have the slightest taste of', lit. 'with the surface of the lips', *primus* being used in a sort of restrictive apposition to express not the first of a number of similar things, but the foremost part of one thing, as *Fam.* III 6 *prima provincia* 'the nearest part of the province', Catull. II 3 *primus digitus* 'the tip of the finger'. The more common form in this use is *primoris*, cf. *De Orat.* I 87 *primoribus labris attingere.* Similarly we find *imus mons, media urbs*, &c. Roby § 1295. Cf. the Gr. ἀπ' ἄκρου χείλους φιλοσοφεῖν.

physiologiam: 'natural philosophy' including theology, according to the Stoics and Epicureans, but distinguished from it by Aristotle. Heind. following Manutius omitted the explanatory clause (*nat. rat.*) as a gloss, but Klotz (*Adn. Crit.* IV 5) successfully defends it by a large induction of passages, e.g. the explanation of the same word *Div.* I 90, of πρόληψις *N. D.* § 43, of ἰσονομία §§ 50 and 109, of εἱμαρμένη and μαντική § 55, again of the latter *Div.* I 1, of *physicus N. D.* I 83, of κύριαι δόξαι § 85 and *Fin.* II 20.

quod ortum—aeternum. So *Tusc.* I 79 *vult enim, quod nemo negat, quicquid natum sit interire.* This principle is often asserted by Plato, as in *Rep.* VIII 546 A, *Phaedrus* 245 C D (translated by C. *Tusc.* I 53), where it is

distinctly stated that that alone is eternal which has in itself the principle of self-movement, *ἅτε οὐκ ἀπολεῖπον ἑαυτό*, while that which is moved by another (life being regarded as a species of movement) ceases to live when it ceases to be moved, and is therefore in itself mortal. What is compounded is especially liable to this law, see *Tim.* 41 A *τὸ δεθὲν πᾶν λυτόν*, and *Phaedo* 78 C *τῷ μὲν ξυνθετῷ ὄντι φύσει προσήκει τοῦτο πάσχειν, διαιρεθῆναι ταύτῃ ᾗπερ ξυνετέθη· εἰ δέ τι τυγχάνει ὂν ἀξύνθετον τούτῳ μόνῳ προσήκει μὴ πάσχειν τοῦτο.* How then does the universe being compounded and receiving its principle of movement from without, and therefore essentially mortal, escape dissolution? Because the First-Mover and Compounder eternally wills to keep it together as a living unity, and his will is stronger than any band, *Tim.* 32 C, 33 A, 41 A B. This Platonic principle is of course the only ground for the Christian belief in the continuance of any created existence. Bp. Butler, it is true, in defending the doctrine of Immortality against the Materialists (*Anal.* ch. I) makes use of the argument from indiscerptibility; but this is only to show that, even supposing the soul material, it need not necessarily perish in death, of which the only known effect is to dissolve what is dissoluble: he is far from maintaining, as some have done, that each individual soul possesses an inherent immortality *a priori*, so as to render its extinction impossible even to the Almighty. The argument here used by Velleius is taken from Aristotle *De Caelo* I 10 where he maintains the eternity of the universe in opposition to the Platonic doctrine of creation. [Cf. for the whole passage *Ac.* II 119 and Bernays' *Die Dial. d. Arist.* 99—114. J. S. R.]

cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum: 'such as to have a beginning without having an end'. An example of adversative asyndeton equivalent to the opposition of clauses by the use of *μέν* and *δέ* in Greek; see just below *sapientes leniant, stulti nec vitare possint.* In both instances the first clause is introductory to the second and would be unmeaning without it. For other examples of coordinate propositions, where we should have expected one proposition to be subordinated to the other, see § 23, Roby § 1027, Nägels. § 160, Madv. § 438, and his *Gr. Gr.* § 189 b, also indices (under *Coord.*) to Mayor's edd. of Juvenal and the *Second Philippic* of C. Logically such clauses would come under the head *conjunctionum negantia* Cic. *Top.* 57, *Fat.* 15, cf. Heidt. l. c. 34 foll. On the repetition of *sit* cf. *Tusc.* I 76 *vereor ne homini nihil sit non malum aliud, certe sit nihil bonum potius*, *Tusc.* IV 50 *vereor ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, sitque iracundia tota levitatis.*

si est eadem: 'if your Pronoea is the same, then I want to know all I asked about before, the agents, engines, &c.' There does not seem to be any need to insert a second *eadem*, to be the object of *requiro*, as most of the recent edd. have done (see Sch. *Opusc.* III 283). Klotz, on the other hand, retaining the MS reading, makes *vestra* predicative, which gives no meaning, for there has been no allusion to any but the Stoic Pronoea, who is here compared with the Platonic Demiurgus. The difference between

them is that the Demiurgus is pure spirit and exists apart from the world which he creates, while Pronoea is strictly an attribute of the fiery soul which animates the world, and from which the world grows as a plant from a seed. [This again shows that *vestra* cannot be predicative, for there is no place for agents and instruments (*ministros*, *machinas*) in this natural and necessary growth.] The Stoic Providence therefore is not *eadem*, but *alia*, and Vell. asks why, if the universe thus contains in itself its own principle of life, it should fail to be eternal; for the Stoics thought (*N. D.* II 118) that it was destined to be destroyed by fire. The answer is that this destruction is merely the cyclical re-absorption of the universe, as it grows old, into its original form of fire, from which it issues forth in renovated strength and beauty.

designationem atque apparatum: 'the planning and arrangement'.

fecerit: indirect question after *requiro*.

mortalem non sempiternum: adversative asyndeton answering to Gk. ἀλλά, Zumpt § 781.

Ch. IX. § 21. **aedificatores exstiterint**: '(Dem. and Pron.) rose up to build', 'appeared as builders', cf. *Rosc. Am.* 2, *ego huic causae patronus exstiti.*

exstiterint—dormierint: adversative asyndeton answering to μέν and δέ. For the argument see Plut. *Plac. Phil.* I 7, Lucr. V 168 *quidve novi potuit tanto post ante quietos | inlicere ut cuperent vitam mutare priorem?* Mansel endeavouring to show that reason cannot judge of the contents of religion, admits the justice of this objection against a creation at any particular moment of time, and quotes an interesting passage from Neander in reference to Origen's opinion on the subject: 'supposing that to create is agreeable to the divine essence, how is it conceivable that what is thus conformable to God's nature should at any time have been wanting? Why should not those attributes which belong to the very essence of the Deity, his almighty power and goodness, be always active? a transition from the state of non-creating to the act of creation is inconceivable without a change, which is incompatible with the being of God', *Bampton Lect.* II n. 23. The difficulty seems to arise from a failure to recognize that God is omnipresent in time as in space. We go back in thought to the commencement of finite existence, and imagine a boundless solitude anterior to this, but all past, present and future events are at every moment equally before the eye of God, in the same way that all points of space are at all moments equally near to him. Cf. A. Butler *Anc. Phil.* II 185, Cudworth III 490 foll.

saecla: acc. of time. The word means originally 'generation' (*sero*), then the greatest extent of a life-time, 100 years according to Varro *L. L.* VI 11, cf. Mayor's Juvenal XIII 28 n.

quae dierum—conficiuntur: 'which are made up of a number of days and nights by means of the annual revolutions'.

fateor—potuisse. So Celsus *ap.* Or. VI 60 sneers at the mention in *Genesis* of the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd day before the creation of

the lights to which the division of night and day is owing. Plato would not have allowed that time existed even as indefinite duration before the universe came into being. 'With the rotation of the Kosmos began the course of time, days, months and years: anterior to the Kosmos there was no time, no past, present or future, no numerable or measurable motion or change'. Grote's *Plato* III 256. In Plato's own words *ἡ μὲν οὖν τοῦ ζῴου φύσις* (the ideal) *ἐτύγχανεν οὖσα αἰώνιος· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν δὴ τῷ γεννητῷ* (the material copy of the ideal world) *παντελῶς προσάπτειν οὐκ ἦν δυνατόν· εἰκὼ δ' ἐπινοεῖ κινητόν τινα αἰῶνος ποιῆσαι, καὶ διακοσμῶν ἅμα οὐρανὸν ποιεῖ μένοντος αἰῶνος ἐν ἑνὶ κατ' ἀριθμὸν ἰοῦσαν αἰώνιον εἰκόνα, τοῦτον ὃν δὴ χρόνον ὠνομάκαμεν...καὶ τό τ' ἦν τό τ' ἔσται, χρόνου γεγονότα εἴδη, φέροντες λανθάνομεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀίδιον οὐσίαν οὐκ ὀρθῶς*, *Tim.* 37 D, cf. 39 C translated by Cic. 9 *nesciunt hos siderum errores id ipsum esse quod rite dicitur tempus*, cf. Varro *L. L.* VI 3 *tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus; id divisum in partes aliquot maxime ab solis et lunae cursu.* So also Arist. *De Caelo* I 9 7 'there is neither place nor time outside the circle of the heavens (for time is but the measure of motion) but only a divine unchanging eternity'.

mundi: here used in the narrower sense 'the heavens'.

spatio tamen—tempus esset. I have followed Davies in omitting *non* before *potest* with all the best MSS, and followed Heidt. p. 36 in regarding the words *quod ne—esset* as a gloss. The meaning of the passage is then simple and consistent, 'what was the creator doing during all the ages which preceded the making of the world? For though time was not then portioned out by the movements of the heavenly bodies, yet there must have been a boundless eternity which we can conceive as extended. Well, I ask why was your Pronoea idle in all that vast extent of time?' But with the ordinary reading (defended by Sch. in his note and also in *Opusc.* III 299) we have a thought introduced which is not only out of place, but totally inconsistent with the argument. It is not for Vell. to dwell upon the difficulty of conceiving the existence of time prior to creation: that is a point for his opponents to press. According to the reading which I have adopted he merely alludes to it to show that it does not invalidate his argument, and proceeds with an *igitur* which would be very ill-suited to the other reading. The particle *tamen* just above would be equally inappropriate after *quam nulla—metiebatur:* there is no opposition between the clauses if we read *intellegi non potest*, and it is harsh to carry back the opposition to the previous *sed fuit quaedam.* Independently of the inappropriateness of the proposition in the mouth of Vell. the language is too verbose for the short staccato style of the rest of his speech. Yet again, the sentiments in themselves are non-Epicurean. Infinite time and infinite space are not unintelligible to an Epicurean. Lucretius has no hesitation in telling us what was the state of things before the atoms happened on the existing cosmos with its sun and moon and stars. Sch.'s references to Aristotle and Sext. Emp., as proving the inconceivability

of time in itself, are quite beside the mark. No one disputes that this was the view of many philosophers; the question is, what was the Epicurean view? No doubt Vell. just below uses non-Epicurean arguments, but that is where he can turn them to his own purpose, and make his adversary's case destroy itself. Here it is his own case which is weakened by the insertion of what I hold to be a gloss. As regards the language of the gloss itself, *ne in cogitationem quidem cadit* is equivalent to *ne cogitari quidem potest* (*Ac.* II 82) 'it is impossible even to imagine how there could have been (lit. was) anything of the nature of time before time existed' (I prefer to take it thus rather than to make *ut fuerit*=*fuisse* with Sch. *in loco* and Draeg. § 407). It only remains to account for the gloss, and this seems, like *animi* after *oculis* § 19, to be easily explained as a correction of the Epicurean doctrine in the text, made by a follower of Plato or Aristotle, who inserted a *non* before *potest*, and gave as his reason for negativing it *quod—esset.* For the use of *intellego*='conceive' Heidt. quotes *Fin.* I 17 *eumque motum atomorum nullo a principio sed ex aeterno tempore intellegi convenire* (where see Madv.'s n.), *N. D.* I 73 *istud quasi corpus et quasi sanguinem quid intellegis?* III 38 *qualem autem deum intellegere nos possumus nulla virtute praeditum?* II 54 *hanc igitur in stellis constantiam non possum intellegere sine mente* (sc. οὖσαν).

§ 22. **isto spatio.** Why the Abl. when we have the Acc. of duration just before, (*saecla dorm.*)? Because in that case the sleeping is viewed as extending right through the ages, while here the action is viewed as confined within this time, not extending over it; so *in tempore infinito* just below, cf. *hoc spatio* (in the interval) *conclave concidisse* (*De Orat.* II 353), *casus autem innumeris paene saeculis in omnibus plura mirabilia quam in somniorum visis effecit* (*Div.* II 147). The same difference is found in Gr. between the Acc. of duration and the (inclusive) Gen. of time. Practically of course the two very much overlap, see Roby §§ 1182, 1185. Or we might take *spatio* as the Abl. of Attendant Circumstances, 'though there was all that time', Roby § 1248.

at iste—parerent. Heidt. (p. 38) has called attention to the apparent inconsistency of this sentence with the tenets of the speaker. That we cannot connect the idea of toil with our idea of the divine nature is of course of the essence of Epicureanism; but this is bound up with the idea of the divine inactivity, whereas here it is assumed that the work of creation may be accomplished without toil to the creator owing to the willing co-operation of the elements, a supposition which has been just ridiculed by Vell. § 19. There is however no reason to suppose any corruption of the text, as H. does. The argument throughout is *ad hominem* as shown by the repeated *isto, iste, ista.* To this H. opposes the language used by Balbus of the labour of creation II 133 *tantarum rerum molitio, tantum laborasse:* the answer to which is that B. there speaks rhetorically in a manner opposed to the general spirit of the Stoic philosophy to which Vell. here appeals.

attingit: similarly in III 38. **naturae**: 'the elements', so §§ 29, 103, II 28, 83, *Ac.* I 39.

ignes, terrae, maria. The singular is more naturally used of the simple elements, as in § 19; the plural of the lands and seas which constitute our globe. Perhaps the latter is employed here to give a certain inflation to the style suited to the ironical force of the sentence. So in § 100 and *Leg.* I 61 it may be explained as poetical hyperbole, 'all lands, all seas', or are we to consider it only the expression of the naive view which makes our earth the chief member in the universe? *Caelum* stands for air, *ignes* for the *aetherii ignes* (the stars) of § 103. Cf. Draeg. § 4.

quid—quod: see n. on § 3.

signis et luminibus. I think Ernesti right (against Heind.) in supposing a play on words here. It suits the jocular tone of the passage and particularly the reference to the aediles. The constellations (cf. § 35, Lucr. I 2, V 691) and luminaries of heaven are compared to the statues and illuminations with which the aediles adorn the public buildings of Rome on festal days. The custom originated according to Livy (IX 46) with the victory of the Samnites B. C. 307, when the buildings in the forum were decorated with the gilded shields and other spoils; *inde natum initium fori ornandi ab aedilibus cum tensae ducerentur.* So Suetonius tells us (*Caes.* 10) that Julius Caesar, when aedile, *praeter comitium ac forum basilicasque etiam Capitolium ornavit.* We learn from Asconius *ad Verr.* I 22 that statues and ornaments were borrowed from Greece and elsewhere for these decorations, *olim cum in foro ludi populo darentur signis ac tabulis pictis partim ab amicis, partim e Graecia commodatis utebantur;* cf. *Pro Domo* § 111, *Verr.* IV 3, *Orator* 131 (explaining the metaphorical use of the word *lumen* in oratory) *reliqua ex collocatione verborum quae sumuntur quasi lumina magnum afferunt ornatum oratori. Sunt enim similia iis quae in amplo ornatu scenae aut fori appellantur insignia; non quod sola ornant, sed quod excellunt.* On the illuminations see Friedländer *Sitt. Röms* II 144 ed. 1, who refers among other passages to Lucil. *Sat.* III 23 *Romanis ludis forus olim ornatu' lucernis.* Nocturnal spectacles were not uncommon, especially at the Floralia, the Saecularia, and the Saturnalia, cf. Ov. *Fasti* V 361, Dio Cass. LVIII 19, Suet. *Aug.* 31, Stat. *Silv.* I 6 85. They were much patronized by Caligula (Suet. *Cal.* 18), Nero (Tac. *Ann.* XIV 20) and Domitian (Suet. *Dom.* 4).

si: sc. *ornavit.* For similar omissions after *si* cf. § 99 *si, ut immortalis sit,* III 81 *si, quia Drusum ferro sustulerat, Div.* II 55 *si enim, ut intellegeremus.*

gurgustio: 'a hovel', 'den', 'cellar'; used of a low tavern, *Piso* 13 *meministine nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire involuto capite, soleatum? et cum isto ore fetido taeterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses*...which is referred to again in 18 *tu ex tenebricosa popina extractus;* of a miser's dwelling, Apul. *Met.* I 71 *brevitatem gurgustioli nostri ne spernas peto;* of the poor cottage in which Valerius Cato ended his days, Suet. *Gram.* 11; of a close bower or

arbour, Ambr. *Hex.* I 8 32 *ut si quis in campi medio, quem sol meridianus illuminat, locum aliquem obsaepiat et densis ramorum frondibus tegat: nonne quo splendidior foris species loci ejus effulgeat, hoc horrenti desuper scena gurgustium ejus intus obscurius fit?* where *gurg. ejus* seems to mean the hollow depth of the arbour, agreeably to Vaniček's account (*Etym. Wört.* p. 50) where he connects it with *gurges, voro,* &c. and supposes it to mean a 'swallow' 'abyss', 'hole' and then 'a dark mean dwelling'.

varietate. C. translates Plato's πεποικιλμένον by *varietate distinctum Tim.* c. 10. On the position of *-ne* cf. *Leg.* II 12 with Dumesnil's n.

quae si esset: 'had it been a delight, he could not have dispensed with it so long'; cf. Lact. I 7 *fortasse quaerat aliquis a nobis idem illud, quod apud Ciceronem quaerit Hortensius: si deus unus est, quae esse beata solitudo queat?* The Epicureans following Aristotle made the happiness of God consist in the contemplation of his own perfection § 51, which is not however inconsistent with a delight in his perfection as reflected in the creation.

§ 23 **ut fere dicitis.** The Stoic belief that the universe was made for man is stated at length II 133, 154 foll. where see notes.

sapientiumne. The earlier Stoics divided all mankind into the wise or virtuous (for Zeno summed up all virtue in practical wisdom φρόνησις) and the fools or wicked, allowing of no mean between these extremes, cf. *Ac.* II 136, *Parad.* 5, 6, *N. D.* III 79, *Fin.* IV 74: the later Stoics confessed that the Sage was merely an ideal not to be found on earth, and introduced an intermediate class of the προκόπτοντες, those who were on the way to wisdom.

propter paucos: the universal complaint, or boast, of philosophers, see III 79 *sapientiam nemo assequitur, Div.* II 61 *si quod raro fit id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est,* Zeller *Socrates* tr. p. 313, *Stoics* tr. p. 254, Lucian *Hermotimus* 1, Mayor's Juvenal XIII 26 n.

de improbis bene mereretur. Absence of compassion, contempt for ignorance and weakness, despair of reformation, were characteristic marks of the old aristocratic philosophies, in contrast to the new religion which was to be preached in the first instance to the poor. The Epicurean here thinks it impossible that God should do a kindness to bad men or fools, who in the same breath are spoken of as most miserable: the Gospel recognizes human misery and sin as the strongest claims to the divine compassion. Cf. Orig. *c. Cels.* III 59 and 62.

deinde quod: the 2nd *deinde* is opposed to *maxime*, the 1st to *primum*.

ita multa=*tot:* so *Att.* VI 2 8 *inclusum senatum habuerunt ita multos dies ut interierint nonnulli.* Cf. *tam multa—quam multa N. D.* I 97.

ut ea sapientes—leniant, stulti nec vitare possint: 'there are so many troubles in life that all the wise can do is to alleviate them by a balance of good, the foolish can neither avoid their approach nor endure

their presence': see n. on § 20, *cujus principium.* The evils of life were often urged in opposition to Stoic optimism, see *N. D.* III 65 seq., *Ac.* II 120, and the interesting remarks of Pliny *N. H.* VII *praef.* Of the two reasons assigned for the misery of fools the 1st, though mainly Stoic, is also in accordance with Epicurean teaching, e. g. *Fin.* I 57 *stulti malorum memoria torquentur: sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant;* 59 *nemo stultus est non miser,* and the boasts of Lucretius II 7 &c.: the 2nd is distinctly Epicurean cf. *Tusc.* V 95 (Epicurus held) *hac usurum compensatione sapientem ut et voluptatem fugiat si ea majorem dolorem effectura sit, et dolorem suscipiat majorem efficientem voluptatem,* and the quotation from a letter of Epicurus written in great pain, *Fin.* II 96 *compensabatur tamen cum his omnibus animi laetitia quam capiebam memoria rationum inventorumque nostrorum* (quoted by Heidt. p. 42, see also R. and P. § 388, 389).

Ch. X. **qui vero dixerunt.** That the world was a rational creature was the doctrine both of Plato and the Stoics, cf. § 18.

animi natura intellegentis. Davies' objection to the use of *intellegens* for *intellegentiae particeps* seems to be answered by the sentence in the *Timaeus* c. 3 where C. translates οὐδὲν ἀνόητον τοῦ νοῦν ἔχοντος κάλλιον ἔσεσθαι by *nihil inintellegens intellegente praestantius.* Most MSS have *naturam,* which is very possibly right, the subject of the subordinate clause (*posset*) being attracted into the object of the principal (*viderunt*) see *Div.* II 103 *videsne Epicurum quem ad modum concluserit* with Allen's n. and Sch. *Opusc.* III 301 foll. The latter thinks *intellegentes* was inserted by way of simplifying this construction; but a distinctive epithet is wanted for *animus:* otherwise, as it is found apart from rationality in brutes (see *Tusc.* I 80 *bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes*) there would be no meaning in the words *in quam figuram cadere posset.* On the periphrastic use of *natura* cf. II 136 *alvi natura,* and *Fin.* V 33 *hoc intellegant, si quando naturam hominis dicam, hominem dicere me; nihil enim hoc differt,* Nägelsb. *Stil.* § 50 4.

in quam figuram cadere: cf. n. on § 19. Vell. refers to the human figure § 48.

§ 24. **nunc autem hactenus admirabor**: 'on the present occasion I will content myself with expressing my surprise at their stupidity'. Most of the edd. place a colon after *hactenus,* to which Heidt. p. 44 rightly objects that, wherever *hactenus* is used thus abruptly with the verb omitted, it implies a change to a new topic, 'so much for that, and now to turn to another point', cf. *Tusc.* IV 65, *Off.* I 91, 160, III 6, *Parad.* 41, *Divin.* II 53. He further points out that *nunc* must be taken with *admirabor,* if that is to refer to the immediate present, and ends with the ingenious suggestion that *hactenus* is simply the marginal note of a reader to mark where he had left off. Curiously enough it does appear thus in the margin of one of the Harleian MSS. I believe however that *hact. adm.* is an abbreviated phrase for *hactenus dicam ut admirer* (Klotz's explanation is not unlike,

as he refers *hactenus* to *qui velint=quatenus illi volunt*, *Adn. Cr.* II 5) but I am not able to point to a parallel case. For the general form of the sentence Sch. compares *Div.* I 132 *nunc illa testabor* following *haec habui de divinatione quae dicerem.*

qui animantem—velint: '(their stupidity) in being ready to predicate roundness of a being who is immortal and blessed into the bargain'. I take *animans* as a Subst.; Vell. had previously stated that the Stoics considered the world to be alive; here he adopts their view and shows its absurd consequences. *Velint* subj. after *qui=quod ii*, Roby § 1740; *neget* subj. as dependent on subjunctival clause.

Plato: *Tim.* 33 B, cf. *N. D.* II 46 foll. where Balbus criticizes Vell.

ut: sc. *ejusmodi ut.*

celeritate. As the earth was generally assumed to be at rest in the centre of the universe it was supposed that the heavens made a complete revolution about it every 24 hours. Aristarchus (280 B.C.) propounded the Copernican or heliocentric hypothesis, and was charged with impiety by Cleanthes as κινοῦντα τοῦ κόσμου τὴν ἑστίαν. Hicetas the Pythagorean (about 400 B.C.) and Heraclides of Pontus (350 B.C.) are said to have accounted for the apparent movement of the heavens by attributing rotation to the earth, and this is discussed as a legitimate hypothesis by Aristotle. See Lewis *Astronomy of the Ancients* pp. 170, 189, 252. The question, already debated by the ancients, whether Plato held the same doctrine, is discussed by Lewis p. 142, and at greater length by Grote in a paper contained in his *Minor Works.*

contorqueatur: used with a Middle force.

mens constans: that 'a steadfast mind' is essential to *vita beata* is asserted §§ 34 and 52. The objection is taken from Arist. *Cael.* II 1 'nor can we suppose that the heaven is kept eternally in its place by the coercive influence of a soul: it is impossible that a soul thus engaged should enjoy happiness, for, if we assume the heaven to have a different natural movement of its own, such coercive movement must necessarily be ἄσχολον καὶ πάσης ἀπηλλαγμένην ῥᾳστώνης ἔμφρονος to a soul which has no refreshment of sleep, like the souls of mortals, but is for ever spinning round like Ixion on his wheel'.

insistere: 'find a foot-hold'.

quodque—in deo. The natural way of taking this sentence is certainly to suppose that it continues the argument against a rotatory God. 'The motion would be destructive of the tranquillity we ascribe to God, and, if we may judge from our own feelings, it would also be very uncomfortable'. But then how are we to explain the *enim* of the next sentence? for the earth is supposed to be immovable; it is the *mundus* which moves. Sch. therefore following Madv. *Fin.* III 73, understands *que* as passing on to another point in the argument, and makes the clause refer to the extremes of heat and cold spoken of below. To this Heidt. p. 46 objects that the reference of *quod* must have been made clear by the addition of

some such clause as *molestum autem est in nostro corpore nimio affici aut calore aut frigore.* He would therefore omit *quodque—etiam dei* altogether, considering the first part a gloss on the preceding sentence, and the latter part a gloss to give precision to the argument of the following *quoniam mundi partes sunt;* (it would also be necessary to change the following *atqui* into *atque*). I see no objection to the former clause, if we accept Lachmann's emendation *sic incitetur* 'if it is carried along so fast' instead of the MS reading *significetur*, which there is no authority for interpreting (with Wyttenbach *in loc.* and Beier *Off.* I 46) to mean 'if there were the slightest hint (faintest trace) of it'. Sch.'s emendation (*Opusc.* III 284, 303) *sic afficiatur* only adds an obscurer *sic* to the obscure *quod.* Another objection to the MS reading might be that *minimâ ex parte*, though true enough if we imagine our body hurried along by itself with the velocity then attributed to the sphere of the fixed stars, would be absurd exaggeration if spoken with reference to our power of enduring tropical heat or arctic cold; but we must remember that the ancients, in their ignorance of geography, really believed that human life was insupportable except in the temperate zones. On the whole I have thought it better to follow the MSS, though I am not satisfied that the text is correct.

minima ex parte: 'in the slightest degree'.

inhabitabiles. On the frigid and torrid zones see *Tusc.* I 68, *Rep.* VI 21.

appulsu: 'by the sun's rays beating upon them', cf. II 141 *frigoris et caloris appulsus.*

exarserit. Heind., with whom Müller agrees, says *conjunctivi rationem nullam video.* Is it not the Subj. in *orat. obl.* after *videmus?* Previous to subordination the clause would be *incultae sunt quod exarsit.* The mood is changed, not because the speaker disclaims responsibility for the statement, but merely to show that *quod* gives the reason for *incultae*, not for the principal verb.

si mundus est deus. Probably C. meant to have continued *dei membra sunt*, but interposed *quoniam—sunt* to make the argument clearer. Lactantius dwells upon the same point *Inst.* VII 3. See also Aug. *C. D.* IV 12.

B. b. *Historical Section* X 25—XVI 43. See *Introduction.*

i. *Epicurean polemic against the theological tenets of* 27 *philosophers from Thales to Diogenes of Babylon* § 25—41.

§ 25. The mode of argument adopted by Vell. is extremely simple. He begins by assuming the truth of the Epicurean definition of God as a perfectly happy eternal being, possessed of reason, and therefore in human shape (cf. the words of Epicurus in Diog. L. X 123 *πρῶτον μὲν τὸν θεὸν ζῷον ἄφθαρτον καὶ μακάριον νομίζων, ὡς ἡ κοινὴ τοῦ θεοῦ νόησις ὑπεγράφη, μηθὲν*

μήτε τῆς ἀφθαρσίας ἀλλότριον μήτε τῆς μακαριότητος πρόσαπτε· πᾶν δὲ τὸ φυλάττειν αὐτοῦ δυνάμενον τὴν μετὰ ἀφθαρσίας μακαριότητα περὶ αὐτὸν δόξαζε). All opinions which are inconsistent with this are ridiculed as absurdities: as we read in Philodemus[1] p. 96 'the Epicureans condemn all who differ from them ὡς ἂν ὑπεναντία τῇ προλήψει δογματιζόντων'. Further there is no attempt at accuracy in giving the opinions of the earlier philosophers: rather they are intentionally caricatured in order to make them more open to attack. C. in fact has put into the mouth of Vell. a speech suitable to his own description of the Epicurean mode of controversy; *fidenter sane, ut solent isti, nihil tam verens quam ne dubitare aliqua de re videretur N. D.* I 18, *vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causa incognita condemnatis* (spoken by Balbus N. D. II 73). If Cotta afterwards praises the speech (*ut tu, distincte, graviter, ornate* § 59; *enumerasti memoriter et copiose, ut mihi quidem admirari luberet in homine esse Romano tantam scientiam, usque a Thale philosophorum sententias* § 91;) this is a part of his well-known courtesy (*comiter ut solebat* § 57). How far the inaccuracies of the speech are to be attributed to C. himself or to his Epicurean authorities is discussed in the *Introduction*. Minucius (c. 19) gives a summary of this section to prove an opposite conclusion, viz. that all philosophers agree in asserting that God exists and that he is a spirit, cf. § 42 n.

qualia vero—repetam. The text is uncertain, and presents difficulties whichever reading we adopt. If we insert *alia* after *vero* with two of Orelli's MSS, this is in the first place hardly a suitable term for what promises to be an exhaustive disquisition on the earlier systems (*ab ultimo repetam*); Sch. therefore (*Opusc.* III 305 and 359) would prefer either to read *cetera* for *alia*, or to transfer *superiorum* with Döderlein, placing it before *ab ultimo*, which would then be taken absolutely as in *Invent.* I 28 *brevis erit, si unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, et non ab ultimo repetetur;* and, in the second place, all these readings are inconsistent with the fact that a large part of the subsequent polemic is directed against the Stoics. I am inclined therefore to retain the old reading, translating 'Such is a general statement of the Stoic doctrines: I will now proceed to show how they are related to the older philosophies'; more literally 'to show what their character is, I will trace back their history to its earliest source'. Probably there may have been some Stoic history of philosophy professing to show that their doctrines were substantially the same as those held by the most esteemed of the earlier philosophers. The Epicureans would meet this by endeavouring to prove that such support could only damage their cause. Förtsch (*Quaest. Tull.* 1837) explains it differently, *cujus vero generis sint, ita nunc ostendam ut exordiar ab ultimo superiorum, i.e. ea ejusdem generis esse, ita nihili esse;* but Vell. has been proving that the Stoic doctrines *nihili esse* for the last page or more.

[1] The references are to Gomperz's edition of the Herculanean treatise περὶ εὐσεβείας, on which see Introduction.

Thales[1]. The statement here made as to the two principles assumed by T. is opposed to all the more ancient authorities. Thus Aristotle (*Metaph.* A. 3) makes him the leader of those who started from one material principle, and contrasts Anaxagoras with all his predecessors as having first felt the need of a separate intelligent principle. It is true that by water T. understood something more than mere lifeless matter moved by mechanical causes, like the atoms of Democritus. Water was a living substance endued with a θεία δύναμις κινητική (Stob. *Ecl.* I 56) whence Aristotle says (*de An.* I 5 17) καὶ ἐν τῷ ὅλῳ τινὲς ψυχὴν μεμῖχθαί φασιν, ὅθεν ἴσως καὶ Θαλῆς ᾠήθη πάντα πλήρη θεῶν εἶναι, to which C. alludes *Leg.* II 26; but the system was a pure 'hylozoism'. It was therefore by a mere misunderstanding that later compilers such as Stobaeus, l. c. and Plutarch *Plac. Phil.* I 7 p. 881 E, attributed to T., who left no writings behind him, (Diog. L. I 23) the statement that God was the soul of the world. C. here departs even further from the truth in his phrase *quae ex aqua cuncta fingeret,* implying a distinct creation out of inert matter by some external force. Elsewhere he gives the usual account, *Ac.* II 118 *Thales ex aqua dixit constare omnia.* [Mr Reid would get rid of the inconsistency in C.'s account of Th. by inserting *et* between *eam* and *mentem* 'that water was the first principle, and that it (water) was God and the mind which produced all things out of water'. One would be glad to relieve C. from the charge of talking nonsense, but it is a question here whether he would object to put nonsense into the mouth of Vell., and it must be remembered that we have the evidence of Minucius in favour of the existing reading.]

si di possunt—vacans corpore. The reading of most MSS, *et mente, cur aquae adjunxit, si ipsa mens* &c., teems with difficulties. To what does *di* allude? According to the preceding sentence T. only attributed divinity to mind, and here we have just the opposite supposition of deities without mind: then we find a transitive verb without an object, and lastly another supposition as to the possibility of mind existing apart from body, this supposition standing alone as a protasis without an apodosis. If, setting aside the grammatical difficulties, we endeavour to establish a general connexion in thought with what precedes, we have to consider whether the argument is direct, or *ad hominem,* whether *corpus* is used in its wider sense (= matter), or its narrower (= animated body), lastly how we are to understand the words *deus* and *sensus.* It will help to clear the ground if I first give Epicurus' own account of sensation (Diog. L. X 63) καὶ μὴν ὅτι ἔχει ἡ ψυχὴ τῆς αἰσθήσεως τὴν πλείστην αἰτίαν δεῖ κατέχειν. οὐ μὴν εἰλήφει ἂν αὐτὴν εἰ μὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ λοιποῦ ἀθροίσματος (i.e. the body) ἐστεγά-

[1] On the historical section compare throughout Zeller's *History* (Germ. Vol. I 4th ed. 1877, Vol. II 3rd ed. pt. 1, 1875, pt. II 1879, Vol. III in two parts, 1869; the parts treating of Socrates, of Plato, and of the Stoics and Epicureans have been translated into English), and my introductory sketch of Greek philosophy. I have thought it worth while to add special references to Krische, as his valuable book is in the most repulsive German form, without headings or index or table of contents.

ζετό πως· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἄθροισμα παρασκευάσαν τὴν αἰτίαν ταύτην μετείληφε καὶ αὐτὸ τοιούτου συμπτώματος παρ' ἐκείνης, οὐ μέντοι πάντων ὧν ἐκείνη κέκτηται. διὸ ἀπαλλαγείσης τῆς ψυχῆς οὐκ ἔχει τὴν αἴσθησιν· οὐ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐν ἑαυτῷ ταύτην ἐκέκτητο τὴν δύναμιν κ.τ.λ. from which it appears that the fine atoms which form the soul and especially its purest part, the mind or reason, which has its seat in the heart, (l.c. 66) are the true source of sensation, but that they can only act when confined within the body, on leaving which they are immediately dissipated and no longer exist as soul. Body by itself, i.e. the compound of grosser atoms known to us by the name of body, is incapable of sensation, but when united with the finer atoms of mind, it becomes sensitive to a certain degree. On the general subject of the relation of soul and body, cf. Lucr. III esp. 230—287, where he shows that either by itself is alike incapable of sensation. Taking this as our clue, I think the only satisfactory way of getting over the difficulties of the sentence is to suppose that the apodosis to the 2nd protasis has been lost. This was the view of Lambinus who inserted the clause *cur aquam menti* before *adjunxit*, changing *et mente* into *mentem*. Most of the modern editors have followed in the same track. The text which I have given is that of Baiter except that I go with Lamb. in omitting *et mente*, which seems to have arisen simply from a misreading of the abbreviated *mentē*: when this was once taken as an Abl. it would naturally be joined with the preceding *sensu* by an *et*. Sch.'s reading runs the first question too much into the second; the first *cur* must certainly be followed by an *adjunxit*: and it is also easier to account for the loss of the 2nd clause, if its end was an echo of the 1st. How then will the argument stand? The dogma attacked is, in its most general form, that the first principle is divinely animated water; to which it is objected that we have here an unnecessary combination of two principles: 'if divinity is possible without feeling, why add mind? Why may not simple water stand for the first principle? On the other hand, if mind is capable of existing alone, unconnected with any body, why tie it down to water?' It is difficult to deal with the argument from the ambiguity in the use of the word 'god'. If by 'god' is meant the first principle, then the Epicureans would have allowed that this may exist *sine sensu*. In their view senseless atoms are the first principles, and they could have no *a priori* objection to senseless water holding the same office. On the other hand, if the name 'god' implies personality, then it is plain that the first principle of Thales was not a god. Divine persons such as those whom the popular religion recognized were as subordinate in his philosophy as they were in that of Epicurus, but they are certainly not more opposed to the former system than to the latter. The point of the objection seems to be that a dynamical principle, like that of the older Ionic philosophers, as opposed to the mechanical principles of Democritus, is an irrational blending of two contrary principles, the materialistic and the idealistic. In this objection Plato and Aristotle would concur, both holding that the universe took shape under the influence of eternal, self-

existent, incorporeal mind[1], whereas Epicurus of course preferred the other alternative and proclaimed the priority of matter. But the form given to the doctrine of Thales in the preceding sentence would not be inconsistent with a pure idealism; indeed Minucius c. 19, quoting this passage says that T. copied the Mosaic account of the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters. We may therefore conclude that this form is due to C. himself, and that the author whom he follows could have said nothing of 'mind making all things out of water'; but only described in general terms the combination of two principles. The use of the plural *di* after the sing. *deus* may be intended to heighten the supposed absurdity of the dogma, or it may be an allusion to the words already quoted πάντα πλήρη θεῶν. Another way of dealing with the sentence is to regard *si ipse—tempore* as an example of repeated protasis: so Heind., Moser, Krische, Kühner. As the repetition of the protasis would be only admissible here, if the 2nd protasis were really a restatement of the 1st, (see Madv. *Fin.* I 7, who calls this passage *graviter mendosus*) we should then have to take *mens* as explaining *di*, and *sine corpore* as explaining *sine sensu*, interpreting as follows, 'if the gods, i.e. pure mind, can exist apart from feeling, i.e. from a human body (we must take *corpus* thus if it is essential to sensation, for body in the wide sense, including the elements, is *sine sensu;* see below on Empedocles and Diogenes) why did he add mind to water?' But it is plain that there is no logical connexion here between protasis and apodosis. Nor is anything gained by reading *motu* for *mente* with Moser, Krische, Kühner. Kr. defends the change by a reference to the polemic against Anaxagoras just below, and to a passage in Philodemus p. 88 l. 30, where allusion is made to philosophers who deify τοὺς οὐδ' ἐπικινηθῆναι δυναμένους ἢ τοὺς ἐναργῶς ἀναισθήτους; and explains as follows 'if it is possible for gods to exist without feeling or movement, i.e. as pure incorporeal spirit, why did he link them to water, if mind can exist apart from body', an interpretation which is open to the same charge as Heindorf's.

Lastly it may be worth mention that three of the best MSS read *sic* for *si*, on which Davies followed by Allen founds the text, *sic di possunt esse sine sensu. At mentem cur aquae*, &c., and similarly Becker *Comm. Crit.* p. 14 *sic di—sensu! sed mentem—corpore?* Krische points out the objections to this. See for a discussion of the whole passage his *Theol. Lehren* pp. 34—42, and Sch. *Opusc.* III 359. Other suggestions are given by Förtsch *Quaest. Tull.* 5—8, and Stamm *De libr. de N. D. interpolationibus* 16—21.

Anaximander. See Krische pp. 42—52. C. gives the ordinary account of his doctrine in *Ac.* II 118 *infinitatem naturae dixit esse a qua cuncta gignerentur.* If there were any consistency in the Epicurean polemic, A's first principle τὸ ἄπειρον (like the Water of Thales) should

[1] Though the latter held at the same time the eternity, not of unformed chaotic matter, as Plato, but of the universe itself, still he constantly affirms that τὸ κινοῦν (mind) is φύσει πρότερον τοῦ κινουμένου (body).

have been identified with God, since we learn from Aristotle (*Phys.* III 4) that A. considered this to be τὸ θεῖον and to govern (κυβερνᾶν) all things. True, the ἄπειρον was impersonal, but so was ὕδωρ; and therefore Augustine (*C. D.* VIII 2) is justified in saying that neither A. nor Thales were theists in the proper sense. It seems however that later writers gave a more mechanical aspect to the physical theory of Anaximander, which they regarded as differing from that of Anaxagoras only in the fact that the latter recognized νοῦς where the former had seen only an ἀίδιος κίνησις, cf. Ritter and Preller § 18 foll. with the notes from the Aristotelian commentators. So Plutarch (*Plac. Phil.* I 3, 4) finds fault with Anaximander, but not with Thales, for making no mention of an efficient cause.

nativos—mundos: so Stob. *Ecl.* I 56 Ἀναξ. ἀπεφήνατο τοὺς ἀπείρους οὐρανοὺς θεούς, and Plut. *Plac. Phil.* I 7 τοὺς ἀστέρας οὐρανίους θεούς, cf. Zeller I[4] 211. The words *orientes occidentesque* are to be understood of the worlds which are continually being evolved out of the ἄπειρον and again absorbed into it.

deum intellegere: 'we can only conceive of God as eternal', any other supposition being opposed to the Epicurean πρόληψις, cf. § 43, and on this use of *intellegere* § 21 n.

§ 26. **Anaximenes**: ἀέρα ἄπειρον ἔφη τὴν ἀρχὴν εἶναι, ἐξ οὗ τὰ γινόμενα, τὰ γεγονότα, καὶ τὰ ἐσόμενα, καὶ θεοὺς καὶ θεῖα γίνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ἐκ τῶν τούτου ἀπογόνων, Hippol. I 7. This agrees with Philodemus p. 65, so far as it is legible (see Lengnick *Ad em. lib. de N. D. ex Philodemo* p. 15) and with Aug. *C. D.* VIII 2 *omnes rerum causas infinito aeri dedit, nec deos negavit aut tacuit* (in contrast to his predecessors), *non tamen ab ipsis aerem factum, sed ipsos ex aere ortos credidit;* also Plut. *Plac. Phil.* I 3 ἐκ τούτου τὰ πάντα γίνεσθαι καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν πάλιν ἀναλύεσθαι· οἷον ἡ ψυχὴ ἡ ἡμετέρα, ἀὴρ οὖσα, συγκρατεῖ ἡμᾶς, καὶ ὅλον τὸν κόσμον πνεῦμα καὶ ἀὴρ περιέχει. Stobaeus (*Ecl.* I 56) further tells us that he gave the name of God to Air, and he adds the explanation that when the elements are thus deified we must understand that divinity is attributed to the power which has its seat in the element. How then are we to account for C.'s extraordinary assertion that the air from which all things proceed and into which they are absorbed is not itself eternal, but had a beginning in time (*gigni*)? Kr. p. 55 holds that it arises from a confusion between the divine air and the subordinate Gods who are produced from this air: a more probable suggestion might be that it is a misunderstanding of the Greek, ἀὴρ πάντα γίγνεται 'passes into all forms'. [Mr Reid indeed thinks C. meant *gigni* to be taken in this sense = ἐν γενέσει εἶναι, but this seems hardly consistent with the following *quod ortum sit.*] I believe that C. is here giving the view, which is stated more at length by Lucretius V 318, (of the ether) *denique jam tuere hoc, circum supraque quod omnem | continet amplexu terram: si procreat ex se | omnia, quod quidam memorant, recipitque perempta, | totum nativum mortali corpore constat;* | cf. what is said of air l. 279, *haud igitur cessat gigni de rebus et in res | reccidere, assidue*

quoniam fluere omnia constat. In the *Acad.* II 118 the doctrine is correctly stated *infinitum aera, sed ea quae ex eo orerentur definita: gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia.* See Krische pp. 52—60.

immensum et infinitum: two words employed to express the single Gr. ἄπειρον cf. n. on § 2 *perceptum et cognitum.* The former brings into prominence the idea of space itself, the latter the boundaries which we seek in vain. They are often joined, as in *Div.* II 91, so *immensam et interminatam N.D.* I 54. [*Et* seems to me to introduce the stronger word. To say that a thing has never been measured, is not so strong as to say that it is without end; cf. *Ac.* II 127 *exigua et minima.* J. S. R.]

semper in motu: κίνησιν δὲ καὶ οὗτος ἀΐδιον ποιεῖ δι' ἣν καὶ τὴν μεταβολὴν γίνεσθαι, Simpl. *in Arist. Phys.* 6 a (quoted with other passages by Zeller I 221[4]).

quasi: Heind. adds *vero,* but Förtsch cites several passages in which *quasi* by itself has the ironical force, e.g. *Verr.* v 169, *Planc.* 62.

cum praesertim: 'as if formless air could be a God, *whereas* it is fitting that God should be of the most perfect shape'. Cf. II 88 *praesertim cum sint illa perfecta quam haec simulata sollertius,* and see Madv. (*Fin.* II 25) and Mayor (2 *Phil.* § 60) on this use. Literally it means 'particularly when we consider that', but this often refers to a thought unexpressed, as here the logical form of the preceding clause would be 'as if we could possibly believe air to be a God'.

The criticism on the doctrine of Anaximenes, like that on Anaximander, is nothing more than an assertion of its irreconcileability with the Epicurean assumption of the eternity and human form of the Gods. In this C. copies Philodemus, who charges the Stoics with denying the Gods whom all worship and whom the Epicureans allow, ἀνθρωποειδεῖς γὰρ οὐ νομίζουσιν, ἀλλὰ ἀέρας καὶ πνεύματα καὶ αἰθέρας (p. 84). For *pulcherrima specie* see n. on § 23 *in quam figuram;* for the arg. that all that is born must die, n. on § 20 *quod ortum.*

Ch. XI. **Anaxagoras**: see Krische 60—68, Hirzel 90—97. His fragments are collected and explained by Schaubach and others. There is little probability in the tradition (Diog. L. II 6) which C. here follows, of the connexion between Anaximenes and Anaxagoras. The doctrines of the latter bear a much stronger resemblance to the Sicilian than to the Ionic school.

primus voluit. This is in accordance with the statements of Aristotle and the best authorities, but is in flat contradiction to the account of Thales given above. The doctrine alluded to is summed up in the words ὁμοῦ πάντα χρήματα ἦν, νοῦς δὲ αὐτὰ διακρίνας διεκόσμησε (Simpl. *de cael.* f. 145) also in Arist. *Met.* Α 3, νοῦν εἶπεν εἶναι, καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ζῴοις, καὶ ἐν τῇ φύσει τὸν αἴτιον τοῦ κόσμου καὶ τῆς τάξεως πάσης. Apparently C. meant to paraphrase διεκόσμησε by the words *discriptionem et modum designari et confici,* 'the order and measure of all things was marked out and effected by the power and the wisdom of the infinite mind'. But

though this reading is supported by all the MSS, yet most of the later editors have followed Rigalt and Davies in substituting *motum* for *modum*, in order to suit the following *motum sensui junctum*. In confirmation of this emendation they quote Arist. *Phys.* VIII 1, φησὶν 'Α. ὁμοῦ πάντων ὄντων καὶ ἠρεμούντων κίνησιν ἐμποιῆσαι τὸν νοῦν, but as Bouhier, Heind. and Lengnick point out, the original motion by which the cognate particles were brought together was certainly not accompanied by feeling, and therefore cannot be alluded to in C's phrase *m. s. j.* In the *Acad.* II 118 C. goes more into particulars with regard to the ὁμοιομερείαι, *A. materiam infinitam sed ex ea particulas, similes inter se, minutas, eas primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas esse a mente divina* cf. Zeller I[4] 880.

discriptionem. Bücheler has shown (*Rh. Mus.* n. s. XIII 600) that the word formerly written *descriptio* should be written *discr.* whenever it implies distribution or arrangement, as in *Senect.* 59 where it is equivalent to the διατάσσειν of Xenophon.

in quo—sentiret. Epicurean objection: 'activity and feeling, i. e. rational life, cannot have its seat in what is infinite, nor is feeling possible without impact'. This is again an appeal to the Epicurean assumption, that rationality is only possible in a being of human form. The νοῦς of An. is described by himself in the words ἄπειρόν ἐστιν καὶ αὐτοκρατὲς καὶ μέμικται οὐδενὶ χρήματι, ἀλλὰ μοῦνος αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἑωυτοῦ ἐστιν...ἔστι γὰρ λεπτότατον πάντων χρημάτων καὶ καθαρώτατον καὶ γνώμην γε περὶ παντὸς πᾶσαν ἴσχει καὶ ἰσχύει μέγιστον (C.'s *vi ac ratione*) καὶ ὁκοῖα ἔμελλε ἔσεσθαι, καὶ ὁκοῖα ἦν, καὶ ὁκοῖα νῦν ἔστι, καὶ ὁκοῖα ἔσται, πάντα διεκόσμησε νόος, Simpl. *in Phys.* f. 336. The last sentence reminds one of the fragment of Philodemus p. 66, where we read that 'mind was, and is, and will be hereafter', and that 'it rules and governs all things and superintends their infinite combinations'. Though it is doubtful whether An. himself expressly deified Nous, later writers were certainly justified in regarding it as divine (Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 6, Cic. *Ac.* l. c.) as is practically done by Vell. here. On the other hand he is said to have been banished from Athens for impiety in asserting that the sun was a red-hot stone (Schaubach *Anax. frag.* pp. 38—52, 139—142), since as Plutarch says (*Pericles* 23) they could not endure the substitution of irrational causes and blind forces in place of the old divinities.

in quo non vidit: 'in making which statement he failed to observe'. So *non sensit, non vidit*, of Alcmaeon and Pythagoras below.

motum sensui junctum: this is the distinctive property of *mens* (*sensifer unde oritur primum per viscera motus*, Lucr. III 272). Thus Aristotle says (*Anim.* I 2) that the ἔμψυχον is thought to be distinguished from ἄψυχον by two marks κινήσει καὶ τῷ αἰσθάνεσθαι.

continentem: here intrans. but trans. in § 39. It may be taken with *sensui*, repeating the notion of *junctum*, as we find *mari aer continens* II 117, cf. *Ac.* II 105, *Fat.* 44 where it stands with *proximus*; or we may take it absolutely in the sense of 'continuous' 'without break' whether in

time or space. Taking it in the latter sense it will refer to the one all-pervading movement initiated by the Anaxagorean Nous, in contrast to the innumerable disconnected movements of the Epicurean atoms. Hirzel compares Cleomedes *Met.* I 1 ἀπείρου γὰρ οὐδενὸς φύσιν εἶναι δυνατόν· δεῖ γὰρ κατακρατεῖν τὴν φύσιν οὗτινός ἐστιν.

in infinito: 'in an infinite subject', a more general expression for the preceding *mens infinita*, not, as Hirzel, p. 94, with a distinct reference to the universe considered apart from mind, though when the unintelligible *mens infinita* had been changed into the abstract *infinitum*, it could not fail to suggest to an Epicurean the thought of the infinite void as its only legitimate interpretation. To Anaxagoras the infinity of mind meant its unlimited wisdom and power: here it is understood of a mind not bounded in space or inclosed in body, but the Epicureans recognized no immaterial existence except τὸ κενόν, which can neither affect nor be affected, but merely makes movement possible to bodies, ὥσθ' οἱ λέγοντες ἀσώματον εἶναι τὴν ψυχὴν ματαιάζουσιν. οὐθὲν γὰρ ἂν ἐδύνατο ποιεῖν οὔτε πάσχειν (Epic. in Diog. L. x 67). Cf. below on Pythagoras § 28, Plato § 30, Aristotle § 33.

neque sensum—sentiret. The reading of the MSS is *omnino quo* translated by Kühner 'a sensation which the nature of the infinite mind would experience without being itself moved by it', governing *quo* by *pulsa*. Sch. makes *natura pulsa* Abl. Abs. (rightly, as I think) and governs *quo* by *sentiret*: he proposes also to substitute *ipsius* for *ipsa*. The meaning then would be 'a feeling with which it would feel without its own nature being moved'. Heind. inserts *tota* from the quotation in August. Ep. 118 and takes *sensus* of the *infinitus ille sensus mentis divinae* which penetrates all things, *a quo sensu si pelleretur natura tota ipsa sensum acciperet*. Hirzel p. 95 agrees with him in making *ipsa natura pulsa* Nom. and opposing it to the *mens infinita*. 'It is denied', he says '*dass es überhaupt eine andere Empfindung als die in der Natur selber lebendig ist, in der Welt gäbe*'; and to prove that *natura* may be thus opposed to the divine Mind, he quotes § 53 *natura effectum esse mundum*. Comparing the objection to the pantheism of Pythagoras § 28, *cur autem quicquam ignoraret animus hominis si esset deus?*, he considers that the present objection is equivalent to saying *dass jedes Wesen nur ein einziges Empfinden, nicht neben dem einigen noch ein fremdes, das göttliche, in sich haben könne.* None of these explanations seem to me satisfactory: Sch. and Ku. give a very harsh construction, and the latter's *quo* (sc. *sensu*) *pulsa* makes *sensus* the cause, not the result of impact. Hirz. agrees with Sch. in retaining the awkward construction *quo* (*sensu*) *sentiret*, and his explanation seems to make the Epicureans attribute feeling to inanimate nature, a conception as abhorrent to them as that of a soul of the universe. Heind. gives a good sense, 'if there were an all-pervading mind then every thing would be sensitive', but if that were what C. meant, he would hardly have expressed it so obscurely. I think a clause is wanted to balance *in infinito*, and

should propose to insert *in eo* after *omnino* and to change *quo* into *quod*[1], translating 'nor did he see that feeling of any kind is impossible unless the feeling subject is of such a nature as to be capable of tangible impression', lit. 'nor feeling at all in that which did not feel from its very nature receiving a shock'. *In eo—sentiret* is a general expression for that which is immaterial. [I understand the ordinary reading as follows, 'nor can there be sensation at all, without the sentient creature becoming sentient by an impulse from without', taking *quo non*=*quin*, and *ipsa* as merely emphasizing the subject. J. S. R.]

deinde—videtur: 'in the next place, if he intended the infinite mind to be a separate living creature (a ζῷον ἄφθαρτον like the Gods of Epicurus, as opposed to an element pervading all matter) it must have an inner and an outer part: but mind itself is the innermost seat of life, so it must be clothed with a body. Since he objects to this, we are left with nothing but bare unclothed mind, unprovided with any organs of sense, a notion which it passes the force of our understanding to grasp'. Epicurus speaks to the same effect in Diog. L. x 66 (of disembodied soul) οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τε νοεῖν αὐτὴν αἰσθανομένην μὴ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ συστήματι καὶ ταῖς κινήσεσι ταύταις χρωμένην. That 'animal' is a name for the compound of soul and body appears from Arist. *Pol.* I 5 τὸ ζῷον πρῶτον συνέστηκεν ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος, and C. *Tim.* 4 *intellegentiam in animo, animum inclusit in corpore ... quam ob causam non est cunctandum profiteri hunc mundum animal esse.* In Lucr. III 136—144 we read that *mens* or *animus* has its seat in the breast, while the rest of the soul (*anima*) is disseminated throughout the body; in 230 foll. one ingredient in *mens* is said to be a nameless element, not found in the *anima*, *nam penitus prorsum latet haec natura subestque | nec magis hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro | atque anima est animae proporro totius ipsa* | 273—275

ex quo nominetur: 'to justify the name'. [Cf. III 36 *animus ex quo animal dicitur*, *Tusc.* I 21 if *animus non est*, then *frustra animalia appellantur.* J. S. R.]

§ 27. **quoniam**: properly gives the reason for *aperta mens*, but the contemptuous brevity with which the Epicurean argument is stated has compressed two clauses into one, and *quoniam placet* now serves as a protasis to the principal sentence.

qua sentire possit: Bouhier adopted this reading from the quotation in Aug. *Ep.* 118, in place of the *quae* of the MSS.

fugere—notionem: 'to transcend the comprehension of man's understanding'. For *fug.* cf. *Tusc.* I 50 *tanta est animi tenuitas ut fugiat aciem*, *Leg. Man.* 28 *hujus viri scientiam fugere.* *Vim et notionem* is a sort of hendiadys for *vim noscendi.*

Alcmaeo: a younger contemporary of Pythagoras (Krische pp. 68—78). He held the soul ἀθάνατον εἶναι διὰ τὸ ἐοικέναι τοῖς ἀθανάτοις, τοῦτο

[1] The two words are constantly confused in the MSS, see C. F. W. Müller *Fleck. Jahrb.* 1864.

δ' ὑπάρχειν αὐτῇ ὡς ἀεὶ κινουμένῃ· κινεῖσθαι γὰρ καὶ τὰ θεῖα πάντα συνεχῶς ἀεί, σελήνην, ἥλιον, τοὺς ἀστέρας καὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν ὅλον, Arist. *An.* I 2. 17. As usual the criticism consists merely in the assertion of the irreconcileability of the doctrine criticized with the Epicurean assumptions. Epic. held that the stars and the soul were compounded of atoms and therefore dissoluble; Alc. held that they possessed the property of self-movement and were therefore immortal.

nam Pythagoras. On the elliptical use of *nam* in passing from one point to another, like *autem*, *quid*, *jam*, see Nägels. *Styl.* § 196, Draeg. § 348 4. Mayor on Juv. X 204. Here the thought omitted is 'why speak of his friend P. *for* he is guilty of even greater absurdities'. Cf. *nam Parmenides* just below; *nam Abderites* § 63, in a list of irreligious philosophers; *nam Phaedro* § 93, in a list of Epicureans; *nam justitia...nam fortis* in recounting the virtues III 38; *nam quid ego de Consolatione dicam?* in giving a list of his writings *Div.* II 3; *nam de angue, nam Dionysi equus, nam quod stellas aureas* in a list of portents *Div.* II 65, 67, 68, *nam Strato Ac.* I 34. I think it is a mistake in Shilleto (Thuc. I 25) to endeavour to explain this use both in *nam* and *γάρ* by referring to a supposed earlier meaning of the two words—*nam*, he says, is nearly equivalent to the German *nämlich*—for, whatever may have been the original meaning, the word is coloured by its preponderating use, which gives it its special sprightliness as a particle of transition.

animum—carperentur. See Krische 78—86, Zeller I 385[4] foll. 412 foll. Heinze *Logos* 179. This doctrine is also ascribed to P. in *Senect.* 78 *Pythagoras Pythagoreique numquam dubitarunt quin ex universa mente divina delibatos animos haberemus*, and in Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 127 ἓν ὑπάρχειν πνεῦμα τὸ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κόσμου διῆκον ψυχῆς τρόπον, Diog. L. VIII 25 ἀνθρώποις εἶναι πρὸς θεοὺς συγγένειαν κατὰ τὸ μετέχειν ἄνθρωπον θερμοῦ... εἶναι δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπόσπασμα αἰθέρος καὶ τοῦ θερμοῦ καὶ τοῦ ψυχροῦ... ἀθάνατόν τ' εἶναι αὐτὴν ἐπειδήπερ καὶ τὸ ἀφ' οὗ ἀπέσπασται ἀθάνατόν ἐστιν. This is the exoteric side of the Pythagorean doctrine modified, as is probable, by some Stoic commentator who wished to claim the authority of P. for his own pantheistic system. The statement in the *Ac.* II 118 *Pythagorei ex numeris et mathematicorum initiis proficisci volunt omnia* is more in accordance with Arist. (*Met.* I 5, XIV 3, &c.), who also gives a different account of the Pythagorean psychology (*An.* I 4 compared with Plato *Phaedo* 85), 'some call the soul a harmony, some say that it consists of the motes in the sunbeam or the cause of their movement'. On the religious ideas of the Pythagoreans see Zeller I 418 foll. and cf. C. *Leg.* II 26 *bene dictum est ab eo tum maxime et pietatem et religionem versari in animis cum rebus divinis operam daremus.* The most complete account of the Pythagoreans is to be found in Chaignet *Pythagore et la philosophie pythagoricienne*, 1873.

intentum per: 'pervading', lit. 'stretched through, like the warp in the fabric'.

non vidit—mundo. Epicurean polemic: if each soul is a part of the divine soul, then (1) the separate existence of human souls must cause a laceration of the universal soul, (2) when the individual soul is conscious of pain, a part of divinity is in pain, (3) each soul must partake in the infinite knowledge of the universal soul, (4) it is impossible that an incorporeal soul could be united with a material world. For obj. (1) cf. § 24 *dei membra ardentia:* it is of course merely straining the metaphor of *carperentur.* Both this and the following obj. are based on the Epicurean assumption of perfect happiness as essential to divinity. On the Epicurean pessimism (*quod plerisque contingeret*) see § 23 n. Obj. (4) is inapplicable: the writers who attribute to P. the derivation of the human soul from the divine represent him as materializing both under the form of fire or aether.

distractione: Ba. adopts Ruhnken's conjecture *detractione* referring to the separation of each soul from the universal soul; but the MS reading may be defended as expressing the division of the universal soul among a number of human souls: *animus detrahitur de deo*, but *deus distrahitur in animos.*

§ 28. **infixus** properly of a solid; **infusus**, of a liquid.

Xenophanes. Krische 86—97. Elsewhere C. gives a more correct account, cf. *Ac.* II 118 *Xen. unum esse omnia, neque id esse mutabile, et id esse deum, neque natum unquam et sempiternum conglobata figura; De Orat.* III 20 *veteres illi* (sc. *Eleatae*) *omnia haec quae supra et subter, unum esse et una vi atque una consensione naturae constricta esse dixerunt,* &c. As to the infinity of the universe Arist. (*Met.* A. 986 b.) distinctly tells us that while Parmenides made the One *πεπερασμένον*, regarding it from the ideal side, and Melissus, regarding it from the material side, made it *ἄπειρον*, Xenophanes *οὐθὲν διεσαφήνισεν ἀλλ' εἰς τὸν ὅλον οὐρανὸν ἀποβλέψας τὸ ἓν εἶναί φησι τὸν θεόν.* In the Aristotelian treatise, *Melissus*, however (c. 4) it is argued that, if God is spherical (as X. affirmed) he must also be finite, *σφαιροειδῆ ὄντα ἀνάγκη πέρας ἔχειν*, whence later writers attributed this doctrine to him, e.g. Galen, *Hist. Ph.* III 24 *εἶναι πάντα ἕν, καὶ τοῦτο ὑπάρχειν θεὸν πεπερασμένον, λογικόν, ἀμετάβλητον.* On the other hand we read (*Meliss.* 2) that X. supposed the earth to extend downwards and the air upwards to infinity which may have given rise to the representation of his doctrine here followed by C. or this may have arisen, as Krische thinks (p. 91) from the confusion between the infinite in time (*ἀΐδιον*) and the infinite in space (*ἄπειρον*) cf. *Meliss.* 1, and Zeller I[4] 494. One might have expected to find some reference here to the noble protest made by Xen. against the debasing ideas connected with the popular religion, but the Epicureans in their allusions to other philosophers only thought of exalting their own master, and Xen.'s ridicule of anthropomorphism would make his writings especially distasteful to them. The fragments of Xen. were collected and explained by Karsten, 1830.

qui mente—voluit esse. Sch. (*in loc.* and *Neue Jahrb.* 1875 p. 685 foll.) takes *praeterea—infinitum* as a separate clause, translating 'he held

the rational universe to be not only infinite but God'; he allows however that he knows no example of *praeterea quod* used in the sense of *praeter quam quod;* and if C. had meant this, why should he not have said simply *et inf. et d.?* I think too the context shows that *infinitum* must be taken as belonging to the subject; Vell. objects not to τὸ πᾶν being called ἄπειρον, but to τὸ ἄπειρον being called θεόν. And the same appears from the quotation in Minucius c. 19 *Xen. notum est omne infinitum cum mente deum tradere.* I believe that C. is translating some such original as τὸ πᾶν, λογικὸν ὂν καὶ ἄπειρον, θεὸν εἶναι, and that he has here turned a quality into an independent substance, as was done above in the case of Thales, and also of Democritus (§ 29). Then *praeterea quod esset* (or perhaps *praeterea* alone) seems to me a gloss intended to soften the apparent contradiction in the idea of τὸ πᾶν in which mind is not included. For *omne*=τὸ πᾶν, cf. *Div.* II. 103 *quod in natura rerum omne esse dicimus, id infinitum esse.* [I am inclined to think that X. used ἄπειρον in the sense of 'indefinite', and that the true reading here is *propterea*, not *praeterea*; X.'s God was God just because he had no definite organs (οὖλος ὁρᾷ &c.) like the anthropomorphic Gods. J. S. R.]

de ipsa—potest esse. Epicurean polemic: as regards the divinity of mind, Xen. is open to the same criticism as Thales and Anaxagoras (for why did he combine mind with infinity? and if it is unbodied mind, how can that feel?): as regards the divinity of the infinite, he is even more to blame, for vacancy is the only infinite, and in this there can be no feeling and no connexion with any thing external (such as mind) since it includes all things in itself. There seems no ground for Kr.'s supposition that *conjunctum* is used in the Lucretian sense (I 450) of a property; for void, no less than the atoms, has *conjuncta* in this sense; nor again for Hirzel's view that it is synonymous with *continens* in § 26. The easiest reference is plainly to the preceding *mente adjuncta*, and if so, it is an additional argument against the genuineness of the weak addition *praeterea quod esset*, which would just serve to turn the edge of the criticism.

Parmenides: see Krische 97—116. The fragments are collected and explained by Karsten (Amsterdam 1835) and Mullach *Frag. Phil.* vol. I 109—130. As X.'s theology was found in his account of τὸ ὄν, any rational investigation of the development of theological thought would have shown us in what respects his disciple's view of the τὸ ὄν differed from his; but the Epicurean critic has no eye for anything but names, and finding the word θεός occurring frequently in P.'s popular account of the phenomenal world, he confines his attention to this, regardless of the fact that, whether named or not, the idea of divinity is as much involved in P.'s higher philosophy as in that of many of his predecessors, and also forgetting that the cosmical system of Parmenides is in the main taken from Pythagoras and should have been criticized under his name. The doctrine here alluded to is given by Stob. *Ecl.* I c. 22, II. στεφάνας εἶναι περιπεπλεγμένας ἐπαλλήλους, τὴν μὲν ἐκ τοῦ

ἀραιοῦ (the fine element of fire) τὴν δὲ ἐκ τοῦ πυκνοῦ (the gross element, earth,) μικτὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐκ φωτὸς καὶ σκότους μεταξὺ τούτων· καὶ τὸ περιέχον δὲ πάσας τείχους δίκην, στερεὸν ὑπάρχειν, ὑφ' ᾧ πυρώδης στεφάνη· καὶ τὸ μεσαίτατον πασῶν (is solid also) περὶ ὃν πάλιν πυρώδης· τῶν δὲ συμμιγῶν τὴν μεσαιτάτην (the fiery ring just mentioned which lies in the middle of all the composite rings) ἁπάσαις τοκέα πάσης κινήσεως καὶ γενέσεως ὑπάρχειν, ἥντινα καὶ δαίμονα καὶ κυβέρνητιν καὶ κληδοῦχον ὀνομάζει, δίκην τε καὶ ἀνάγκην. From this it is plain that C. is mistaken in ascribing divinity to the *orbem qui cingit caelum.* It is the innermost fiery circle surrounding the dark globe of the earth which is divine according to P. Probably C. in his haste confused this with the ninth all-embracing sphere of the *Somn. Scip.* 4 *summus ipse deus, arcens et continens ceteros, in quo infixi sunt illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni.* In *Ac.* II 118 we read that P.'s first principle was *ignem qui moveat terram quae ab eo formetur*, which agrees fairly with Theophrastus quoted in Zeller[4] I p. 522 δύο ποιεῖ τὰς ἀρχὰς πῦρ καὶ γῆν, τὸ μὲν ὡς ὕλην, τὸ δὲ ὡς αἴτιον καὶ ποιοῦν. Colotes, one of the leading disciples of Epic., wrote against Parm. as we learn from Plut. *M.* p. 1113 foll., but there is no resemblance between the criticisms which we find there, and those contained in this passage.

nam: see n. on § 27.

commenticium: see § 18. It suggests the more fanciful character of the tenets here discussed in contrast to the preceding. For *efficit* we should rather have expected *effingit*, unless we retain the old reading *similitudine* (preferred by Sch. *Opusc.* III 360) in the sense 'he makes out a fanciful sort of thing by the help of the similitude of a crown'.

continente—orbem: 'a shining ring of unbroken fire', i.e. not composite.

qui cingat. The later editors have followed Ernesti and Heind. in reading *cingat* required by the *or. obl.* instead of the *cingit* of the MSS. Sch. *Opusc.* III 307 gives many exx. of the interchange of the moods in MSS.

in quo—potest. Epicurean polemic: this offends against our assumption as to the human form of the Gods and the impossibility of sensation except through the medium of bodily senses.

multaque—monstra: *modi* is inserted after *ejusdem* by most edd. and no doubt the omission would be easy before *monstra*, which in that case would be the Acc. governed by *efficit.* The *monstra* however which follow (*bellum*, &c.) are hardly *ejusdem generis* with the στεφάνη; and the recurrence of the phrase immediately below inclines me to adhere to the MSS. *Ejusdem* will then refer to P. and form part of a new sentence, of which *monstra* will be the subject. On *portenta* cf. § 18 n.

quippe qui—delentur. This is distinctly stated with regard to *cupiditas* by Aristotle *Met.* I 4, where he says that some approach to the recognition of a final cause was made by those who assigned as a first principle ἔρωτα ἢ ἐπιθυμίαν, οἷον καὶ Π. from whose poem περὶ φύσεως he then quotes the line πρώτιστον μὲν Ἔρωτα θεῶν μητίσατο πάντων.

Though the contrary principle *bellum* did not play so important a part in P.'s system as in that of Empedocles, yet it may easily have been introduced in the description of the mingling of Light and Darkness, Male and Female, of which the following lines are preserved to us (R. & P. § 151, Mullach *Frag.* I p. 127) *ἐν δὲ μέσῳ τούτων δαίμων ἣ πάντα κυβερνᾷ | πάντη γὰρ στυγεροῖο τόκου καὶ μίξιος ἀρχὴ | πέμπουσ' ἄρρενι θῆλυ μιγῆναι, ἐναντία δ' αὖθις | ἄρσεν θηλυτέρῳ.* A fragment of Philodemus probably refers to this part of P.'s doctrine, as the name Παρμενείδης occurs just before (p. 65), *τόν τε πρῶτον θεὸν ἄψυχον ποιεῖν, τούς τε γεννωμένους ὑπὸ τούτου τὰ μὲν αὐτὰ τοῖς πάθεσιν τοῖς περὶ ἀνθρώπους.* From this we may explain the Epicurean polemic in the text: 'if P. deified human passions our experience shows that these are liable to be affected by disease, sleep, old age, &c'.

cetera: e.g. *δίκη* and *ἀνάγκη* mentioned in Stob. l. c.

ad deum revocet: 'brings them under the head of deity', i.e. makes them divine, cf. § 119 *ad rationem revocatis*, *Div.* II 66 *ostenta ad conjecturam revocantur.* The later edd. have corrected the Ind. of the MSS in accordance with Ciceronian usage, see Draeger § 491, Sch. *Opusc.* III 308.

eademque—omittantur. Parm. is said to have written largely περὶ ἄστρων but we are not told elsewhere that he attributed divinity to them. On the omission of *dicit* (with *eadem*) cf. § 17 n. The reference is to *ad deum revocet. In alio* i.e. in the case of Alcmaeon.

ch. XII § 29. **Empedocles**: see Krische 116—130. The fragments are collected and explained by Karsten (very full notes), Mullach and others. Lucretius I 716—733 speaks in a very different tone of 'the glory of Sicily whose inspired verses set forth his discoveries in such wise *ut vix humana videatur stirpe creatus*', but we learn from *N. D.* I 93 that Epicurus and some of his disciples wrote against him. In *Ac.* II 74 C. says of him *dignissimum rebus iis de quibus loquitur sonum fundere videtur.* The numerous fragments of E.'s poem περὶ φύσεως show how capriciously the authority, whom C. follows, selected his facts. In addition to the four elements, deified under the names of Ζεύς or Ἥφαιστος (fire), Ἥρη (air), Νῆστις (water), Αἰδωνεύς (earth) E. treats as divine the active principles Νεῖκος and Φιλότης (also called Ἀφροδίτη), the all-including Sphere Σφαῖρος (ὁ εὐδαιμονέστατος θεός Arist. *Met.* III 4), the supreme Law (Ἀνάγκη), the gods and daemons of the popular religion, the souls of good men. The criticism is equally careless.

peccans: 'among other blunders', cf. § 31.

deorum opinio: obj. gen. 'in his religious belief', so *opin. ejus* below, *divinationis opin.* 'belief in divination' *Div.* II 75; but *op. de dis N. D.* III 11, cf. Draeg. § 203, Roby § 1318.

naturas: cf. § 22 n.

quas et nasci—perspicuum est. Lucretius, who gives what is on the whole a fair criticism of the system of Empedocles in I 752—802, urges the same objection, but E. himself distinctly asserts the opposite, *φύσις οὐδενός*

ἐστιν ἁπάντων | θνητῶν οὐδέ τις οὐλομένου θανάτοιο τελευτή· | ἀλλὰ μόνον μίξις τε διάλλαξίς τε μιγέντων· | ἐκ τοῦ γὰρ μὴ ἐόντος ἀμήχανόν ἐστι γενέσθαι, | τό τ' ἐὸν ἐξόλλυσθαι ἀνήνυστον καὶ ἄπρηκτον | 98—108 Mullach.

sensu carere: the same argument as before: there can be no sensation without a sensuous organism.

Protagoras: see Krische 130—142. The theological views of P. are stated again in §§ 63 and 117, but without the words *qualesve sint*, which are also omitted by Diog. L. IX 51 *περὶ μὲν θεῶν οὐκ ἔχω εἰδέναι οὔθ' ὡς εἰσὶν οὔθ' ὡς οὐκ εἰσίν· πολλὰ γὰρ τὰ κωλύοντα εἰδέναι, ἥ τε ἀδηλότης καὶ βραχὺς ὢν ὁ βίος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.* The first writer who gives the fuller form is Timon the Sillograph (B.C. 279) quoted by Sext. Emp. IX 57 Π. *θεοὺς κατέγραψ' οὔτ' εἰδέναι οὔτε δύνασθαι | ὁπποῖοί τινές εἰσι καὶ οἵτινες ἀθρήσασθαι.* It is probable that Philodemus reported the doctrine in this form, for though there is no direct mention of Prot. in the existing fragments, yet in the summary at the end of the controversial portion of his treatise, allusion is made to *τοὺς ἄγνωστον εἴ τινές εἰσι θεοὶ λέγοντας, ἢ ποῖοί τινές εἰσιν*, p. 89, which can only refer to him.

habere quod liqueat: 'to be able to make up his mind'. Cf. II 3 *si haberem aliquid quod liqueret*, *Ac.* II 94, and the legal *N. L.* (*Cluent.* § 76).

quicquam suspicari: 'to have the faintest idea'.

Democritus: see Krische 142—163, and nn. on *N. D.* I 120 where his theology is more fully discussed. Epic. is charged with ingratitude towards him § 93. Lucretius though often dissenting from him in points of detail always speaks with respect of that *Democriti quod sancta viri sententia ponit.*

imagines earumque circuitus = *imag. circumeuntes.* On the use of *hendiadys* cf. Zumpt § 741, Seyffert *Lael.* pp. 191, 198, Draeger § 311, 9. It is a figure often employed by C. in translating from the Greek, and not unfrequently we find a complex idea misinterpreted by being thus broken up into its component parts, see nn. on § 25 (the *mentem et aquam* of Thales) § 28 (*mentem et omne* of Xenophanes). Here it is intended to have a burlesque effect.

in deorum numero refert. Heind. followed by Klotz (*Adn. Crit.* I 5) reads *numerum* against the MSS, as we have *ref. in deos* § 34, *repono in deos* § 38; but the Abl. is the more common construction after *repono*, e.g. *in vestigio reponere* § 37, *sidera in deorum numero reponere* II 54, so III 47, 51, cf. Zumpt § 490 on the compounds of *pono*, Draeger § 298 c. We might make a distinction between the meanings of *refero* as it was followed by Acc. or Abl. translating the former 'to put him on the list of the Gods', the latter 'to return his name in the list of the Gods'.

scientiam intellegentiamque nostram: again hendiadys = *animum nostrum scientem et intellegentem*, Sch.

neget esse quicquam sempiternum: i. e. any compound. Atoms and void are of course eternal to D. as to Epicurus, but the former had not thought of saving his Gods from wasting and disturbing influences by

placing them in the *intermundia.* They are therefore mortal, *δύσφθαρτα μὲν, οὐκ ἄφθαρτα δέ* (Sext. Emp. IX 558) and cannot pass the Epicurean test.

Diogenes (Krische 163—177) distinctly attributed reason to the air, making it the principle of life and understanding in man, and the sovereign of the universe; in his own words quoted by Simplicius (R. and P. § 63 foll.) *ἄνθρωπος καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ζῷα ἀναπνέοντα ζώει τῷ ἀέρι· καὶ τοῦτο αὐτοῖσι καὶ ψυχή ἐστι καὶ νόησις :...καὶ μοι δοκέει ὑπὸ τούτου πάντα κυβερνᾶσθαι.* We also learn from Theophrastus that he attributed sensation to air (R. and P. § 66) *ὥσπερ τὸ ζῆν καὶ τὸ φρονεῖν τῷ ἀέρι καὶ τὰς αἰσθήσεις ἀνάπτει,* and spoke of *ὁ ἐντὸς ἀὴρ* (the breath or spirit of man) as *μικρὸν μόριον τοῦ θεοῦ.* In the Philodemian fragment p. 70 he is referred to in the following terms, *Δ. ἐπαινεῖ τὸν Ὅμηρον ὡς οὐ μυθικῶς ἀλλ' ἀληθῶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ θείου διειλεγμένον· τὸν ἀέρα γὰρ αὐτὸν Δία νομίζειν φησὶν ἐπειδὴ πᾶν εἰδέναι τὸν Δία λέγει*; with which Nauck on Philodemus, in *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, St Petersburg, 1864, compares the interesting passage in the comic poet Philemon (Meineke p. 391) *ὃν οὐδὲ εἷς λέληθεν οὐδὲ ἓν ποιῶν | οὐδ' ἂν ποιήσων, οὐδὲ πεποιηκὼς πάλαι | οὔτε θεός, οὔτ' ἄνθρωπος, οὗτος εἰμ' ἐγὼ | Ἀήρ, ὃν ἄν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ Δία.*

quem sensum—dei: reiteration of the old polemic, see under Empedocles, Parmenides, Anaximenes for *sensum*, under Parmenides and Anaximenes for *figuram*.

§ 30. **jam**: a transitional particle like *nam*, which some read here: lit. 'by this time' 'next' we come to Plato.

Plato: Krische 181—204. The fact that we have, in this 2nd criticism of Plato, no reference to the former contained in §§ 18—24 is one of the arguments alleged to show that this whole section was inserted as an afterthought. The charge against Plato is (1) inconsistency: at one time he denies the possibility of naming God and forbids us to inquire into his nature, at another he tells us that the heaven, the stars, the souls &c. are Gods; (2) these assertions are not only inconsistent but false in themselves; (3) particularly the assertion that God is incorporeal. With the exception of Sch. all the edd. seem content to understand *inconstantia* of the first two assertions, that God cannot be named and that he ought not to be made the subject of investigation; but as these are evidently quite consistent, Sch. holds that the opposition lies between them on the one hand and the assertion of the incorporeal nature of God (*quod vero—ἀσώματον*) on the other. He allows that the grammatical connexion of the two sentences is very different from what we should have expected if they were intended to have this relation to one another, but offers no explanation or suggestion. It seems to me plain that, as the latter stands, it is impossible to suppose them thus related; and no less plain that the sentence beginning with *idem* (a word constantly employed to mark the coexistence of two apparently inconsistent facts) refers back to the *qui in Timaeo* of the first sentence. The opposition between

the 1st (MS) sentence and the variety of positive assertions as to the Deity in the 3rd (MS) sentence, is much more glaring than the opposition between the 1st sentence and the one negative assertion of the 2nd sentence. Besides the idea of inconsistency runs through the 3rd sentence, whereas it is entirely absent in the 2nd. I think also that the repetition of *et* is intended to point the contrast, 'after having spoken as he did in the Timaeus and Laws, we find him in *both* asserting not only that we can name God, but that there are any number of substances which we may call by that name'. Taking it then as certain that the opposition lies between the 1st and the 3rd sentences, I have little doubt that the 2nd and 3rd have got misplaced. Compare the transposition in § 5 of the sentences beginning *qua quidem* and *multum autem*, that in § 88 and § 97, and many similar instances in Munro's Lucretius, see his Introduction p. 20 foll. ed. 1, also Müller in *N. Jahrb.* for 1864, p. 144. In the present case and also in § 5 the transposition may be explained by supposing the misplaced clauses (*Sunt vero* and *Qua quidem*) to have been added on revision by C. himself, but wrongly inserted by the scribe. See below on *idem in Timaeo*.

longum est: see § 19 n.

inconstantia: Grote (*Plato* II 161) applies this censure more generally. The discrepancy between different dialogues is partly to be accounted for by the change in Plato's own sentiments during the course of a long life, partly by the different aim and style of the particular dialogues, scientific, popular, allegorical.

in Timaeo: p. 28 C. *τὸν μὲν οὖν ποιητὴν καὶ πατέρα τοῦδε τοῦ παντὸς εὑρεῖν τε ἔργον καὶ εὑρόντα εἰς πάντας ἀδύνατον λέγειν*, translated by C. *Tim.* 2 *atque illum quidem quasi parentem hujus universitatis invenire difficile, et cum inveneris indicare in vulgus nefas.* The passage was much quoted by the early Christian writers, e.g. Minucius c. 19 *Platoni deus est mundi parens, artifex animae, caelestium terrenorumque fabricator, quem et invenire difficile prae nimia et incredibili potestate, et cum inveneris in publicum dicere impossibile praefatur. Eadem fere et ista quae nostra sunt.* On the other hand Celsus made use of it against the Christian preaching of the Gospel to the poor, to which Origen (VII 42) replies that the Christians not only affirmed with Plato that it was difficult to discover the Creator, but that it was even impossible for man to do this, except for those to whom the Son revealed Him. Clement of Alexandria, commenting on the words of Plato, says that, in using of the Ineffable such names as *ἓν ἢ τἀγαθὸν ἢ νοῦν ἢ αὐτὸ τὸ ὂν ἢ πατέρα ἢ θεὸν ἢ δημιουργὸν ἢ κύριον*, we do not profess to name Him truly, but employ various terms as a help to the feebleness of our own understanding, *Strom.* V 12 83.

in legum—censeat. As we have had occasion to suspect misrepresentation in cases where it was difficult to arrive at complete certainty in regard to the doctrines referred to, it is a satisfaction to be able here to confront the accused with the accuser, and prove the groundlessness of the

charge. The passage alluded to is VII 821, where ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, speaking the author's sentiments, says 'there is something very surprising in our notions about astronomy, τὸν μέγιστον θεὸν καὶ ὅλον τὸν κόσμον φαμὲν οὔτε ζητεῖν δεῖν οὔτε πολυπραγμονεῖν τὰς αἰτίας ἐρευνῶντας· οὐ γὰρ οὐδ' ὅσιον εἶναι, but true piety requires just the opposite. We ought to carry our inquiry into the nature of the celestial deities (the Sun, Moon, &c.), at least so far as to enable us to avoid such blasphemy as men are guilty of, when they call them wandering stars, and confound the rates of their movements'. It is plain that the word φαμέν introduces, not a sentiment of Plato's, but that of the Athenian public, who had banished Anaxagoras and put Socrates to death on a similar charge. Plato's own view comes out still more clearly in bk XII 966, where he argues that astronomy rightly studied is the foundation of true piety.

non censeat: negative used as in οὐ φημί, cf. *Off.* I 39 *Regulus captivos reddendos non censuit.*

idem et in Timaeo. Assuming that *quod vero—comprehendimus* has been misplaced in the MSS, we may suppose that the present clause was originally connected with the preceding, (*jam de Platonis—censeat*) either by a *cum* which has dropped out between *qui* and *in Tim.* so as to make *idem dicat* the apodosis, or simply by the continuance of the Subj. constr. in *dicat.* The former would be after the pattern of § 121 *cum enim optimam naturam dicat esse, negat idem &c.* the latter of *Off.* I 84 *inventi multi sunt qui non modo pecuniam sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria parati essent, idem* ('*but yet*') *gloriae jacturam ne minimam quidem facere vellent.* After the dislocation had taken place, the sentences would naturally be altered so far as to enable them to stand alone.

et mundum—accepimus: see § 18 n. These are all subordinate divinities owing their existence to the good pleasure of the one Father and Creator. So we read (*Tim.* 34) of the plan pursued by the everliving God in forming the God who was to be (i.e. the world), and in p. 92 this created God is called the visible image of the invisible God. The name οὐρανός is sometimes used of the κόσμος, at other times confined to the starry heavens as opposed to the earth. Beside the passages already quoted, showing the divinity of the stars, see *Tim.* 40, where the Demiurgus is said to have made the earth, our nurse, the guardian of day and night, the first and oldest of the gods ὅσοι ἐντὸς οὐρανοῦ γεγόνασι. In the same passage Plato affirms his belief in the deities of the traditional religion (*eos quos majorum institutis accepimus*) the children of Heaven and Earth, and tells us that they, like the celestial deities, acted as subordinate agents in the creation of man and the other animals, receiving from the Demiurgus a separate divine particle to be the nucleus of each human soul (41 C. foll.) But when C. says that Plato deified *animos*, he probably alludes to *Leg.* X. 892 foll. where it is proved that soul, as the self-moving substance, must be prior to body, and then (899 B) the conclusion is drawn that, since soul or souls have been shown to be the cause of all movement, and since they are

ἀγαθαὶ πᾶσαν ἀρετήν, θεοὺς αὐτοὺς εἶναι φήσομεν, εἴτε ἐν σώμασιν ἐνοῦσαι, ζῷα ὄντα, κοσμοῦσι πάντα οὐρανόν, εἴτε ὅπῃ καὶ ὅπως.

ut Graeci dicunt *ἀσώματον*: there seems no reason for doubting the genuineness of these words, as Heind. and Ba. have done; see n. on *physiologiam* § 20. There is a special reason for adding the Greek here, as the Latin equivalents were not introduced till later, *incorporalis* appearing first in Seneca, *incorporeus* in Gellius. The doctrine that all that is corporeal is in its own nature mortal, *γεννητὸν καὶ φθαρτόν*, runs through the whole of Plato (see § 20 n.) and we find the unseen, which is eternal, contrasted with things seen and temporal in *Tim.* 28; but it is only the Demiurgus who is essentially incorporeal; many of the inferior deities are clothed in bodies.

id—intellegi non potest: 'a divine incorporeity is inconceivable', cf. § 27 on Thales. The absence of feeling involved absence of forethought and absence of pleasure, see § 48. C.'s own opinion is given *Tusc.* I 50, where speaking of those *qui nequeunt qualis animus sit vacans corpore intellegere et cogitatione comprehendere*, he says *quasi vero intellegant qualis sit in ipso corpore;* and a little further *certe et deum ipsum et divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione complecti volumus.* Again *Tusc.* I 71 *dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex. Quod cum ita sit, certe nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, ne interire quidem igitur.* Plato argues against those who identified matter and existence, *ταὐτὸν σῶμα καὶ οὐσίαν ὁριζόμενοι* in the *Soph.* 246 foll. where the term *ἀσώματον* occurs.

§ 31 **Xenophon**: see Krische 204—234, Philodemus p. 71 *ἐν τοῖς Ξενοφῶντος ἀπομνημονεύμασιν οὐχ ὁρᾶσθαί φησιν τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν μορφὴν ἀλλὰ τἄργα.* The passage referred to is quoted by Clem. Al. *Protr.* § 71, *Strom.* V § 109, and by others among the early Christian writers: it occurs in *Mem.* IV 3 § 13, where Socrates says that Euthydemus will soon be convinced of the providential government of the world, if he is content to see the Gods in their works without waiting to see them in bodily form, *ἂν μὴ ἀναμένῃς ἕως ἂν τὰς μορφὰς τῶν θεῶν ἴδῃς, ἀλλ' ἐξαρκῇ σοι τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν ὁρῶντα σέβεσθαι καὶ τιμᾶν τοὺς θεούς,* a very different assertion from that of the Epicurean critic here, who would identify this with the view just before attributed to Plato (*deum nominari non posse, anquiri non debere*). The next assertion *et solem et animum deum* is founded upon the same passage of the *Memorabilia*, where Socrates illustrates our inability to look upon God by the parallel case of the sun, *ὁ πᾶσι φανερὸς δοκῶν εἶναι ἥλιος οὐκ ἐπιτρέπει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἑαυτὸν ἀκριβῶς ὁρᾶν, ἀλλ' ἐάν τις αὐτὸν ἀναιδῶς ἐγχειρῇ θεᾶσθαι τὴν ὄψιν ἀφαιρεῖται,* and of the soul *ἀνθρώπου γε ψυχή, ἣ εἴπερ τι καὶ ἄλλο τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων τοῦ θείου μετέχει, ὅτι μὲν βασιλεύει ἐν ἡμῖν φανερόν, ὁρᾶται δὲ οὐδ' αὐτή.* It is unnecessary to say that in neither case does X. make the assertion attributed to him in the text. Thirdly it is stated that X. speaks of God at one time in the singular, at another time in the plural. This no doubt is true,

not exclusively of X. but of the greater part of the Greek philosophers (as even of the critic here § 25) both in popular speech (in Plato *Epist.* 13 p. 363 B it is made the sign to distinguish between the esoteric and exoteric, *τῆς μὲν γὰρ σπουδαίας ἐπιστολῆς θεὸς ἄρχει, θεοὶ δὲ τῆς ἧττον*) and in their more scientific treatises, where they speak, now of the Supreme Deity himself, now of the subordinate gods who are his agents. This distinction appears in the same passage of the *Memorabilia*, *οἵ τε γὰρ ἄλλοι ἡμῖν τἀγαθὰ διδόντες οὐδὲν τούτων εἰς τοὐμφανὲς ἰόντες διδόασι, καὶ ὁ τὸν ὅλον κόσμον συντάττων τε καὶ συνέχων ἀόρατος ἡμῖν ἐστιν.*

facit Socratem disputantem...eundemque dicere. Either the Inf. or Part. may follow *facio* in the sense of 'to represent'. Of the former we have an ex. in III 41 *quem Homerus conveniri facit ab Ulixe*, and I 19 *construi mundum facit;* of the latter in *Brut.* 218 *colloquentem facit;* of the two combined in this passage and in *Tusc.* V 115 *Polyphemum Homerus cum ariete colloquentem facit ejusque laudare fortunas quod qua vellet ingredi posset;* cf. Madv. § 372 *obs.* 5, Draeg. § 442. 2.

sunt isdem in erratis quibus: cf. *sunt in varietate* § 2 n. For the omission of the preposition before the relative see Zumpt § 778, Madv. § 323 *obs.* 1, Nägelsb. *Stil.* § 121. 2, Moser *ad Tusc.* I 94, and Heindorf's n. here.

ch. XIII § 32 **Antisthenes.** Krische 234—246. C. is here translating from Philodemus p. 72 *παρ' Ἀντισθένει δ' ἐν μὲν τῷ φυσικῷ λέγεται τὸ κατὰ νόμον εἶναι πολλοὺς θεούς, κατὰ δὲ φύσιν ἕνα* (compare Varro's classification of theology as *fabulosum, naturale, civile* Aug. *C. D.* VI 5). Before the decipherment of this fragment, C.'s statement was unsupported by any independent authority, but we have a saying of Ant. reported by Theodoret (*Graec. Aff.* I 14) which agrees very well with it, *θεὸς ἀπὸ εἰκόνος οὐ γνωρίζεται, ὀφθαλμοῖς οὐχ ὁρᾶται, οὐδενὶ ἔοικε· διόπερ αὐτὸν οὐδεὶς ἐκμαθεῖν ἐξ εἰκόνος δύναται.*

tollit vim—deorum: that is, of the anthropomorphic gods of Epicurus and of the popular belief.

Speusippus: cf. Krische 247—258. Spengel and Sauppe in their editions of Philodemus find an allusion to Sp. in the lines just preceding the account of Aristotle (Gomp. p. 72) but there is nothing there which could illustrate the account here given, which is in fact unsupported by any ancient authority. We know hardly anything of Sp. except that he modified the teaching of his master in the Pythagorean direction. The criticism here is as reckless as in the case of Antisthenes.

vim quandam dicens: understand the predicate *deum* as in § 28 on Pythagoras.

§ 33 **Aristoteles**: cf. Krische 259—311. The treatise here referred to is no longer extant. It is also cited by Philodemus p. 72, but unfortunately the fragment gives no more than the words *παρ' Ἀριστοτέλει δ' ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ φιλοσοφίας.* Diog. L. V 22 tells us it consisted of three books; see Zeller[3] III p. 58, foll. who shows that Krische is wrong in

identifying it with the books referred to by Arist. *An.* I 2 in the phrase ἐν τοῖς περὶ φιλοσοφίας λεγομένοις. Bernays gives a full account of it in his *Die Dialoge d. Aristoteles* pp. 95—114. From this it appears that the 1st book was concerned with the prae-philosophic speculations of the East and of Greece: the discussion respecting Orpheus *N. D.* I 107 is supposed to have belonged to this. The 2nd book dealt with the earlier philosophers, including Plato; the quotation in *Tusc.* III 68 is probably taken from it. The 3rd book, in which Aristotle gave his own view, is largely quoted from in the speech of Balbus, *N. D.* II 42, 44, 95 and without reference in §§ 37, 51, cf. Bywater in *Journal of Philology* vol. VII pp. 64—87, and the fragments as they are given by Heitz in the Paris, or Rose in the Berlin, edition of Aristotle.

non dissentiens. Colotes is attacked by Plutarch *M.* 1115 for identifying the doctrines of Plato and the Peripatetics. It was the view of Antiochus and the eclectics, and is often propounded by C. as his own, cf. *Fin.* IV 5, *Ac.* I 17, *Leg.* I 38.

menti tribuit divinitatem. In *Met.* XII 6, 7 foll. God is defined as ζῷον ἀΐδιον ἄριστον, pure incorporeal reason, νόησις νοήσεως, ever engaged in contemplation of himself, who himself unmoved has from all eternity moved all other things by a divine attraction (κινεῖ ὡς ἐρώμενον, cf. *Gen. et Corr.* II 10 ἐν ἅπασιν ἀεὶ τοῦ βελτίονος ὀρέγεται ἡ φύσις). Noble as this view is, it yet presents some points of contact with the Epicurean theology, which might have been taken advantage of, if the critic had had any other object beyond that of depreciating all who preceded his master.

mundum ipsum deum. Compare *Eth. Nic.* VII 14 πάντα γὰρ φύσει ἔχει τι θεῖον; *Cael.* II 1, where ὁ πᾶς οὐρανὸς is said to be ἀθάνατον καὶ θεῖον, and just below 'we shall speak most suitably about it if we regard it as God'; again c. 3, θεοῦ ἐνέργεια ἀθανασία· ὥστ' ἀνάγκη τῷ θείῳ κίνησιν ἀΐδιον ὑπάρχειν· ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ οὐρανὸς τοιοῦτος (σῶμα γάρ τι θεῖον) διὰ τοῦτο...κύκλῳ ἀεὶ κινεῖται; also *Met.* XII 8 'it has been handed down in mythical form from ancient times that the first mover, and the world which it sets in motion, are Gods, and that all nature is encircled with divinity: but this high doctrine was mixed up with anthropomorphic conceptions. Eliminating these, we shall hold that it was a divine inspiration which led our ancestors to the conclusion θεοὺς τὰς πρώτας οὐσίας εἶναι'. These expressions however are not to be understood in a Stoic sense as though Aristotle identified the world and God. Transcendence is a distinct feature of the Platonic and Aristotelian theology as opposed to the Stoic Immanence.

alium quendam: Sch. understands this of the *quinta natura*, the aether of which the heaven itself and the heavenly bodies are composed, but this is the *ardor* of the next clause: besides, Aristotle never represents it as presiding over the universe or setting it in motion. Krische is, I believe, right in taking it of the one supreme God, who has been already referred to as *mens*, but now appears in another character as the First-mover, cf. Arist. *Met.* XII 6 p. 1071 foll. *Phys.* VIII 5 διὸ καὶ Ἀναξαγόρας ὀρθῶς λέγει,

τὸν νοῦν ἀπαθῆ φάσκων καὶ ἀμιγῆ εἶναι, ἐπειδήπερ κινήσεως ἀρχὴν αὐτὸν ποιεῖ εἶναι· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν μόνως κινοίη ἀκίνητος ὢν καὶ κρατοίη ἀμιγὴς ὤν, and c. 10, Bonitz *Ind. Arist.* *τὸ πρῶτον κινοῦν* s. v. *κινεῖν*, Stob. *Ecl.* 64, A. *τὸν μὲν ἀνωτάτω θεὸν χωριστὸν εἶδος, ὁμοίως Πλάτωνι, ἐπιβεβηκότα τῇ σφαίρᾳ τοῦ παντός*, *Zeller* III³ p. 858 foll.

replicatione: identified with *conversio* by Sch. but Krische is, I think, again right in regarding it as a translation of the term *ἀνείλιξις* used of the retrograde movement of the planets: see *Met.* XII 8 where Aristotle explains the apparent irregularity in the planetary movements by assigning to them distinct 'spheres' for the forward and retrograde movements, the latter being called *σφαῖραι ἀνελίττουσαι* 'the reversing spheres' (Lewis *Astronomy of the Ancients* p. 163 foll.). The same word is used by Plato of the counter-rotation of the Kosmos in the *Politicus* 270 D. *ξυνεπόμενοι τῇ τοῦ παντὸς ἀνειλίξει τότε ὅταν ἡ τῆς νῦν καθεστηκυίας ἐναντία γίγνηται τροπή.* Of course it is an absurd blunder in C. or his authority to make the motion of the entire universe depend upon this partial subordinate movement, but we have seen too much of the critic to be surprised at any blunders, and the word *replicatio* does not seem to admit of any other interpretation; it means 'folding back', 'rolling back', 'inverse rotatory movement'. Freund (Andrews), it is true, translates 'winding up,' which to us, familiar with watches, might be suggestive of the action of the First-mover, but could hardly be so to the ancients: moreover a periodical winding up is not consistent with the constant unchanging attraction ascribed to the First-mover by Aristotle. The addition of *quaedam* is perhaps a sign that C. had no very clear idea of what he was talking about.

caeli ardorem: cf. § 37 *omnia cingentem ardorem qui aether nominatur*, also II 41, 64, 91, 92. The proof of its existence is given Arist. *Cael.* I 2 (cf. *N. D.* II 44) where it is argued that 'as it is the nature of earth to move towards the centre and of fire to move to the circumference, so there must be a body which has by nature a circular movement, and that this body must be *θειοτέρα καὶ προτέρα* than the others because its motion is more perfect. To this eternal celestial substance the ancients gave the name *αἰθὴρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀεὶ θεῖν*, but Anaxagoras wrongly identified it with fire and derived it from *αἴθω*'. (C's translation *ardor* shows that he followed Anax.) The divinity of Aether is proclaimed by Euripides in the verses quoted *N. D.* II 65. Elsewhere C. speaks of it as a *quintum genus e quo essent astra mentesque Ac.* I 26 and *Tusc.* I 65 *sin est quinta quaedam natura, ab Aristotle inducta primum, haec et deorum est et animorum:* but Aristotle (*Gen. Anim.* II 3), while he allows that in the generation of soul there enters in an element akin to that of the stars, finer and more divine than the other four, adds *λείπεται τὸν νοῦν μόνον θύραθεν ἐπεισιέναι καὶ θεῖον εἶναι μόνον· οὐθὲν γὰρ αὐτοῦ τῇ ἐνεργείᾳ κοινωνεῖ σωματικὴ ἐνέργεια.* If we take *mundus* above to represent *οὐρανός*, we may understand *ardor caeli* here to represent some such original as *ὅ τε αἰθὴρ καὶ τὰ ἄνω σώματα*, of which Arist. says *Eth.* VI 7 that 'there are many things of a diviner

nature than man, as most evidently those ἐξ ὧν ὁ κόσμος συνέστηκεν', and in *Phys.* II 4 they are called τὰ θειότατα τῶν φανερῶν. Taking it thus as a collective expression (*simplex ex dispersis membris* as is said of Xenocrates) we might find in it an explanation for *tot di* immediately below, but see n. there.

celeritate: 'like a dancing dervish making himself giddy by his rotations' Lescaloperius *in loc.* See on § 24.

ubi tot di: Heind. (followed by Sch. *Opusc.* III 311) thinks that, as *tot* cannot apply to the four above mentioned (which in reality are only two, the κινοῦν and κινούμενον), something must have been lost from the text; and as Arist. is said *non dissentire* from his master, he suggests that the lost clause may have corresponded with § 30 *quos majorum institutis accepimus.* But why may we not give the same meaning to *illi tot* viz. 'all those many Gods of the popular religion', without supposing an omission? (So Allen.) The Epicurean objection would then be that 'these gods are supposed to exist in heaven, but if heaven itself is God, how can one god live in another'? If we accept Sch.'s conjecture that the lost clause referred to the stars, the objection would merely be a repetition of *caelum mundi esse partem:* 'they are already included in *caelum*, how can they be separate and independent Gods'?

numeramus: similarly III 40, 43.

semper se movens: these words are in direct opposition to Aristotle's κινεῖ ἀκίνητος, which is further explained (*Cael.* II 12) ἔοικε τῷ μὲν ἄριστα ἔχοντι ὑπάρχειν τὸ εὖ ἄνευ πράξεως...ἔστι γὰρ αὐτῷ τὸ οὗ ἕνεκα. The Epicurean views of incorporeal substance (*sensu privat*) have been sufficiently illustrated already.

§ 34 **Xenocrates**: cf. Krische 311—324 *N. D.* I 72. C. alludes more than once to the compliment paid to Xenocrates by his countrymen in accepting his word in lieu of the customary oath *Balb.* 12, *Att.* I 16; he reports his answer as to the aim of his teaching, *ut id sua sponte facerent quod cogerentur facere legibus Rep.* I 3; and describes his psychology in the words *animi figuram et quasi corpus negavit esse, verum numerum dixit esse; cujus vis, ut jam ante Pythagorae visum erat, in natura maxima esset. Tusc.* I 20. The account given in the text omits all that is characteristic in his philosophy: see Stob. *Ecl.* I p. 62 Ξεν. τὴν μονάδα καὶ τὴν δυάδα θεοὺς (ἀπεφήνατο) τὴν μὲν ὡς ἄρρενα πατρὸς ἔχουσαν τάξιν ἐν οὐρανῷ βασιλεύουσαν, ἥντινα προσαγορεύει καὶ Ζῆνα καὶ πέριττον καὶ νοῦν, ὅστις ἐστὶν αὐτῷ πρῶτος θεός· τὴν δὲ ὡς θηλείαν, μητρὸς θεῶν δίκην (Zeller notices that Philolaus also gave the name of Rhea to the dyad) τῆς ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανὸν λήξεως ἡγουμένην ('presiding over the middle region or province') θεὸν δὲ εἶναι καὶ τὸν οὐρανόν, καὶ τοὺς ἀστέρας πυρώδεις Ὀλυμπίους θεούς, καὶ ἑτέρους ὑποσελήνους, δαίμονας ἀοράτους. Some of these last were of a malignant character, φύσεις ἐν τῷ περιέχοντι μεγάλας μὲν καὶ ἰσχυράς, δυστρόπους δὲ καὶ σκυθρωπάς (Plut. *Is. et Os.* ch. 26 p. 361) whose wrath had to be propitiated by sacrifices. Xen. also gave

the name of Poseidon, Demeter, &c. to the divine power pervading each element.

nulla species divina: 'no divine form' i.e. no anthropomorphic God.

in stellis nominantur: 'which we name in naming the stars.'

qui ex omnibus—deus: 'whom he would have us believe to be a single uncompounded God made up of all the fixed stars, as of dissevered limbs'. Zeller suspects an allusion in the original to the Orphic myth of Zagreus, which was interpreted by later philosophers of the *anima mundi* pervading the universe (Plut. *M.* 389 B). *Simplex* is an ironical substitution for *concretus*, to which it is opposed in III 34; cf. also II 11, where it is opposed to *cum alio juncta atque conexa*. The phrase *mundi membra* occurs again § 100.

Heraclides: a native of Heraclea in Pontus, pupil of Plato and Speusippus and afterwards of Aristotle (Krische 324—336). In the letters to Atticus there are many allusions to the Dialogues of Her. which were distinguished from those of Aristotle by the fact that in the former (as in the *N. D.*) the author was made a *κωφὸν πρόσωπον*, while in the latter he was the principal interlocutor (as in the *Tusculans*). C. speaks of him with respect as *vir doctus in primis* (*Tusc.* v. 8), and quotes from him *Div.* I 46 and 130. The views here ascribed to him are common to the Platonic school. We are further told that he held with Ecphantus, the Pythagorean, that all material objects were compounded of atoms, and that the apparent movement of the heavens was caused by the rotation of the earth.

puerilibus fabulis: Plutarch (*Camill.* c. 22) describes Her. as *μυθώδη καὶ πλασματίαν*, and the names of the treatises preserved by Diog. L. v 6, 87 are suggestive of a predilection for the marvellous. Like Empedocles, he is said to have been ambitious of being worshipped as a god after his death, Diog. L. v 90.

modo mundum tum mentem: cf. § 31 *modo unum tum autem plures*, and Sch. *App.* p. 263, who refers to Hand. *Turs.* III 649.

sensu—vult: a criticism interposed; 'neither pure mind, nor gross matter, such as the stars are composed of, is separately capable of feeling: and to suppose that the moon and planets with their changing phases are divine, is to deny the immutability of the divine nature', cf. Plato *Rep.* II 381, St James I 17 *τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν φώτων, παρ' ᾧ οὐκ ἔνι παραλλαγὴ ἢ τροπῆς ἀποσκίασμα.*

refert in deos: cf. n. on § 29.

§ 35 **Theophrasti**: see Krische 337—349, Bernays *Th. Ueber Frommigkeit*, Cic. *Fin.* v 9 foll. He appears to have carried further his master's investigations upon particular points without diverging from his general principles. C. charges him with assigning too much weight to fortune as an element of happiness, *Ac.* I 34 and elsewhere. Gomperz thinks that the words *ἐγκωμίῳ τῶν θεῶν*, found in a fragment of Philodemus p. 73, refer to a treatise of Theoph.'s mentioned by Diog. L. v 47.

inconstantia: the charge previously brought against Plato.

divinum: 'such as belongs to a god'. Heind.'s correction *divinae* is unnecessary.

signis sideribusque: a pleonastic expression 'star-clusters (*sidus*) (*stella*) which constitute a sign', cf. n. on § 22.

Strato: (Krische 349—358, Cudworth I 144—153). He succeeded Th. as head of the Lyceum B.C. 287, and changed the theism of Aristotle into a system variously described as pantheistic or atheistic. Cudworth calls him 'the first asserter of hylozoic atheism', and says that while 'nature according to Democritus was the fortuitous motion of matter, Strato's nature was an inward plastic life in the several parts of matter, whereby they could artificially frame themselves to the best advantage according to their several capabilities without any conscious or reflexive knowledge'; a view which appears closely to resemble the ordinary notion of Evolutionism. Cic. says of him that he is *omnino semovendus* from the true Peripatetics, as he abandoned ethics, and departed very widely from his predecessors in physics, to which branch he confined himself; again, *Ac.* II 121 *Strato negat opera deorum se uti ad fabricandum mundum. Quaecunque sint docet omnia effecta esse natura... naturalibus fieri ponderibus et motibus*, but notwithstanding he was an opponent of the atomic philosophy. Similar views are advocated by the Academic Cotta *N. D.* III 27.

minuendi: some edd. insert after this *immutandi*, a correction of *immittendi* which occurs in one or two MSS, but it is probable that this is merely due to a careless repetition of the preceding word.

careat—figura: of course from the Epicurean point of view, cf. n. on *species* § 34; but, as Strato, according to Plutarch *adv. Col.* c. 14, denied that the world was a living creature, *careat sensu* is probably correct in this case. Strato's *deus* seems to have been much the same as Prof. Tyndal's *Matter* 'containing the promise and the potency of all existence'.

ch. XIV § 36. The absence of any allusion to the previous criticism of the Stoic philosophy in §§ 18—24, just as in the parallel case of the Platonic philosophy § 30, is an instance of the carelessness which characterizes the composition of the whole treatise, and particularly of the present (historical) section.

Zeno: (Krische 358—404, Brandis in *Dict. of Biog.*). He is quoted *N. D.* II 57 (definition of nature), 20 (arguments to prove the rationality of the world), also in I 70, II 63, III 18, 22, 63.

naturalem legem. Heraclitus was the first who expressly identified the law of nature with the word and will of God; cf. Fr. 91 Bywater, *ξυνόν ἐστι πᾶσι τὸ φρονέειν· ξὺν νόῳ λέγοντας ἰσχυρίζεσθαι χρὴ τῷ ξυνῷ πάντων, ὅκωσπερ νόμῳ πόλις καὶ πολὺ ἰσχυροτέρως. Τρέφονται γὰρ πάντες οἱ ἀνθρώπειοι νόμοι ὑπὸ ἑνὸς τοῦ θείου· κρατέει γὰρ τοσοῦτον ὅκοσον ἐθέλει καὶ ἐξαρκέει πᾶσι καὶ περιγίνεται.* fr. 92 *τοῦ λόγου δ' ἐόντος ξυνοῦ, ζώουσιν οἱ πολλοὶ ὡς ἰδίην ἔχοντες φρόνησιν.* fr. 65 *ἓν τὸ σοφὸν μοῦνον λέγεσθαι οὐκ ἐθέλει καὶ ἐθέλει, Ζηνὸς οὔνομα.* This view, popularized by the Stoics, was passed on by them to the Roman jurists and so to their modern successors. Thus

C. *Leg.* I 18 *lex est summa ratio insita in natura quae jubet ea quae facienda sint, prohibetque contraria;* also § 42, and more explicitly II 8, 'the wisest have held that law is no device of man, but that it is *aeternum quiddam quod universum mundum regeret imperandi prohibendique sapientia. Ita principem legem illam et ultimam mentem esse dicebant omnia ratione aut cogentis aut vetantis dei*'; and § 110 *erat enim ratio profecta a rerum natura ...quae non tum denique incipit lex esse cum scripta est, sed tum cum orta est; orta autem est simul cum mente divina. Quamobrem lex vera atque princeps, apta ad jubendum et ad vetandum, ratio est recta summi Jovis.* Stobaeus *Ecl.* II 6 p. 204 gives the Greek definition (ὁ νόμος) λόγος ὀρθός ἐστι προστακτικὸς μὲν ὧν ποιητέον, ἀπαγορευτικὸς δὲ ὧν οὐ ποιητέον. See Hooker, *Eccl. Pol.* I ch. 2—6, and Wordsworth, *Ode to Duty*, where God is regarded as the common source of the natural and the moral law. Probably Zeno would not have objected to a definition of God with which we have been made familiar of late, 'a stream of tendency which makes for righteousness'.

eamque vim obtinere = ἐνεργεῖ, 'it (the law of nature) has its force in commanding', 'its function is to command', so *vim habere Leg.* II 9 (of law, *quae vis est aequalis*, 'coeval with', *illius caelum atque terras tuentis et regentis dei*).

animantem. But the Stoic lays it down as the first attribute of Deity *ut sit animans N. D.* II 45. The use of the abstract name Nomos is no more inconsistent with the idea of a living God, than the similar use of the abstract Logos. Compare the misunderstanding of the term πρόνοια § 18.

aethera: the physical, as Law is the moral manifestation of God, cf. § 33 on Aristotle, and below on Cleanthes and Chrysippus, also II 23 *foll.*

si intellegi potest: see Sch. *Opusc.* III 311, who compares *Fam.* IX 17 *de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, si aut hoc lucrum est, aut haec vita.* The phrase is properly used when we doubt about the correctness of some expression without questioning the fact stated, as in Juvenal's *si rixa est.* Its use here is a piece of colloquial carelessness, but there is no need to alter it, as Heind. and others have done. For *intell.* cf. §§ 25, 27, 30.

qui numquam occurrit: 'never comes across one', cf. §§ 46, 76 foll.

rationem—pertinentem: 'the all-pervading reason' is of course only another name for the *lex naturalis.* For *omnem* some edd. have *omnium:* both forms are found, e.g. II 36 *rerum omnium natura*, so *Leg.* I 61 and II 16; on the other hand we have *naturam rerum omnem, N. D.* I 27; cf. Munro on Lucr. II 646, Sch. *Opusc.* III 330 and 361. *Pertinentem* = διήκοντα as in M. Aurel. V 32 ὁ διὰ τῆς οὐσίας διήκων λόγος. Virgil gives it a poetical form *Geo.* IV 220 foll. *deum namque ire per omnes | terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum*, and *Aen.* VI 724, cf. Heinze *Logos* p. 85 foll.

vi divina esse affectam. Sch. *Opusc.* III 313, doubts the correctness of the phrase, thinking such a use of *afficere* unfitted to express a natural

attribute; nor is this disproved by the passages quoted by Klotz *Adn. Cr.* IV 4, e.g. *Tusc.* V 81, *optima quisque valetudine affectus potest videri natura ad aliquem morbum proclivior.* May it not be used here with an intentional impropriety to suggest the impossibility of reason possessing the attribute of divinity?

astris: cf. II 39 foll.

annis—mutationibus: see Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 121 foll. who mentions, among other extravagant conclusions drawn from the Stoic axiom 'all that exists is material', the statement attributed to Chrysippus that the voice was a body, that qualities are bodies, nay rational creatures (Plut. *Comm. Not.* 45), that diseases, vices and virtues are bodies (Seneca *Epp.* 106, 117, and especially 113 *animal constat animum esse. Virtus autem nihil aliud est quam animus quodam modo se habens: ergo animal est*). He quotes also the words of Chrysippus (*ap.* Plut. *l. c.*) in which it is distinctly asserted that night and day, the month and the year, summer and autumn, &c., are bodies, adding that 'by these unfortunate expressions Chrys. appears to have meant little more than that the realities corresponding to these names depend on material conditions, e.g. by summer is meant the air heated by the sun'.

θεογονίαν—interpretatur. The device of allegorical interpretation is naturally resorted to when it is desired to retain old forms which are felt to be inconsistent with new beliefs. As Philo allegorized the Jewish Scriptures in order to bring them into harmony with his own Platonism, so the Stoics allegorized the Hellenic Scriptures (Homer and Hesiod) with the view of hiding the divergence between their own philosophy and the popular religion, cf. Heraclides *All. Hom.* proem. Ὅμηρος ἠσέβησεν εἰ μὴ ἠλληγόρησεν, Orig. *c. Cels.* I 17, IV 48 (where Cels. says the more respectable Jews and Christians take refuge in allegory, being ashamed of the literal sense of their sacred books, to which Or. replies in the following chapters), Lobech *Agl.* pp. 133, 155 foll., Zeller *Stoics* tr. ch. 13, p. 334 foll. Plato alludes to the allegorizing process as already rife in his time, *Rep.* II 378, *Phaedrus* 329. For Stoic exx. see below § 41 *seq.* II 63 *seq.*

usitatas perceptasque: 'the ordinary well-understood notions of gods' = *usu perceptas* II 91, *Fin.* V 3. See Sch. *Opusc.* III 314 who defends this reading against Lambinus' emendation *insitas perceptasque.*

neque enim—appelletur: 'neither (the actual) Jupiter nor any one who is addressed in that way, i.e. as a person', [or 'who bears a name of such a kind, i.e. a proper name'. R.] Davies, followed by Heindorf and Schömann, reads *appellatur* against the best MSS. I understand the Subj. in its 'limiting force', cf. Madv. § 364 *obs.* 2, Roby § 1692.

significatio = ὑπόνοια, Plato *Rep.* II 378, a figure of speech *quae plus in suspicione relinquit quam positum est in oratione, Herenn.* IV 53, 'where more is meant than meets the ear.'

quandam: 'a sort of', Zumpt § 707. [Often used to mark a translation from the Greek. J. S. R.]

§ 37 **Aristo**: of Chios (Krische 404—415) represents a Cynic reaction in the Stoic school; he confined himself exclusively to ethics on the ground that logic was a spider's web, curious but useless, and that physics were beyond our faculties: Stob. *Floril.* 80, 7 *πρὸς ἡμᾶς μὲν εἶναι τὰ ἠθικά, μὴ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὰ διαλεκτικά· μὴ γὰρ συμβάλλεσθαι πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν βίου· ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς δὲ τὰ φυσικά· ἀδύνατα γὰρ ἐγνῶσθαι καὶ οὐδὲ παρέχειν χρείαν.* It is therefore probably correct, though we have no actual confirmation from other sources, that he denied the possibility of our knowing anything about God. The particular form given to the denial is of course due to the Epicurean reporter.

Cleanthes: Krische 415—436. He is referred to *N. D.* II 13, III 16 (the four grounds of religious belief) II 24 and 40 (all-pervading heat) II 63, III 63 (allegorical interpretation). Cleanthes is more distinguished for moral strength and religious earnestness than for any speculative advance: none of the doctrines here mentioned are peculiar to him: one in fact is wrongly ascribed to him. While holding with the rest of his school that the universe was divine in virtue of the aetherial soul by which it was animated, he placed the source and seat of aether in the sun, and not as the others (agreeing with Aristotle) in the furthest heaven, cf. *Ac.* II 126 *Zenoni et reliquis fere Stoicis aether videtur summus deus, mente praeditus qua omnia regantur; Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, solem dominari et rerum potiri putat;* Stob. *Ecl.* I 21 Κλ. *ἐν ἡλίῳ ἔφησεν εἶναι τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τοῦ κόσμου.*

extremum: to be taken predicatively with *cingentem*, 'inclosing on the outside.'

qui—nominetur. Heind. prefers the Ind. considering that this is an addition of the reporter's, and not a part of the speech reported; but the Subj. is an exact translation of such a speech as we find Diog. L. VII 137 *λέγει Ζήνων ἀνωτάτω μὲν εἶναι τὸ πῦρ, ὃ δὴ αἰθέρα καλεῖσθαι, ἐν ᾧ πρώτην τὴν τῶν ἀπλανῶν σφαῖραν γεννᾶσθαι, εἶτα τὴν τῶν πλανωμένων.* C.'s own view is nearly the same *Rep.* VI 17 *novem tibi orbibus conexa sunt omnia, quorum unus est caelestis, extimus qui reliquos omnes complectitur, summus ipse deus arcens et continens ceteros.*

quasi delirans—voluptatem. The word *del.* is properly used of dotage, as in *Senect.* 11 *ista senilis stultitia quae deliratio appellari solet:* so *anus delira Div.* II 141, *Tusc.* I 48. For the tropical use see § 42. Vell. waxes vehement as he thinks of the attack made upon the Epicureans in Cle.'s treatise *περὶ ἡδονῆς* Diog. L. VII 37, 175.

fingit formam quandam: this probably refers to the anthropomorphic language used by Cle. in speaking of God, as in the grand hymn to Zeus, *τοῖον ἔχεις ὑπόεργον ἀνικήτοις ἐνὶ χερσὶν | ἀμφήκη, πυρόεντα, ἀειζώοντα κεραυνόν.* In such words Cle. gives, as it were (*quandam*, cf. n. on *quadam* § 33) a human form (cf. *nulla species* § 34) to Zeus.

divinitatem omnem: 'complete divinity'; *omnis* qualitative, not quantitative.

in animi notione—reponere. Here at last we have the open avowal of the principle on which the criticism is founded; all is false which disagrees with our πρόληψις. According to Epicurus repeated impressions (sensations) fix a type (πρόληψις) in the mind, to which we attach a name, and when any new object offers itself, claiming to be called by this name, we must measure it by the type. So Cleanthes said that each perception (φαντασία) made an impression on the soul like that made by a seal on wax; and Cic. notices a theory *memoriam esse signatarum rerum in mente vestigia Tusc.* I 61: cf. also *Orator* 19 and 133 (in reference to a speech of Demosthenes) *ea oratio in eam formam quae est insita in mentibus nostris includi sic potest, ut major eloquentia non requiratur*, and Plato *Rep.* V 462 A *ἆρα ἃ νῦν διήλθομεν εἰς τὸ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἴχνος ἡμῖν ἁρμόττει*, quoted in Sch.'s n. On constr. *repono in notione* see § 29 n.

Ch. XV. § 38. **Persaeus:** see Krische 436—443. What is here said of his opinions agrees with the account in Philodemus pp. 75, 76 *Περσαῖος δὲ δῆλός ἐστιν...ἀφανίζων τὸ δαιμόνιον, ἢ μηθὲν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γινώσκων, ὅταν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν θεῶν λέγῃ φαίνεσθαι τὰ περὶ τὰ τρέφοντα καὶ ὠφελοῦντα θεοὺς νενομίσθαι καὶ τετιμῆσθαι πρῶτον, κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ Προδίκου γεγραμμένα* (*N.D.* I 118), *μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς εὑρόντας ἢ τροφὰς ἢ σκέπας ἢ τὰς ἄλλας τέχνας, ὡς Δήμητρα καὶ Διόνυσον.* These opinions were common to many of the Stoics, see II 60—62, III 41, *Leg.* II 27. C. himself desired to erect a temple to Tullia after her death (*Att.* XII 36, &c.) and frequently asserts his belief in the divinity of the souls of the good, (*Consol.* fr. 5,) which was indeed a part of the ordinary Roman belief, and is recognized as such in *Leg.* II 22 *deorum manium jura sancta sunto. Bonos leto datos divos habento.* Sometimes C. puts forward opinions closely approaching those of Euhemerus (§ 119) as in *Tusc.* I 28 *quid? totum prope caelum nonne humano genere completum est?......ipsi illi majorum gentium di, qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in caelum reperientur. Quaere quorum demonstrantur sepulchra in Graecia; reminiscere quae tradantur mysteriis: tum denique quam hoc late pateat intelleges.*

quo quid absurdius quam: Heind. quotes the foll. exx. of a clause with *quam* added after a comparative to explain a preceding ablative, *Fin.* I 19 *quo nihil turpius physico quam fieri quicquam sine causa dicere* (where see Madv.), *Orat.* I 169 *quid ergo hoc fieri turpius potest quam...ita labi;* see also *Orat.* II 38 and 302, and Allen's n. here. [*Ac.* I 45 *hoc quidquam esse turpius, quam praecurrere.* Parallels in Greek are common. J. S. R.] We have had similar exx. of *quod* explained by a succeeding clause, § 2 n.

res sordidas. The Stoics, sensible of the mischiefs which might arise from disturbing the religious beliefs of the vulgar, endeavoured to find a place for these in their philosophy, explaining each divinity as a separate manifestation of the one supreme God, and getting rid, as far as they could, of immoral or degrading superstitions by the free use of allegory. But it was scarcely possible to do this with the mass of the inferior deities, Epona, Cloacina, and others such as Augustine sums up, *C. D.* VI 9, and to

which Pliny alludes *N. H.* II 5 *gentes vero quaedam animalia et aliqua etiam obscena pro dis habent, ac multa dictu magis pudenda, per fetidas cepas, allia et similia jurantes.* A similar charge is made by Clemens *Strom.* I 295 C (οἱ Στωικοὶ) σῶμα ὄντα τὸν Θεὸν διὰ τῆς ἀτιμοτάτης ὕλης πεφοιτηκέναι λέγουσιν οὐ καλῶς.

honore afficere: see n. on *vi affectam* § 33.

reponere in deos: the force of *re-* is the same as that of ἀπό in ἀποδίδωμι, 'to put them among the Gods as their right', cf. *revocet* § 28.

quorum—esset futurus: 'dead men, whose worship, if they had been raised to the rank of Gods, must have borne exclusively the character of mourning'. Cf. Plut. *Is.* 70 p. 378 Ξενοφάνης ἠξίωσε τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους, εἰ θεοὺς νομίζουσι, μὴ θρηνεῖν, εἰ δὲ θρηνοῦσι, θεοὺς μὴ νομίζειν (told with slight variations by Arist. *Rhet.* II 23) and the remarks in the *First Philippic* 13 on the *Supplicatio* to Caesar, *an me censetis decreturum fuisse ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur? ut inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducerentur? ... adduci non possem ut quemquam mortuum conjungerem cum immortalium religione; ut cujus sepulcrum nusquam extet, ubi parentetur, ei publice supplicetur.* The use of mourning garments at a *supplicatio* was entirely forbidden, see *Vatin.* 30 foll. During the Feralia and Lemuria the temples of the Gods were closed, Ov. *Fast.* II 563, V 491. The worship of Zagreus, Adonis, and Osiris might fairly be described as a *cultus in luctu.*

§ 39. **Chrysippus**: (Krische 443—481) called the second founder of the Stoic school, εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρύσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στοά. His importance is marked by the emphatic *jam vero* with which the sentence begins. Philodemus says of him (Gomp. p. 77 foll.) ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ Χρύσιππος [τὸ πᾶν ἐπὶ Δία ἀναφέρων[1]] ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ θεῶν Δία φησὶν εἶναι τὸν ἅπαντα διοικοῦντα λόγον καὶ τὴν τοῦ ὅλου ψυχήν, καὶ τῇ τούτου μὲν [ζωῇ πάντα ζῆν[2]]...καὶ τοὺς λίθους, διὸ καὶ Ζῆνα καλεῖσθαι, Δία δ' ὅτι πάντων αἴτιος καὶ κύριος· τόν τε κόσμον ἔμψυχον εἶναι καὶ θεόν· καὶ τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν καὶ τὴν ὅλου ψυχήν...τὸν Δία καὶ τὴν κοινὴν πάντων φύσιν καὶ εἱμαρμένην καὶ ἀνάγκην· καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι καὶ εὐνομίαν καὶ δίκην καὶ ὁμόνοιαν καὶ εἰρήνην καὶ Ἀφροδίτην καὶ τὸ παραπλήσιον πᾶν. καὶ μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς ἄρρενας μηδὲ θηλείας, ὡς μηδὲ πόλεις μηδ' ἀρετάς, ὀνομάζεσθαι δὲ μόνον ἀρρενικῶς καὶ θηλυκῶς ταὐτὰ ὄντα, καθάπερ σελήνην καὶ μῆνα· καὶ τὸν Ἄρη κατὰ τοῦ πολέμου τετάχθαι καὶ τῆς τάξεως καὶ ἀντιτάξεως· Ἥφαιστον δὲ πῦρ εἶναι, καὶ Κρόνον μὲν τὸν τοῦ ῥεύματος ῥοῦν, Ῥέαν δὲ τὴν γῆν, Δία δὲ τὸν αἰθέρα (τοὺς δὲ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, καὶ τὴν Δήμητρα γῆν ἢ τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ πνεῦμα)· καὶ παιδαριωδῶς λέγεσθαι καὶ γράφεσθαι καὶ πλάττεσθαι θεοὺς ἀνθρωποειδεῖς, ὃν τρόπον καὶ πόλεις καὶ ποταμοὺς καὶ τόπους καὶ πάθη· καὶ Δία μὲν εἶναι τὸν περὶ τὴν γῆν ἀέρα, τὸν δὲ σκοτεινὸν Ἅιδην, τὸν δὲ διὰ τῆς γῆς καὶ

[1] This is the emendation suggested in the excellent article on the Herculanean Fragments which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, Feb. 1810. German writers who have referred to this, have attributed it to Elmsley and others. I am informed by the present Editor of the *Q. R.* that it was really written by that extraordinary man, Dr Thomas Young, and indeed it is so stated by Dean Peacock in his memoir.

[2] Sauppe suggests ῥύμῃ πάντα διαχεῖσθαι, comparing C.'s *fusionem universam.*

θαλάττης Ποσειδῶ. καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους δὲ θεοὺς ἀψύχοις, ὡς καὶ τούτους, συνοικειοῖ· καὶ τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀστέρας θεοὺς οἴεται καὶ τὸν νόμον· καὶ ἀνθρώπους εἰς θεούς φησι μεταβάλλειν. ἐν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ τά τε εἰς Ὀρφέα καὶ Μουσαῖον ἀναφερόμενα καὶ τὰ παρ' Ὁμήρῳ καὶ Ἡσιόδῳ καὶ Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ ποιηταῖς ἄλλοις, ὡς καὶ Κλεάνθης, πειρᾶται συνοικειοῦν ταῖς δόξαις αὐτῶν· ἅπαντά τ' ἐστιν αἰθήρ, ὁ αὐτὸς ὢν καὶ πατὴρ καὶ υἱός, ὡς κἀν τῷ πρώτῳ μὴ μάχεσθαι τὸ τὴν Ῥέαν καὶ μητέρα τοῦ Διὸς εἶναι καὶ θυγατέρα. τὰς δὲ αὐτὰς ποιεῖται συνοικειώσεις κἀν τῷ περὶ Χαρίτων. καὶ τὸν Δία νόμον φησὶν εἶναι καὶ τὰς Χάριτας τὰς ἡμετέρας καταρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἀνταποδόσεις τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν. τὰ παραπλήσια δὲ κἀν τοῖς περὶ φύσεως γράφει, μεθ' ὧν εἴπαμεν καὶ τὸν Ἡράκλειτον συνοικειῶν· [καὶ μὴν[1]] κἀν τῷ πρώτῳ τὴν Νύκτα θεάν φησιν εἶναι πρωτίστην· ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ τὸν κόσμον ἕνα τῶν φρονίμων, συμπολιτευόμενον θεοῖς καὶ ἀνθρώποις, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὸν Δία τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι, καθάπερ καὶ τὸν Ἡράκλειτον λέγειν· ἐν δὲ τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ λόγους ἐπῆκται πάντας[2] τὸν κόσμον ζῷον εἶναι καὶ λογικὸν καὶ φρονοῦν καὶ θεόν. κἀν τοῖς περὶ προνοίας μέντοι τὰς αὐτὰς ἐκτίθησιν συνοικειώσεις τῇ ψυχῇ τοῦ παντὸς καὶ τὰ τῶν θεῶν ὀνόματα ἐφαρμόττει, τῆς δριμύτητος (C. *vaferrimus*, cf. Wyttenbach *ad* Plut. *Rect. Aud. Rat.* p. 48) ἀπολαύων ἀκοπιάτως. I have given the whole passage as an illustration of the connexion between Philodemus and the *N.D.* The points of agreement to be marked are (1) the citations. In both, Chrysippus' 1st book, π. θεῶν, is referred to for the general statement of his theology, and the 2nd book for his explanation of the old poets. (2) As to the subject-matter, all that C. says is contained in the quotation except the contemptuous comments, and the fuller definition of law. On the other hand Phil. goes into greater detail on most points, especially as to the mythological names, e.g. the Charites, the difference of sex among the Gods, and the reference to Euripides and Heraclitus.

cogitatione depingere: 'to imagine'. The same phrase occurs *Ac.* II 48, cf. *N. D.* III 47 *cogitatione fingere.*

ejus animi fusionem universam: 'abstr. for concr. = *ejus animum ubique fusum*', Sch. *Ejus* i.e. *mundi*, cf. § 29 *imagines earumque circuitus*; and for *fusio* II 28. Probably this represents some words which have been been lost in Philod. I do not think it can stand for διαχεῖσθαι suggested by Petersen and Sauppe, as that would rather mean 'crumbling away' than 'pervading'. Compare on the 'universal intermingling' κρᾶσις δι' ὅλων, Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 131.

principatum = ἡγεμονικόν II 29.

universitatemque: Heind.'s emendation for the *universam atque* of the MSS.

fatalem—futurarum: a rounded phrase for Philod.'s εἱμαρμένην καὶ

[1] So Sauppe fills the gap left by Gomperz.

[2] So I propose to read. Gomperz has λόγους ἐρωτᾷ περὶ τοῦ τὸν, Sauppe and Bücheler ἔρρωται ποιῶν τὸν, but nothing can be plainer than πάντας in the facsimile: ἐπάγεσθαι is used in the sense of 'adduce' with μαρτύρια, Xen. *Symp.* 8, 34, with μύθους and δόξας, Plut. II 975 E. For the use of πάντας cf. πάσας προφάσεις προφασίζεσθε Plato *Rep.* V 475.

ἀνάγκην. On the reading see Sch. *Opusc.* III 362: Swainson (*Journal of Philology*, vol. V p. 152,) follows Heind. in reading *veritatem* for the *umbram* of the MSS, and would transpose the words so as to assimilate the clause to that in § 40. It is scarcely conceivable that this senseless repetition is due to C. himself, who could surely have found some less clumsy way of ridiculing the verbosity of his original. I should be inclined to omit both *tum fatalem...futurarum* and *universitatemque—continerentur*, if one could suggest any explanation of their insertion. If they are really genuine it is a strong evidence in favour of Müller's thesis *Libris de N. D. non extremam manum accessisse*, (Bromberg 1839). Creuzer's ingenious emendation *libram* for *umbram* (in allusion to the scales of destiny) cannot be maintained, now that we know there was no such allusion in the original. Madv. suggests *normam;* Allen thinks *umbram* may have arisen from a misreading of the Greek *εἱμαρμένην*, added as a gloss from § 55; *moeram* (*μοῖραν*) is nearer than any of these. [I think Sch.'s *vim* for *umbram* is right. The scribe probably wrote *naturam* by error from the line above, then made the correction *vim* over it, thus *umbram* would easily arise. J. S. R.]

fluerent atque manarent: when the Present is used in quotations, it may be followed either by the Pres. Subj. as in *qui versetur* above, or the Imperf. as in *appellarent* just below: see Madv. § 382 *obs.* 4, and exx. in n. on § 61. [Many exx. of the Imperf. are given by Motschmann *De temporum consecutione ap. Ciceronem*, p. 11 (Jena 1875). J. S. R.] The doctrine of the perpetual change or flux of the elements came to the Stoics from Heraclitus, cf. *N. D.* III 84, Cleomedes *Cycl. Th.* I 1 (*ἡ οὐσία*) *χεομένη κατὰ τὰς φυσικὰς ἑαυτῆς μεταβολάς, ἄλλοτε μὲν εἰς πῦρ χεομένη, ἄλλοτε δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ κοσμογονίαν ὁρμῶσα*, and Stob. *Ecl.* I 10. 16 *τὸ δὲ πῦρ κατ' ἐξοχὴν στοιχεῖον λέγεσθαι διὰ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ πρώτου τὰ λοιπὰ συνίστασθαι κατὰ μεταβολὴν καὶ εἰς αὐτὸ ἔσχατον πάντα χεόμενα διαλύεσθαι,...πάλιν δὲ ἀπὸ ταύτης (γῆς) διαλυομένης καὶ διαχεομένης πρώτη μὲν γίγνεται χύσις εἰς ὕδωρ, δευτέρα δὲ ἐξ ὕδατος εἰς ἀέρα, τρίτη δὲ καὶ ἐσχάτη εἰς πῦρ.* The last clause shows that there is no reason to put *terram* after *sidera* (with Heind.) on the ground that the flux was confined to *aquam et aera*. Krische thinks that C. touches on this point here merely to make the whole theory more ridiculous, but it is possible that it may have been suggested by the *ῥεύματος ῥοῦν* of the original, which Kr. explains (p. 465) not of water, but of a sort of chaos out of which the elements were developed.

homines—consecuti: see on Persaeus just above, and II 62 n.

§ 40. **Neptunum:** see II 71, III 64; so Arist. *Gen. An.* III 11 p. 762 *a* *γίνεται δ' ἐν γῇ καὶ ἐν ὑγρῷ τὰ ζῷα καὶ τὰ φυτὰ διὰ τὸ ἐν γῇ μὲν ὕδωρ ὑπάρχειν, ἐν δ' ὕδατι πνεῦμα, ἐν δὲ τούτῳ παντὶ θερμότητα ψυχικήν, ὥστε τρόπον τινὰ πάντα ψυχῆς εἶναι πληρῆ.* Pliny (*N. H.* II 4) speaks of the air as *vitalem hunc aera et per cuncta rerum meabilem totoque consertum*, and IX c. 6 he adduces various arguments to prove the existence of air in water, e.g. the spouting of whales (*in aquas penetrare vitalem hunc spiritum quis miretur, qui etiam*

reddi ab his eum cernat?); the fact that fishes hear and smell (*super omnia est, quod esse auditum et odoratum piscibus non erit dubium; ex aeris utrumque materia*). In the *Times* for Sept. 13, 1879 there is a short notice of the investigations made in the Challenger and other expeditions, to determine the amount and composition of the air in sea-water.

terram quae Ceres: cf. II 67, 71.

legis vim. C. supplements the brief mention of νόμος in the original from his own studies for the *De Legibus*.

eandemque necessitatem appellat: 'gives to law the name of destiny'. Mr Roby suggests *eundem*, which seems more appropriate, as Velleius is here dealing with the Stoic misuse of mythological names. [Cf. the parallel passage in *Ac.* I 29 *deum omniumque rerum prudentiam...quam eandem necessitatem appellant.* J. S. R.]

sempiternam veritatem: cf. § 55, III 14, *Div.* I 125 *fatum id appello quod Graeci εἱμαρμένην, id est, ordinem seriemque causarum cum causae causa nexa rem ex se gignat. Ea est ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas sempiterna;* Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 141 foll.

§ 41. **Orphei**: cf. § 107.

accommodare: a translation of συνοικειῶσαι.

qui suspicati sint: Sch. *Opusc.* III 310 argues against the Subj. here, but *qui* is characteristic, not merely connective, 'though they never dreamt of such a thing'.

[**Stoici videantur**: cf. Sen. *Ep.* 88 *modo Stoicum Homerum faciunt, modo Epicureum, modo Peripateticum, modo Academicum.* Swainson.]

Diogenes: of Seleucia on the Tigris, pupil of Chrysippus, and afterwards head of the Stoic school (Krische 481—494), called *magno et gravi Stoico* in *Off.* III 51. Philodemus proceeds to speak of him immediately after the quotation given above: Διογένης δ' ὁ Βαβυλώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τὸν κόσμον γράφει τῷ Διὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ὑπάρχειν ἢ περιέχειν τὸν Δία καθάπερ ἄνθρωπον ψυχήν: then, after describing how different names were given to different parts of Zeus, he says that the part which was manifested in the aether was called Athene, τοῦτο γὰρ λέγεσθαι τὸ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς, καὶ Ζεὺς ἄρρην Ζεὺς θῆλυς· τινὰς δὲ τῶν Στωικῶν φάσκειν ὅτι τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ, φρόνησιν γὰρ εἶναι, διὸ καὶ Μῆτιν καλεῖσθαι· Χρύσιππον δὲ ἐν τῷ στήθει τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν εἶναι κἀκεῖ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν γεγονέναι, φρόνησιν οὖσαν, τῷ δὲ τὴν φωνὴν ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐκκρίνεσθαι λέγειν ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς, ὑπὸ δὲ Ἡφαίστου, διότι τέχνῃ ἐγένεθ' ἡ φρόνησις, καὶ Ἀθηνᾶν μὲν οἷον Ἀθρηνᾶν εἰρῆσθαι, Τριτωνίδα δὲ καὶ Τριτογένειαν διὰ τὸ τὴν φρόνησιν ἐκ τριῶν συνεστηκέναι λόγων, τῶν φυσικῶν καὶ τῶν ἠθικῶν καὶ τῶν λογικῶν· καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δ' αὐτῆς προσηγορίας καὶ τὰ φορήματα (e.g. the Aegis) μάλα καταχρύσως[1] τῇ φρονήσει συνοικειοῖ.

disjungit: this form seems more suited to the metaphorical sense than the *dejungit* of the MSS. Müller *Adn. Crit.* p. iv. cites other passages in

[1] So in the facsimile, but, as a compliment to Diog. would be quite out of place, I should emend either καταχρηστικῶς (employed by Sext. Emp. *P. H.* I 191 in treating of the improper uses of words) or κατακορῶς.

which *de-* is wrongly read for *di-*, e.g. *degrediens N. D.* II 103, *demetata* II 110, *delabi Off.* II 64.

B. b. ii. *Erroneous views of the poets and of eastern sages.* §§ 42, 43.

Ch. XVI. § 42. The follies of the popular mythology form the subject of the first sixty pages in Gomp.'s ed. of Philodemus. We read there of the adulteries (pp. 10—12) and wars (pp. 28, 32, 40, 45) of the Gods, of their frauds, cruelties, weaknesses, sufferings, their enslavements to each other and to men. Compare Plin. *N. H.* II 7 *super omnem impudentiam est adulteria inter ipsos fingi, mox etiam jurgia et odia, atque etiam furtorum esse et scelerum numina.*

exposui. In similar language, though to very different effect, Minucius begins his 20th ch. (after concluding his summary of the Philodemian section) with the words *exposui opiniones omnium ferme philosophorum quibus inlustrior gloria est, deum unum multis licet designasse nominibus, ut quivis arbitretur aut nunc Christianos philosophos esse aut philosophos fuisse jam tunc Christianos.*

delirantium: §§ 37, 92, 94. **somnia**: § 39, *Ac.* II 121. Varro *Eumenides* (ap. Non. *s. v. infans*) *postremo nemo aegrotus quicquam somniat | tam infandum quod non aliquis dicat philosophus.*

fusa: so § 66 *oracula fundo.* Sch. quotes *Fin.* IV 10 *poetarum more verba fundere, Div.* II 27 *concitatione mentis edi et quasi fundi.* [Add *Div.* II 110, *De Or.* III 175, 194, *Tusc.* I 64, III 42. J. S. R.]

ipsa suavitate nocuerunt: on which account Plato banished Homer and Hesiod from his model state, *Rep.* II 377 foll. referred to by C. *Tusc.* II. 27. Cf. Xenophanes (R. and P. § 130 foll.) πάντα θεοῖς ἀνέθηκαν Ὅμηρός θ' Ἡσίοδός τε | ὅσσα παρ' ἀνθρώποισιν ὀνείδεα καὶ ψόγος ἐστίν. | ὡς πλεῖστ' ἐφθέγξαντο θεῶν ἀθεμίστια ἔργα | κλέπτειν μοιχεύειν τε καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀπατεύειν, Epicurus in Diog. L. X 123 ἀσεβὴς δὲ οὐχ ὁ τοὺς τῶν πολλῶν θεοὺς ἀναιρῶν, ἀλλ' ὁ τὰς τῶν πολλῶν δόξας θεοῖς προσάπτων, Heracl. *Alleg. Hom.* 4 Ἐπίκουρος ἅπασαν ὁμοῦ ποιητικὴν ὥσπερ ὀλέθριον μύθων δέλεαρ ἀφοσιούμενος.

ortus: Philod. p. 31 mentions particularly the birth of Athene and of Dionysus; pp. 7 and 13 he notices the death (*interitus*) of Asclepius; Minucius l.c. speaks of the alternate deaths of Castor and Pollux.

vincula: e.g. Dionysus bound by Pentheus, Prometheus by Zeus (Philod. p. 39). See *Iliad* V 380 foll.

ex immortali: Davis and Heind. read *immortalibus;* but the Sing. may be taken either indefinitely 'from an immortal', or generically ἐκ τοῦ ἀθανάτου. On the general subject cf. *Tusc.* I 28 foll., Nägelsb. *Nachhomerische Theol.* pp. 10—13.

§ 43. **magorum Aegyptiorumque**: there is no allusion to the former and very slight to the latter, in what remains of Philod. The Magi ('great ones', Sans. *magha,* Lat. *magnus*) were the priestly caste of Media.

Their religious system was the Zoroastrian dualism of the Iranian conquering race, modified to suit the subject Turanian population. The serpent God of the latter was identified with Ahriman, who was then raised to an equality with Ormuzd, both being viewed as emanations from the absolute first principle, Zerwan-Akaran, i.e. eternity. In course of time the Magian religion incorporated many polytheistic elements, as the worship of the Planets, of Mithras, and of Mylitta, also known as the Phrygian mother of the Gods. The religion of the Persians was pure Zoroastrianism and, as such, opposed to Magianism, as is shown in the overthrow of the Magi by Darius Hystaspes; but it was confounded with the latter by Herodotus and other writers. See Lenormant *Manual of Ancient History*, tr. II 21—47; Rawlinson's Herodotus I *Essay* 5, on the *Religion of the Ancient Persians*; Hardwick, *Christ and other Masters*, Pt. IV. *Medo-Persia*. C. speaks of their dislike to inclosing in temples the Gods *quorum hic mundus omnis templum esset*, *Leg.* II 26; and of their skill in interpreting dreams, *Div.* I 46, 47. His younger contemporary Strabo (XV 3. 13) describes their manner of worship and tells us that they offered sacrifices to Heaven, the Sun (whom they called Mithras), the Moon, Aphrodite, Fire, Earth, Winds and Water. On the Egyptian religion, see § 101, Juvenal *Sat.* XV, Herodotus II 37—76 with Rawlinson's notes and *Append.* ch. 3, also Hardwick and Lenormant.

veritatis ignoratione: causal ablative, cf. § 1.

B. c. EPICUREAN EXPOSITION, XVI § 43—XX § 56.

Universal consent is a sufficient proof of the existence, blessedness and immortality of the Gods. Being such, they must be free from care and passion; and are therefore to be regarded with reverence, not with fear. Testimony and reason both assure us that they are formed like men, but their bodies are of far finer texture than ours. Their life is one of contemplation, not of action.

qui consideret—debeat: 'whoever (=if any one) should consider this would be bound to pay honour to Ep. and hold him as a God'. On the hypothetical use of *qui* with Subj. see Madv. § 367, who quotes *N. D* II 12 *haec qui videat, nonne cogatur confiteri deos esse?* (repeated almost in the same words § 44), also Draeg. § 493 and Roby § 1558. On the extravagant terms in which the Epicureans spoke of their founder see *Tusc.* I 48 *quae quidem cogitans soleo saepe mirari nonnullorum insolentiam philosophorum, qui naturae cognitionem admirantur, ejusque inventori et principi gratias exultantes agunt eumque venerantur ut deum, liberatos enim se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu; Fin.* I 14, 32, 71; *In Pis.* 59; Lucr. V 8 *deus ille fuit, deus, inclute Memmi, | qui princeps vitae rationem invenit eam quae | nunc appellatur sapientia;* and III 15 *nam simul ac ratio tua coepit vociferari | naturam*

rerum, divina mente coorta, | diffugiunt animi terrores; Plut. *adv. Colot.* 17 (Metrodorus speaks of) *τὰ Ἐπικούρου ὡς ἀληθῶς θεόφαντα ὄργια; ib.* Colotes kneels and adores Epicurus; Epic. himself writes to a disciple *πέμπε οὖν ἀπαρχὰς ἡμῖν εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ σώματος θεραπείαν.* His disciples kept sacred to his memory, not only his birthday, but the 20th day of every month, in accordance with the instructions in his will, Diog. L. x 18, *Fin.* II 101, Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 394.

primum esse deos: the 2nd point is given below, *ut deos beatos et immortales putemus.*

in animis impressisset: this is the usual construction, like *insculpsit in mentibus* just below, but we find *imprim.* with Acc. in *Ac.* II 58.

quae est enim gens: universal belief was alleged by the Stoics, no less than by the Epicureans, as the strongest proof of the existence of the Gods, see II 5, 12, Seneca *Ep.* 117 6 *multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum: apud nos argumentum veritatis est aliquid omnibus videri: tanquam deos esse inter alia sic colligimus, quod omnibus de dis opinio insita est, nec ulla gens usquam est adeo extra leges moresque projecta, ut non aliquos deos credat;* and so of the immortality of the soul. It is often urged by C. as in *Leg.* I 24 *nulla gens neque tam mansueta, neque tam fera, quae non, etiamsi ignoret qualem habere deum deceat, tamen habendum sciat; Tusc.* I 30 *multi de dis prava sentiunt; id enim vitioso more effici solet; omnes tamen esse vim et naturam divinam arbitrantur...omni autem in re consensio omnium gentium lex naturae putanda est;* and by Plut. *adv. Colot.* 1125 D. The same argument is employed in defence of divination *Div.* I 11, and met in the following book (II 39) by a reference to the universality of the desire for pleasure as the chief good, *quasi vero quicquam sit tam valde quam nihil sapere vulgare!* Cf. the objections in *N. D.* I 62, III 11. Aristotle constantly appeals to the common belief in confirmation of his own reasonings: the justification is given *Eth. Eud.* I 6 *κράτιστον μὲν πάντας ἀνθρώπους φαίνεσθαι συνομολογοῦντας τοῖς ῥηθησομένοις, εἰ δὲ μή, τρόπον γέ τινα πάντας, ὅπερ μεταβιβαζόμενοι ποιήσουσιν· ἔχει γὰρ ἕκαστος οἰκεῖόν τι πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν·... ἐκ γὰρ τῶν ἀληθῶς μὲν λεγομένων, οὐ σαφῶς δέ, προιοῦσιν ἔσται καὶ τὸ σαφῶς, μεταλαμβάνουσιν ἀεὶ τὰ γνωριμώτερα τῶν εἰωθότων λέγεσθαι συγκεχυμένως.* See on the general subject Hamilton's Reid *Supplementary Dissertation* A (*On the philosophy of common sense*) esp. § vi (*Chronological series of testimonies*), H. Spencer *First Principles* p. 4 foll. (who grants the universality of religious ideas), and the very fair and able discussion in Jellett's *Efficacy of Prayer* p. 70 foll. and *App.* on General Consent. The analogous ecclesiastical doctrine formularized by Vincent of Lerins in the words *quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est,* or in the more sounding phrase of Augustine *securus judicat orbis terrarum,* is of far more doubtful value, as it refers not to the primitive instincts of mankind, but to abstract dogmas, received on authority, and often very little understood by those who professed to hold them.

πρόληψιν: cf. Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 403, Hirzel p. 118 foll., Philodemus

quoted on § 25; it is defined by Diog. L. x 33 as 'a general conception retained in the mind', 'the memory of what has been often perceived'; 'on uttering the word *man*, the type at once rises up κατὰ πρόληψιν (i.e. prior to logical analysis) in accordance with our previous sensations'. Hence οὔτε ζητεῖν οὔτε ἀπορεῖν ἄνευ προλήψεως Sext. Emp. *Math.* I 57 (*sine qua... potest*), cf. Clem. Al. *Strom.* II 157. Chrysippus appears to have borrowed the word from Ep. (see § 54), defining it as ἔννοια φυσικὴ τῶν καθόλου Diog. L. VII 54. In an interesting chapter of Epictetus (*Diss.* I 22) we read that προλήψεις, general principles, are common to all men, and consistent with each other: differences arise when we attempt to apply them, e.g. all allow that τὸ ὅσιον must be preferred to all things, but it is a question between Jews and Romans whether it is ὅσιον to eat swine's flesh. Education consists in learning to apply τὰς φυσικὰς προλήψεις ταῖς ἐπὶ μέρους οὐσίαις καταλλήλως τῃ φύσει. Prolepsis then, whether as understood by the Epicureans (the permanent image), or with a more ideal colouring by the Stoics, corresponds to the Idea of Plato, the Form of Aristotle, the Innate Idea of later times: by some of the Fathers (e.g. Theod. *Gr. Aff.* p. 16, 9; Clem. *l.c.*) it was identified with Faith. Besides the terms *informatio*, *praenotio* and *anticipatio*, C. uses for it *notio* and *notitia*, which are properly equivalents of the more general ἔννοια, cf. *Ac.* II 30 *notitiae rerum quas Graeci tum ἐννοίας tum προλήψεις vocant; Tusc.* I 57 (of the Platonic doctrine of reminiscence) *nec fieri ullo modo posse ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones, quas ἐννοίας vocant, haberemus, nisi animus, antequam in corpus intravisset, in rerum cognitione viguisset; Top.* 31 *notionem appello quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν tum πρόληψιν dicunt: ea est insita et praecepta cujusque formae cognitio, enodationis indigens;* Madv. *Fin.* III 21, v 59; Bake on *Leg.* I 26, 30, 59, where *incohatae intellegentiae* = προλήψεις.

informatio: 'shaping', 'outline', then 'conception'.

caelesti volumine: entitled περὶ κριτηρίου ἢ κανών, 'the test or standard of truth' Diog. L. x 27, Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 400 foll. We find it referred to as τοὺς διοπετεῖς κανόνας Plut. *adv. Colot.* 19.

Ch. XVII. § 44. **non instituto**: so *Tusc.* I 30 *nec enim id* (*esse deos*) *conlocutio hominum effecit, non institutis opinio est confirmata, non legibus*, i.e. οὐ νόμῳ ἀλλὰ φύσει. So Philod. p. 128 (we worship the Gods) οὐ μόνον διὰ τοὺς νόμους ἀλλὰ διὰ φυσικὰς αἰτίας, Diog. L. x 123 θεοὶ μὲν γάρ εἰσιν· ἐναργὴς μὲν γάρ ἐστιν αὐτῶν ἡ γνῶσις.

ad unum omnium: 'all without exception'.

insitas vel potius innatas: 'implanted or rather inbred'. The two words are often joined to express natural growth as opposed to artificial training, e.g. *Fin.* IV 4 *insitam quandam vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae; Verr.* IV 48 the belief that Sicily is sacred to Ceres and Libera is so firmly held by the natives *ut animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videatur*, also v 23; in *Top.* 69 the opposite quality is expressed by the phrase *adsumptis atque adventiciis*. It does not seem necessary to suppose

any error on the part of C. as though he ascribed to Epic. the doctrine of 'innate ideas' in the sense in which Locke (certainly not Plato, for with him the idea was latent till developed by *μαιευτική*; nor Descartes, see Huxley's Hume p. 83) understood the term. All that is implied is that our religious ideas are not arbitrarily imposed from without, but grow up within as a natural and necessary result of experience. We must understand *innatum* in the same sense in II 12, cf. Sch. *Opusc.* IV 345, who remarks that *a principio innasci* is the phrase used (II 34) of what is strictly inborn.

de quo autem—confitendum est. [The argument is obscured by the ordinary punctuation. Putting a comma after *habemus* we get the following syllogism: We all have from nature an idea of Gods: what all men's nature agrees about is true: *ergo* we must admit the existence of Gods. R.]

omnium natura=*omnes naturā*, cf. n. on § 36.

hanc igitur habemus: resumes *fateamur habere.* For the resumptive use of *igitur* after parenthesis and for the change from Inf. to Ind. cf. Draeger § 355, Madv. § 480. A close parallel occurs in *Fin.* II 22 *quid enim mereri velis...quid merearis igitur* &c.

ut putemus: explains *hanc*, which has the force of *talem*, cf. § 55 *illa ut.*

§ 45. **ipsorum**: the existence of the Gods, as opposed to their attributes.

insculpsit in mentibus: so *in animo quasi insculptum est esse deos* II 12.

quod beatum—essent omnia: quoted from the *κυρίαι δόξαι*, an epitome of the ethical principles of Epicurus, which he intended to be committed to memory by his disciples, see § 85, *Fin.* II 20 *quis enim vestrum non edidicit Epicuri κυρίας δόξας?* Diog. L. x 35. It is preserved by Diog. x 139, and commences with the words here translated *τὸ μακάριον καὶ ἄφθαρτον οὔτε αὐτὸ πράγματα ἔχει, οὔτε ἄλλῳ παρέχει, ὥστε οὔτε ὀργαῖς οὔτε χάρισι συνέχεται· ἐν ἀσθενεῖ γὰρ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον*, cf. Philod. p. 123 *χωρὶς ὀργῆς καὶ χάριτος ἀσθενούσης*, Lucr. II 646 *omnis enim per se divom natura necessest | immortali aevo summa cum pace fruatur | semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longe; | nam privata dolore omni, privata periclis | ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri, | nec bene promeritis capitur, neque tangitur ira.* The argument in full is: the Gods are happy; happiness consists in the absence of trouble, whether experienced in oneself or inflicted upon another; therefore the Gods neither feel nor cause trouble; hence the motive of anger, which might lead to their infliction of trouble, and the motive of favour, which might lead to their taking trouble for others, are alike manifestations of weakness, and inconsistent with our idea of the Divine majesty. The answer to which is that (1) the word 'trouble' is unmeaning in reference to our idea of God: if we suppose him to be almighty, thought and action are as easy to him as breathing to us: (2) while it is true that passion and caprice are marks of weakness and, as such, inconsistent with our idea of God, yet a righteous government, rewarding virtue and punishing vice, is a natural corollary to the belief in a

good and powerful God. When Seneca says *deos nemo sanus timet* (*Benef.* IV 19) it is not from any notion of the Gods being indifferent to the actions of men, but he is simply asserting the Platonic doctrine that God never harms any (*Rep.* II 379 foll.), that His acting is always for the best both to the universe at large and to each individual in it. In Philod. p. 94 we read that it was charged against the Epicureans, that their doctrine deprived good men of their religious hopes, *προσεπιφέρουσιν δὲ καὶ διότι τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ δικαίων παραιρούμεθα τὰς καλὰς ἐλπίδας ἃς ἐν τοῖς θεοῖς ἔχουσι*, to which it is replied p. 97 that the vulgar ideas of reward and punishment are abandoned by all philosophers, and that many go so far as to deny them any power to hurt, *οὐδεὶς γὰρ ὡς εἰπεῖν τῶν ὠφελεῖν καὶ βλάπτειν εἰρηκότων φιλοσόφων τοὺς θεούς, ὁμοίας τοῖς χυδαίοις* (the vulgar) *ὑπέλιπεν τὰς ὠφελίας καὶ τὰς βλάβας, πολλοὶ δ' οὐδὲ βλάπτειν ὅλως ἔφασαν αὐτούς*, but the true and just are rewarded as Polyaenus has stated in his 1st book: p. 100 *ὠφελίας ἐκ θεῶν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς καὶ βλάβας τοῖς κακοῖς καταλείπουσι* (i.e. apparently the Epicureans): p. 124 *καὶ σωτηρίας ἀνθρώποις διὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καταλειπτέον ὑπογράφει* (i.e. Epicurus) *διὰ πλειόνων, ἐν δὲ τῷ τρισκαιδεκάτῳ περὶ τῆς οἰκειότητος ἣν πρός τινας ὁ θεὸς ἔχει καὶ τῆς ἀλλοτριότητος*: p. 125 'with the favour of heaven (*θεῶν ἵλεων ὄντων*) we need not fear war, with the favour of heaven we shall pass our lives in purity': pp. 86—89 'the Stoics deny that the Gods are the authors of evil to men and thus take away all restraint on iniquity and degrade men to the level of the brutes (for who would be balked of the injustice for which he craves, from the fear of air or aether?), while we say that punishment comes to some from the Gods, and the greatest of good to others': also p. 145. It is difficult to see how this approach to the common opinion (which goes much beyond what Lucr. allows VI 70) can be reconciled with other positive statements of Epicurus or with his general principles as given in the text. See the Academic, or rather Stoic, criticism in § 121. For the form of expression (*nec habere ipsum nec exhibere alteri*) we may compare St James I 13 *ὁ γαρ θεὸς ἀπείραστός ἐστι κακῶν, πειράζει δὲ αὐτὸς οὐδένα*, Plut. *Mor.* 1102 E *καὶ φαῦλον οὐδὲν ποιεῖν αὐτῷ θέμις, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ πάσχειν*, Sen. *De Ira* II 27 *natura illis* (*dis*) *mitis et placida est, tam longe remota ab aliena injuria quam a sua.*

sit—essent—essent: the Pres. Subj. is allowable because it is a general proposition having no more reference to the past than to the present: the Imperf. is afterwards used in order to remind the reader that this is a statement made in the past by Epic., not necessarily adopted by the writer; see Draeger § 131, and (on the mixed construction) § 124 B c, where it is pointed out that when there are two subordinate clauses, standing in different degrees of subordination, the more remote subordination is frequently expressed by the Imperf. the less remote by the Pres. Subj. Compare for the corresponding use of the Subj. and Opt. in Greek, Jelf § 809, Arnold on Thuc. III 22, p. 370.

talia imbecilla: Seneca *De Ira* I 20 *ira muliebre maxime et puerile vitium est*, Juv. XIII 190 with Mayor's n.

si nihil—erat dictum: 'if we had had no other aim beyond that of piety in worship and freedom from superstition, we might have ended here'. On the Ind. *in apodosi* see § 19 *longum est*, n.

cum aeterna esset: we need not (with Draeg. § 151. 3) explain the Imperf. as *attracted* to the tense of the principal verb (*coleretur*). It expresses a consideration belonging to and contemporaneous with the supposed action (*coleretur*) and carefully to be distinguished from the new consideration with which we are now occupied (*anquirit animus* below).

habet venerationem: Nägels. *Stil.* § 95 quotes this as an example of the way in which the Romans supplied the absence of a Pass., and compares *Orat.* III 11, *Phil.* I 7, *Marcell.* 26. [cf. *αἴσθησιν παρέχειν* which is the regular passive of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*. J. S. R.] Sch. in his note cites other phrases in which *habeo* has the same force, e.g. *laetitiam, spem, timorem habere* 'to inspire', like the Gr. *ἔχειν=παρέχειν*. On the grounds of the Epicurean worship cf. §§ 56 and 116, and Philod. 128 *προσεύχεσθαι γὰρ ἐν τῷ περὶ θεῶν φησίν, οὐχ ὡς λυπουμένων τῶν θεῶν εἰ μὴ ποιήσομεν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τῶν ὑπερβαλλούσων* (*praestans, quicquid excellit, praestantissima natura* § 47, *naturam excellentem* § 56) *δυνάμει καὶ σπουδαιότητι φύσεων.* Defective as was the Epicurean conception of God, it was so far right that they could see in Him an ideal perfection worthy of the reverence and imitation of men, see Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 439, Philod. p. 148.

metus a vi: cf. § 42 *concubitus cum genere*. Allen quotes Liv. XXIII 15 *metus a praetore*, where see Weissenborn, also Madv. § 298. 2, on verbal substantives followed by prepositions. The verbs *timeo* and *metuo* are used absolutely with *ab*.

quibus impendere: on the Inf. with relative in Orat. Obl. see n. on § 12 *ex quo exsistit*.

vitae actionem mentisque agitationem: Beier's correction for *vitam et actionem mentis atque agitationem*, see his n. on *Off.* I 17 and compare *actio vitae* in § 103, and *Div.* II 89; see too Sch. *Opusc.* III 315 and 363 and my n. on § 2.

Ch. XVIII. § 46. **admonet**: 'gives a hint'.

speciem humanam deorum: see Cotta's criticisms § 77 foll.

occurrit. For exx. of such appearances see Ov. *Met.* VIII 626 foll., Liv. XXI 62, XXIV 10, Dion. Hal. *A. R.* II 68, Nägelsb. *N. Theol.* p. 2, and nn. on *Acts* XIV 11. Celsus *ap.* Or. VII 35 says that in the sanctuaries of Amphiaraus, Mopsus, and Trophonius *ἀνθρωποειδεῖς θεωρεῖσθαι θεούς, οὐ ψευδομένους ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐναργεῖς*, and (III 24) that there were many living in his time to whom Asclepius had appeared, and granted healing; again (VIII 45) 'all life is full of such divine manifestations'. Cf. also § 36, II 6 *saepe voces exauditae, saepe visae formae deorum*, 166, and Lucr. V 1161 *nunc quae causa deum per magnas numina gentes | pervulgarit et ararum compleverit urbes, | ...non ita difficile est rationem reddere verbis. | quippe etenim jam tum divom mortalia saecla | egregias animo facies vigilante videbant | et magis in somnis mirando corporis auctu |* foll. This

is an explanation of the belief of the vulgar, the absurdities of which are shortly after pointed out: how far Lucretius himself allowed evidential weight to these visions is not clear. In IV 26 foll. he gives as his reason for discussing the nature of the images (*simulacra*) the fact that they take the shape of the dead and cause terror by presenting themselves to us both awake and asleep, *ne forte animas Acherunte reamur | effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare* |, and in 722 foll. he shows how such *simulacra* may arise spontaneously in the air. It seems therefore that these images can only be trusted in so far as they are supported by abstract reasoning. Compare also Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 25 (quoted by Munro) Ἐπίκουρος δὲ ἐκ τῶν κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους φαντασιῶν οἴεται τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἔννοιαν ἐσπακέναι θεοῦ· μεγάλων γὰρ εἰδώλων, φησί, καὶ ἀνθρωπομόρφων κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους προσπιπτόντων ὑπέλαβον καὶ ταῖς ἀληθείαις ὑπάρχειν τινὰς τοιούτους θεοὺς ἀνθρωπομόρφους. The Stoic Balbus is in agreement with Epic. on this point; and Aristotle (quoted by Sextus l. c.) made these appearances one of the two causes to which he traces the origin of religion, ἀπὸ δυοῖν ἀρχῶν ἔννοιαν θεῶν ἔλεγε γεγονέναι, ἀπό τε τῶν περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν συμβαινόντων καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν μετεώρων, the former owing to τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις γιγνομένους ταύτης ἐνθουσιασμοὺς καὶ τὰς μαντείας· ὅταν γάρ, φησίν, ἐν τῷ ὑπνοῦν καθ' ἑαυτὴν γένηται ἡ ψυχή, τότε τὴν ἰδίαν ἀπολαβοῦσα φύσιν it exercises a prophetic power, just as Homer tells us it does at the moment of death; ἐκ τούτων οὖν ὑπενόησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναί τι θεὸν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἐοικὸς τῇ ψυχῇ καὶ πάντων ἐπιστημονικώτατον. See H. Spencer *Principles of Sociology* ch. X and Tylor quoted below.

primas notiones: answering to *natura* above. We find the corresponding Greek term used of the προλήψεις in Diog. L. X 38 ἀνάγκη γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ἐννόημα καθ' ἕκαστον φθόγγον βλέπεσθαι καὶ μηθὲν ἀποδείξεως προσδεῖσθαι (if we are to have any standard of reference).

ne omnia—ad primas notiones. The πρόληψις which arises instinctively from the repeated appearances of Gods is contrasted with the abstract reasonings which follow. The Gods must be of human shape, for the most perfect nature must be also the most beautiful, and the human shape is more beautiful than any other; again, happiness cannot exist without virtue, nor virtue without reason, nor reason except in human shape. The former argument is criticized § 77—86, the latter § 87—89.

§ 47. **praestantissimam**: 'we are justified in believing that the most exalted of beings, whether we regard his happiness or his eternity, must be also (*eandem*) the most beautiful'. It would seem that both here and in § 45 we must explain the causal clauses *vel quia* and *cum et aeterna* by a reference to *praestans*.

figura: the mathematical outline, a matter of fact; **species**, outward appearance as distinguished from the inner nature; **forma** (§ 48), the form artistically viewed as symbolizing the inner nature.

vos quidem—divinam: 'you Stoics at least are wont, in displaying the skill of the divine artificer', see II 87 and 134, and for *fabr.* § 19 n.

modo hoc, modo illud: so (*Tusc.* v 33) when charged with contradicting what he had said in the *De Finibus*, C. replies *in diem vivimus; quodcumque nostros animos percussit, id dicimus, itaque soli sumus liberi*, cf. *Att.* XIII 25 *O Academiam volaticam ac sui similem, modo huc modo illuc*, also *Div.* I 62; and, of the Socratic irony, *Lael.* 13 *qui non tum hoc tum illud, ut in plerisque, sed idem semper.* [Add *Ac.* II 121, 134, *Tusc.* I 40, *Att.* II 15, *Parad.* 14, *Div.* I 120, II 145. J. S. R.] For omission of verb, see § 17 n.

§ 48. **pulcherrima est:** so Madv. *Fin.* III 58 in place of the *sit* of MSS, on the ground that *quae* means *quam pulcherrimam esse posui, humanam*, not *tali ut sit pulcherrima*, cf. Sch. *Opusc.* III 310.

ratio—hominis figura: cf. *καὶ εἰ λογισμὸν οὐκ ἔχομεν ἐν ἄλλῃ μορφῇ δίχα τῆς ἀνθρώπου, φανερὸν ὡς καὶ τὸν θεὸν ἀνθρωπόμορφον χρὴ καταλείπειν ἵνα σὺν λογισμῷ τὴν ὑπόστασιν ἔχῃ* *Vol. Herc.* VI pt. 2 p. 21 (conjecturally assigned to Metrodorus). Here as elsewhere the Epicurean refused to go beyond his own experience: '*numquam vidi* (§ 87) thought apart from a human body', or as it would now be worded, 'apart from brain'.

hominis esse specie. The Gen. is sometimes substituted for the adjective with the Abl. of Quality; cf. *R. P.* II 26 § 48 (*tyrannus*) *quamquam figura est hominis tamen immanitate vincit beluas*, Caes. *B. G.* VI 27 (*uri*) *specie sunt et colore tauri*, and Liv. XXI 62 quoted below under *nec soliditate*. This arg. is criticized in § 89.

§ 49. **quasi corpus:** like the *εἴδωλα* of Homer and the ghosts of later times; cf. the interesting chapters on Animism in Tylor's *Primitive Culture* esp. vol. I p. 449. The Epicurean Gods are of course material, but they are composed of the finest etherial atoms, similar to those which constitute the rational soul, and are therefore capable of acting immediately upon it: see the passages quoted in n. on *intermundia* § 18, and the criticism by Cotta in §§ 71, 75, by Balbus in II 59. Hirzel (p. 77 foll.) thinks that C. confounded the images which reveal the Gods to us with the actual Gods; and that the latter had more approach to substance than he allows them, as Philodemus (quoted by Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 441) speaks of their taking food, and conversing together probably in Greek, cf. also Sch. *Opusc.* IV 336—359. The subject is discussed below. For the expression cf. Sen. *Contr.* II 12 § 11 *quasi dissertus es, quasi formonsus es, quasi dives es; unum tantum es non quasi, vappa* (quoted in Roby § 1583), Pl. *Stich.* 552 foll., Plin. *Ep.* VIII 16 *quasi testamenta, quasi civitas*, and the legal fictions *quasi possessio, quasi pignus* &c.

Ch. XIX. **quivis** = *ὁ τυχών*, 'every one'.

agnoscere: 'to feel their force', Sch. *Opusc.* III 315 and 363.

qui viderit: causal relative.

sic tractet ut manu: so *R. P.* I 15 (of Panaetius) *qui quae vix conjectura qualia sint possumus suspicari, sic adfirmat ut oculis ea cernere videatur aut tractare plane manu; Brut.* 277 *cum indicia mortis se comperisse et manu*

tenere diceret. Lucretius speaks in equally high terms of his master's speculations, I 74 *omne immensum peragravit mente animoque* foll.

docet eam esse vim—aeterna. This extremely difficult passage has been discussed by many writers, esp. by Sch. *Opusc.* III 315[1], and *Neue Jahrb.* for 1875 pp. 687—691, as well as in the notes and app. to his ed.; but the first to give a satisfactory explanation of the whole was Hirzel in his *Untersuchungen* pp. 46—90. He translates as follows (p. 68): 'Epikur lehrt die Natur der Götter sei der Art, dass sie erstens nicht mit den Sinnen, sondern nur mit dem Geiste erfasst wird, und dass sie ausserdem weder Solidität noch individuelle Identität besitzt, wie die sogenannten *στερέμνια*; vielmehr gelangten wir zur Erkenntniss des Göttlichen (denn das besagen die Worte *quae sit et beata natura et aeterna*) durch Bilder, die wir wahrnehmen' &c. I had long taken the same view of the construction of *capere*, and of the needlessness of Sch.'s emendations *cernantur*, *cumque*, *beatae naturae.* The clue to the right interpretation is to be found (1) in § 105, where the account here given is criticized by Cotta, and (2) in Diog. L. X 139 *ἐν ἄλλοις δέ φησι τοὺς θεοὺς λόγῳ θεωρητούς, οὓς μὲν κατ' ἀριθμὸν ὑφεστῶτας, οὓς δὲ καθ' ὁμοειδίαν ἐκ τῆς συνεχοῦς ἐπιῤῥύσεως τῶν ὁμοίων εἰδώλων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀποτετελεσμένων ἀνθρωποειδῶς.* Philodemus seems to have treated of the subject in his *περὶ εὐσεβείας*, but unfortunately the passages relating to it are too corrupt to afford much help. See p. 110 *δύναται γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ὁμοιότητος (similitudine) ὑπάρχουσα (ἰδιότης) διαιώνιον ἔχειν τὴν τελείαν εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐπειδήπερ οὐχ ἧττον ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν ἢ τῶν ὁμοίων στοιχείων ἑνότητες ἀποτελεῖσθαι δύνανται.* Gomperz despairs of the passage (see his n. 'dieser mir zum kleinsten Theil verständlichen Columne',) but it would appear to be a comparison between our ordinary modes of perception and the mode in which we arrive at a consciousness of deity; just as in the next page it is said 'if opponents charge Epicurus with denying the existence of the Gods, why might they not on the same ground charge him with denying the existence of horses and men, *καὶ πάνθ' ἁπλῶς τὰ κατὰ μέρος αἰσθητά τε καὶ νοητὰ φύσεων εἴδη*?' The same subject is discussed in pp. 132—138, but only occasional phrases are legible, as *τὴν κατ' ἀριθμὸν σύγκρισιν* (C.'s *ad numerum*) in pp. 134 and 138, *μήτε γὰρ ἀτόμους νομίζειν τοὺς θεοὺς μήτε συνθέτους* p. 136, apparently an exhaustive argument to prove the atheism of Ep. 'his Gods are neither atoms nor compounds of atoms, and what other entities are admitted by him?'

non sensu sed mente cernatur: cf. Lucretius quoted on *quasi corpus*, and § 105 *speciem dei percipi cogitatione non sensu.* Sch. points out that while L. speaks of the *tenuis natura* and Cotta of the *species*, both referring only to the fine etherial body of the Gods, Vell. speaks more generally of *vis et natura.* This is because he is about to refer, not merely to the

[1] He calls it *locum omnium difficillimum cujus certam omnibusque numeris absolutam interpretationem vix quisquam, ego certe hoc tempore proponere non possum.*

immediate sensuous impression produced on the mind when its fine atoms are struck by the cognate atoms which constitute the divine *imagines*, atoms which pass unperceived through the coarser sieve of the bodily senses, but also to the conception of blessedness and immortality to which the mind attains by reflecting upon the impressions it has received. It is the latter process which is properly expressed by *cogitatio*.

nec soliditate—appellat. At first sight it seems natural to take *sol.* as an abl. of cause after *cernatur;* and so Sch. explains it by a reference to the distinction between the *imagines* thrown off from solid bodies (the στερέμνια), which *imagines* are described in Diog. L. x 46 as ἀπόρροιαι τὴν ἑξῆς θέσιν καὶ τάξιν διατηροῦσαι, ἥνπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς στερεμνίοις εἶχον, and a finer class of *imagines* which reveal to us the shadowy form of the Gods. The expression would not be quite accurate, for even the finest images must in the end consist of atoms (since all that exists is summed up under atoms and void, according to Epic.) and *soliditas* is essential to atoms of every kind; still in popular language (*quadam*=*ut ita dicam*) it might be said that the images perceived by the bodily senses were perceived in virtue of a massiveness which was not shared by the images which were perceptible by the mind alone. The objections to this interpretation are (1) that it really adds nothing to what has been already said in the previous clause, though apparently contrasted with it by the word *primum*, (2) that it is difficult to connect it with what follows, (3) that it is inconsistent with the words of § 105 *nec esse in ea* (*specie*) *ullam soliditatem, neque eandem ad numerum permanere*, in which the absence of *soliditas* is predicated of the divine form itself, not of the image, as distinguished from the form, in virtue of which negative property the image is perceived in a particular way. Accordingly Peter (*Commentatio de N. D.* Saarbrücken 1861) and Hirzel take *soliditate quadam* as a predicative Abl. of quality, of which the former cites several exx. (*N. D.* I 12 *veris falsa adjuncta tanta similitudine*, 28 *continente ardore lucis orbem*, 81 *reliquos deos ea facie novimus*, 84 *his vocabulis esse deos facimus*, 107 *imagines ea forma*, Liv. XXI 62 *in agro Amiterno multis locis hominum specie procul candida veste visos nec cum ullo congressos*, where there is the same accumulation of ablatives as here) and further illustrates by the following parallel *in somnis mihi oblata est imago leonis, ut non oculis sed mente cerneretur, neque ingenti corporis magnitudine neque densa juba, sed ferocitate oculorum splendore prodita.* Taking *soliditate* thus as referring to the substance of the deity which has *nihil concreti, nihil solidi* in it (§ 75), it is opposed to the previous clause which referred to the mode in which that substance was perceived. It cannot be denied that there is something very harsh in the construction of such an Abl. with *cernatur*, and I think it possible that *sit* may have been lost after *numerum* before *ut*. The term στερέμνιον occurs repeatedly in the fragments of Epic. περὶ φύσεως and in his Epistle to Herodotus preserved in Diog. L. x.

We come now to the more difficult **ad numerum**, which must evidently

be explained from the fuller expression in the parallel passage *neque eandem ad numerum permanere*, and this again, as Hirzel shows p. 55, is a translation of the Greek *ταὐτὸν κατ' ἀριθμὸν διαμένει* 'remains numerically and identically the same', *ἓν* or *ταὐτὸν κατ' ἀριθμὸν* being distinguished from *ἓν* or *ταὐτὸν κατ' εἶδος* 'the same in kind', see Arist. *Met.* IV p. 1016 b, II p. 999 b, *Categ.* I 2 with Waitz's n., Themist. ad *Nat. Quaest.* IV 9, and Whately's *Logic App.* (on the ambiguity of the word 'same'). But will *κατ' ἀριθμόν* carry this meaning by itself? For proof of this Hirzel refers to Bonitz's *Index Aristotelicus* s. v. *ἀριθμός*, see particularly *Anal. Post.* I c. 5, p. 74 where the phrase *κατ' ἀριθμόν* is used of argument which applies only to a single individual triangle, as opposed to proper geometrical reasoning which deals with the triangle, *qua* triangle, universally. Similarly we have *κατ' ἀριθμὸν ὑφεστῶτας* in the passage already quoted from Diog. L. It is impossible however to suppose that *ad numerum* standing alone could convey this meaning to a Roman; and though it is conceivable that C. may have put an unmeaning phrase into the mouth of the Epicurean advocate, it seems hardly credible that he should, without remark, have supplied the interpretation afterwards through the mouth of the Academic critic. I believe therefore that *eadem* has been lost between *neque* and *ad*, and that the true reading is *neque eadem ad numerum sit*. I postpone to the end of the paragraph the question, how we are to conceive of Gods not possessed of personal identity or individual existence[1]. [*Soliditate* cannot possibly be an abl. of quality. *Soliditate quadam* might be taken as such with *esse* or a substantive, but not with a verb like *cernatur*. Why not treat it as abl. of cause, (cf. § 105 *similitudine cernatur*) translating 'so that it is not perceived by sense or by mind, nor in consequence of any sort of solidity which it possesses, nor numerically, i.e. individually'? A causal abl. gives indirectly what is wanted, a description of the object which is the source of the cause. R.]

sed—intellegentiam capere: the construction is made to depend immediately upon *docet* instead of being subordinated to *ut*. *Sed* contrasts the following positive with the previous negative description of the divine nature.

imaginibus similitudine et transitione perceptis: the sense must be ascertained by a comparison of the parallel passages, § 105 *eamque esse ejus visionem ut similitudine et transitione cernatur*, § 109 *fluentium frequenter transitio fit visionum ut e multis una videatur*, and shortly after *innumerabilitas suppeditat atomorum;* Diog. L. l. c. *οὓς δὲ* (sc. *θεούς*) *καθ' ὁμοειδίαν ἐκ τῆς συνεχοῦς ἐπιρρύσεως τῶν ὁμοίων εἰδώλων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀποτετελεσμένων ἀνθρωποειδῶς*; Lucr. V 1175 (men attributed to the Gods) *aeternam vitam quia semper eorum | suppeditabatur facies et forma manebat |*. Com-

[1] A. Becker (*Comm. Crit.* 1865) gives a careful analysis of the passage and strongly condemns Sch.'s interpretation. He proposes to add *permanere* (of which he thinks *primum* a corruption) after *numerum*. Few will follow him in this.

pare also the very similar language used of perception and images generally, Diog. L. x 48 *ῥεῦσις ἀπὸ τῶν σωμάτων τοῦ ἐπιπολῆς συνεχὴς συμβαίνει οὐκ ἐπίδηλος αἰσθήσει διὰ τὴν ἀνταναπλήρωσιν*, Lucr. IV 26 foll. esp. 87 'outlines of shapes flit about so exquisitely fine as each by itself to be invisible', 104, 256 'the things themselves are seen, though the images which strike the eye are invisible', 190 'the images succeed one another like the rays of light', *suppeditatur enim confestim lumine lumen*, 714 (accounting for the movements of shapes seen in dreams) 'so great is the velocity, so great the supply of things', *tantaque sensibili quovis est tempore in uno | copia particularum ut possit suppeditare;* and see the passages quoted from Philodemus under *docet eam esse vim*. From these it would appear that the phrase must mean 'when the images have become perceptible through their mutual similarity and their uninterrupted succession'. Any one image would be too fine to attract the attention, but the repetition of similar images ever streaming onwards, produces on the mind the impression of one unchanging object. A familiar illustration would be the rainbow, or the wheel of fire produced by rapidly whirling round a burning stick. I agree with Hirzel in rejecting Sch.'s explanation of *similitudo* as referring to the likeness between the images and the mind on which they impinge; on the other hand *transitio*, lit. 'the passing before the eyes' (as in Ovid *Rem. Am.* 615 *multaque corporibus transitione nocent*) appears to me to be a translation of the Gr. *φορά*, not (as Hirzel takes it) of *ἀνταναπλήρωσις* which is rather *suppeditatio*. There is a slight inaccuracy here in the use of *trans.*, it is applied as though by an *ab extra* spectator to a stream of images, not passing before, but coming full into the eyes or the mind.

cum infinita—affluat. Hirzel and C. F. Müller have adopted Brieger's emendation *series*, which certainly reads more easily with *infinita*. On the other hand *species* is the technical term to denote the mental impression produced by the *imagines* (cf. § 107 *fac imagines esse...species dumtaxat objicitur; Div.* II 137 *nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum; Fat.* 43 *visum objectum imprimit et quasi signat in animo suam speciem*) so that I should have been inclined to keep the old reading, translating 'there rises up a never-ending impression of exactly similar images produced from countless atoms', were it not for the following *affluat*, which is very suitably used of the *series imaginum* flowing in upon the mind (cf. *Div. l. c.*), but less suitably of the *species* which springs up within the mind itself as a result of the inflowing *imagines*. Still we have *fluentium visionum* § 109 where see n.

ex individuis: so § 110 *effigies ex individuis corporibus oritur*. The images were composed either of the surface atoms of the *στερέμνιον* (Lucr. IV 67 *praesertim cum sint in summis corpora rebus | multa minuta jaci quae possint ordine eodem | quo fuerint et formai servare figuram*) or of loose atoms floating about in the air (Lucr. IV 129 foll.). Zeller (Eng. tr. p. 443) strangely translates 'pictures emanating from innumerable divine individuals' (*göttlichen Individuen* in the original).

ad nos: the MSS read *ad deos* which makes no sense[1]; possibly it is due to a comparison of § 114; nor is Manutius' *a deo*, though supported by the quotation in Augustine Ep. 118, suitable after *ex individuis;* we want the *terminus ad quem*, that *a quo* being already supplied.

mentem intentam infixamque. The independent action of the mind is needed (1) to distinguish particular images; so Lucretius IV 802, explaining how it is that the mind only perceives a small part of the images which throng to it from all sides, *quia tenuia sunt, nisi quae contendit, acute | cernere non potis est animus; proinde omnia quae sunt | praeterea pereunt, nisi si quae ad se ipse paravit;* (2) to interpret them by meditation (ἐπιβολή Epic. in Diog. L. X 62, lit. 'throwing oneself upon them', as in § 54 *se injiciens animus et intentus*, Lucr. II 740 *animi injectus* and 1047 with Munro's notes). Hence the expressions already discussed *cogitatione percipi*, λόγῳ θεωρητούς.

intellegentiam capere—aeterna: 'comes to understand what that being is which possesses the divine attributes of blessedness and eternity', cf. § 96 *praestantissima natura, eaque beata et aeterna, quae sola divina natura est*, § 105 *beatam illam naturam et sempiternam putet.*

To treat now of the whole passage together, it may be thus translated, 'Epicurus teaches that the essential nature of the Gods is such as, in the first place, to be perceptible by the mind alone, not by the external senses; and in the next place, to be without the solidity, so to call it, and the individuality belonging to those bodies to which he gives the name of στερέμνια on account of their hardness: but (his account is) that through the perception of a long train of similar images, when an endless succession of such images forms itself out of countless atoms and streams towards us, then our mind intent and fastened upon these images apprehends with rapture the idea of a blessed and eternal being'. Comparing this with the parallel passage from Diog. L. we shall see that, supposing the latter to be correct[2], C. here confines his attention to the second class of Gods there mentioned, i.e. Gods who exist for us in

[1] A writer in the *Rev. de Philologie* for 1877, p. 264 keeps the reading *ad deos* and explains as follows. The atoms flow together 'vers le point où ils constituent eux-mêmes par leur passage continue l'existence des dieux...Les images qui se détachent sans cesse des dieux, après avoir formé un instant les dieux eux-mêmes, sont bien celles qui se rendent ensuite vers nous, et qui nous font connaître.'

[2] Sch. altogether objects to the supposition of there being two classes of Epicurean gods, and would accordingly change οὓς μὲν, οὓς δὲ, reading οὐ μὲν (Gassendi's unsatisfactory suggestion) κατ' ἀριθμὸν ὑφεστῶτας, γνωστοὺς δὲ καθ' ὁμοειδίαν ἐκ τῆς συνεχοῦς ἐπιῤῥύσεως κ.τ.λ. I see no reason for doubting the genuineness of the passage. It simply asserts in definite terms the conclusion which an attentive consideration of C.'s language forces on the reader, viz. that there were two distinct systems of theology recognized in the Epicurean school, one of a more esoteric nature, taken mainly from their great authority Democritus, the other more suited to the popular belief; which two systems have been not unnaturally confounded together by C.

virtue of a continuous stream of images combining to produce in us the impression of a human form. Such a description suits fairly with the account given of Democritus' theology (*N. D.* I 120) according to which the Gods are nothing more than combinations of ethereal atoms floating about as *imagines;* but it is difficult to see how it could be reconciled with the ordinary account of Epicurus' innumerable Gods of the *intermundia*, far removed from the sphere of those atomic storms which are ever making and unmaking the surrounding worlds. If the *imagines* which appear to men are composed of atoms thrown off from the Gods of the *intermundia*, why may not atoms find their way back again from our world to them, as in fact is asserted by Cotta § 114? How can beings which have no *soliditas* be continually throwing off those myriads of atoms of which the images are formed, especially when we consider the vast distance of the *intermundia* from the earth, and reflect that, radiation being equal in all directions, there must be the same crowding of divine images at every point of this immense circumference? Again, if the Gods have no separate individuality, how are they capable of conversing together and exhibiting an ideal of the philosophic life, as Philodemus asserted? And how are such Gods in any degree truer to the popular conception than the ἀέρας καὶ πνεύματα which Philodemus charges the Stoics with worshipping (p. 84 foll.)? See Munro on Lucr. v 152. Assuming then, as we apparently may, that either Epicurus himself or some of his followers acknowledged a divinity of a more spiritual type, distinct from those of the *intermundia*, there is much in the description which is curiously suggestive of a theology with which we are familiar in the present day. When people understand by the name God 'a stream of tendency which makes for righteousness', or in other words, a predominating character in the events of life and the phenomena of the universe which answers to and calls out in us an ideal of goodness (and why not also which answers to and calls out our ideals of beauty and of wisdom?) they do not at first ascribe to God personality or numerical identity, but as they meditate on the impressions which they receive, they become gradually conscious of a unity, shaping itself, for some at least, ἀνθρωποειδῶς, into a human form, in which they recognize the features of the judge, the ruler, the father. Some such idealistic interpretation of the physical formularies of his school was certainly not more difficult to a religious Epicurean than the spiritualization of the myths was to a Stoic, and however far removed from ordinary Epicurean belief, it is not altogether inconsistent with some of the citations from Philodemus given under *quod beatum* § 45.

§ 50. **summa vis infinitatis**: suggested by the use of *infinita* just before. On the way in which Ep. connected the idea of infinity with the distribution of life, see Lucr. II 522 foll., where he argues that the deficiency of animals, e.g. elephants, in one country is made up for by their excess in another, and that for the generation of any particular kind of animal it was necessary that there should have been an infinity of the atoms which

were capable of producing it by their union; otherwise they could never have met together in the infinitude of space: and since all infinites are equal according to Ep. (no doubt one of the points alluded to in the phrase *magna contemplatione dignissima*) it follows (l. 569 foll.) that the different kinds of atoms are equal in number, and that the elements of production and destruction wage an equal war (Lucr. v 392). Munro finds a further allusion to the law of ἰσονομία in vi 542; see his notes, and Hirzel 85—90.

eam esse naturam—respondeant: 'such is the constitution of the infinite whole that all its parts are exactly balanced one against the other'. On the repetition of words in distributive phrases see Beier *Off.* I 53.

aequabilem tributionem: 'equal distribution', a very rare meaning of *tributio*. [It is meant to be a literal translation of ἰσο-νομία. R.] See the Academic criticism in § 109, where *aequilibritas* is used to translate ἰσονομία. C. is the only authority who formally attributes this doctrine to Ep.; the word is used by Plut. *Def. Or.* 34 εἴπερ οὖν ἡ φύσις ἀπαιτεῖ τὴν ἰσονομίαν ἐν πᾶσι, and the equilibrium of positive and negative forces is often referred to in the early philosophers, as Heraclitus and Empedocles; cf. too Plato *Theaet.* 176 on the necessary existence of an opposite to good, and Pseudo-Arist. *De Mundo* c. 5, Heracl. *Alleg.* 444, Orig. *c. Cels.* IV 63 (quoted by Sch.) on the necessary equipoise of the four elements.

quae interimant—quae conservent: this is not to be understood of substances or persons, but, as Lucr. II 569 more accurately expresses it, of movements; *nec superare queunt motus itaque exitialis | perpetuo neque in aeternum sepelire salutem | nec porro rerum genitalis auctificique | motus perpetuo possunt servare creata.* Since on the whole the destructive and conservative forces are equal, and since the destructive prevail here, there must be elsewhere a region where the conservative forces prevail, and what can this be but the *intermundia?* And, since mortals and immortals are equally balanced, and here experience shows that all is mortal, where can we find these immortal beings but in the Gods? In II 1105 foll. Lucr. describes how a world gradually grows up under the shaping blows of the atoms, and then how, when it has once attained maturity, the destructive movements gain the upper hand, the constituent atoms fly apart, the external blows no longer weld the mass together, but break it down in ruin, a process of which, he says, we may already see the beginning in our earth. It is unkind to touch the card-castle of the Epicurean philosophy, or one might be disposed to ask why there might not be sufficient employment for the conservative forces in the constant building up of new worlds as the old ones perish, without finding a special seat for them in the *intermundia;* and how these *auctifici motus* are to show themselves in a place sacred from the intrusion of atoms.

et quaerere: proceeding to a new topic 'and then', so § 100 *et eos vituperabas.*

Balbe, soletis: 'your school B. are accustomed'. Sch. compares *De Orat.* I 160 *quid est? Cotta, quid tacetis?* On the general question of the mixture of Sing. and Pl. see below, *deorum* and *iis* followed by *agit*, and so frequently in speaking of the Gods, e.g., § 101 *deorum—habet*, 106, 114 (*vacant—cogitat*), cf. 31 n. Madv. *Fin.* II 22: Davies *in loc.* gives illustrations from the Greek.

quae degatur aetas: 'how they spend their days'.

§ 51. **nihil agit.** See Cotta's answer to this §§ 110, 114, 116, also Seneca *Benef.* IV 4 *quae maxima Epicuro felicitas videtur, nihil agit*, Diog. L. X 97 *ἡ θεία φύσις πρὸς ταῦτα μηδαμῇ προσαγέσθω ἀλλ' ἀλειτούργητος* (*vacatione munerum* below) *διατηρείσθω καὶ ἐν πάσῃ μακαρίᾳ.* That the divine happiness consisted in self-contemplation was asserted by Aristotle *Met.* XII 1072 b. see n. on § 33. In accordance with this belief the wise man of Epicurus withdrew as far as possible from public life (Zeller *Stoics* p. 463).

implicatus: so *Off.* II 39 *negotiis implicantur*, *Ac.* I 11 *officiis implicatum.*

exploratum habet: cf. § 1 n., Draeger § 143, Roby § 1402.

Ch. XX. § 52. **sive enim—celeritate**: see § 24 n. and the Stoic answer II 59.

nisi quietum nihil beatum: Ep. held that happiness consisted mainly in *ἀταραξία.* Cf. § 24 *mens constans et vita beata.*

in ipso mundo. According to the natural order this clause should have preceded its correlative, *sive mundus deus est;* it would then certainly not have had the *ipso*, and the force of *ipse* in the related clause would have been clearer. As it is, C. has carelessly repeated the emphatic pronoun, which has no meaning here, though there seems no reason for doubting its genuineness, as Sch. has done.

mutationes temporum: cf. § 4 n.

vicissitudines ordinesque: 'hendiadys = *vic. ordinatas*', Sch.

ne ille est implicatus. Cf. II 1 *ne ego incautus.* In Cicero's writings *ne* is always followed immediately by a pronoun, and it usually occurs in the apodosis of a conditional or quasi conditional sentence. [I think that the rule about the pronoun holds good for Latin prose generally. The two passages of Livy formerly quoted for the absence of the pronoun, XXVI 31, XXXIV 4, have both been altered by Weissenborn. The rule as to the conditional has many exceptions, e.g. *Att.* IV 4 b *ne tu emisti*, cf. Fleckeisen in *Philol.* II 61—130. J. S. R.]

§ 53. **beatam vitam in animi securitate**: *Fin.* V 23 *Democriti securitas, quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν... ea ipsa est beata vita.*

natura: not in the Stoic sense, but as used by Strato § 35, of a blind force, cf. Lucr. I 1021 foll.

fabrica: see § 19 n. *Off.* I 126 *principio corporis nostri magnam natura ipsa videtur habuisse rationem;...hanc naturae tam diligentem fabricam*

imitata est hominum verecundia. It is what the Stoic means by his periphrasis *vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis* II 138.

innumerabiles mundos: Diog. X 45 ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ κόσμοι ἄπειροί εἰσιν, εἴθ' ὅμοιοι τούτῳ εἴτε ἀνόμοιοι· αἵ τε γὰρ ἄτομοι ἄπειροι οὖσαι φέρονται πορρωτάτω, οὐ γὰρ κατηνάλωνται αἱ τοιαῦται ἄτομοι ἐξ ὧν ἂν γένοιτο κόσμος...οὔτε εἰς ἕνα οὔτε εἰς πεπερασμένους...ὥστε οὐδὲν τὸ ἐμποδίζον ἐστὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀπειρίαν τῶν κόσμων.

ut tragici poetae: copied from Plato *Crat.* 425 D ὥσπερ οἱ τραγῳδοποιοί, ἐπειδάν τι ἀπορῶσιν, ἐπὶ τὰς μηχανὰς καταφεύγουσι, θεοὺς αἴροντες. So Arist. *Met.* I 4 p. 985 b Ἀναξαγόρας μηχανῇ χρῆται τῷ νῷ πρὸς τὴν κοσμοποιίαν, καὶ ὅταν ἀπορήσῃ διὰ τίν' αἰτίαν ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἐστί, τότε παρέλκει αὐτόν, cf. Orelli on Hor. *A. P.* 191 and Erasmus *Adag.* on *deus ex machina.* 'This device was so abused by Euripides that, in nine out of his eighteen tragedies, a divinity descends to unravel the complicated knot', Schlegel *Dram. Lit.*

explicare—exitum: 'to disentangle the issue of the plot' 'bring about the final development', so *fabulae exitus, Cael.* 65; cf. the δέσις and λύσις of Aristotle, *Poet.* c. 18.

potestis: *possunt* would be more correct, but C. compresses into one the clause of comparison and the principal clause, by the attraction of the verb of the former into the construction of the latter: the converse attraction is more common in Greek, esp. with οὐχ ὥσπερ. In this way a simile passes into a metaphor, as in Hor. *Ep.* I 10. 42 quoted by Sch.; cf. too *Ep.* I 1. 2; 2. 42; 7. 74.

§ 54. **non desideraretis**: 'you would not have missed' 'felt to be needed'.

se injiciens: see n. on *mentem intentam* § 49.

ita—ut: restrictive force, 'however far it wanders, is still unable to reach the end.' Cf. Zumpt § 726, Roby § 1704, and my n. on *ita si* § 3, and *ita multa* § 4, and the exx. in Sch.'s n. here.

nullam oram ultimi: 'no limit of furthest'; Gen. of Definition, sometimes called Epexegetic. Sch. compares *fines montium* 'the boundary formed by the mountains': see Mayor's *Second Philippic*, index s. v. *genitive*, Roby § 1302, Draeger § 202. For the thought compare Lucr. I 958 foll., esp. 980 *oras ubicunque locaris* | *extremas, quaeram quid telo denique fiat.* | *Fiat uti nusquam possit consistere finis* | *effugiumque fugae prolatet copia semper;* | also l. 72 and *Fin.* II 102.

vis atomorum: so *v. serpentium* § 101, *v. auri Tusc.* V 91, *v. ranunculorum Fam.* VII 18, *v. lacrimarum Rep.* VI 14. Cf. the Irishism 'a power of', and the Fr. 'force'.

follibus et incudibus: belonging to a *fabrica*, cf. § 19.

itaque: 'by your notions of a creation'.

imposuistis in cervicibus: see Zumpt § 490 on the compounds of *pono*, Draeg. § 298 A. and C, and my nn. on § 29 *in deorum numero refert*, and § 45 *insculpsit in mentibus.*

timeremus: on the Imperf. Subj. used after the true Perf. see Zumpt

§ 514 and my notes on § 3 *fuerunt qui censerent*, and § 8 *profecisse—vinceremur.*

quis non timeat: cf. *Acad.* II 121 (of Strato who explained the origin of the world from natural causes) *ne ille et deum opere magno liberat et me timore. Quis enim potest, cum existimet curari se a deo, non et dies et noctes divinum numen horrere et, si quid adversi acciderit—quod cui non accidit? extimescere ne id jure evenerit?* To remove this fear was the professed object of the Epicurean philosophy, as Ep. himself says in Diog. L. X 112 *εἰ μηθὲν ἡμᾶς αἱ περὶ τῶν μετεώρων ὑποψίαι ἠνώχλουν καὶ αἱ περὶ θανάτου, οὐκ ἂν προσεδεόμεθα φυσιολογίας.* Cf. Lucr. I 62 foll., II 1090, III 15, V 1194, VI 35 foll., Virg. Geo. II 490, Mart. *Ep.* IV 21.

curiosum et plenum negotii deum: 'a busy prying god'. According to the Epicureans the government of the world was both too small and too great a thing for God, see Lucr. II 1095 foll. *quis regere immensi summam, quis habere profundi | indu manu validas potis est moderanter habenas, | quis pariter caelos omnis convertere?* VI 68 *quae* (i.e. the idea of special providence) *nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis | dis indigna putare alienaque pacis eorum, | delibata deum per te tibi numina sancta | saepe oberunt*, and compare *Div.* II 105 *negant id esse alienum majestate deorum. Scilicet casas omnium introspicere, ut videant quid cuique conducat*, and § 129 *deosne immortales, rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, concursare circum omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, et cum stertentem aliquem viderint, objicere iis visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura?* Plin. *N. H.* II 5 *irridendum vero agere curam rerum humanarum illud quidquid est summum. Anne tam tristi atque multiplici ministerio non pollui credamus dubitemusve?*

§ 55. **hinc vobis exstitit.** 'The Stoic doctrine of necessity was the direct consequence of the Stoic pantheism. The divine force, which governs the world, could not be the absolute uniting cause of all things, if there existed anything in any sense independent of it', Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 166. Fate is nothing but the will of God, which reveals itself as the reason and law of the universe, cf. § 40 n.

primum: taken up by *sequitur μαντική* below.

ut dicatis: depending upon and explaining *dicitis* 'in the sense that'.

aeterna veritate. That which is fated always has, is, and will be true, see Aristocles *ap.* Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* XV 14 *τὴν δὲ τούτων* (things past, present and future) *ἐπιπλοκὴν καὶ ἀκολουθίαν καὶ εἱμαρμένην καὶ ἐπιστήμην καὶ ἀλήθειαν καὶ νόμον εἶναι τῶν ὄντων ἀδιάδραστόν τινα καὶ ἄφυκτον*, Stob. *Ecl.* I 180, Cic. *De Fato* 17, 29, 37.

causarum continuatione = *εἱρμὸς αἰτιῶν* (as Chrysippus defined *εἱμαρμένη*, Plut. *Pl. Ph.* 885 B) 'the chain of causation', see Heinze *Logos* p. 125 foll. [cf. *Ac.* I 29 *continuationem ordinis sempiterni*, *Fat.* 19, *Div.* I 125 and 127, Tac. *Ann.* VI 22 *nexum naturalium causarum.* J. S. R.]

aniculis: the stock example of credulity and superstition both among Romans (§ 94, II 5, *Div.* II 36, 141, *Tusc.* I 48; *anilis N. D.* II 70, III 12,

92, *Div.* I 7, II 19) and Greeks (Plato *Theaet.* 176 B ὁ λεγόμενος γραῶν ὕθλος, *Gorg.* 527, Wetstein on 1 *Tim.* IV 7 γραώδεις μύθους). In the treatise *De Fato* C. gives the academic argument against necessity, agreeing so far with Epic., but he strongly condemns the doctrine of the *declinatio atomorum* by which the latter endeavoured to disprove necessity, *N. D.* I 69, 73, *Fat.* 22.

haec cui videantur: 'such a philosophy as this which holds'.

sequitur: opp. to *exstitit primum.*

qua tanta—colendi: 'through which, if we had been willing to listen to you, we should have been so infected with superstition that we should have had to pay regard to soothsayers, augurs, fortune-tellers, seers, interpreters of dreams': *har.* (root *ghar. hirae hillae ilia*, χόλιξ, cf. Curtius and Vaniček) foretold the future from the appearance of the entrails in sacrifices and from the phenomena of nature; *aug.* from the appearance and movements of animals, esp. from the flight of birds. These two were regarded as scientific modes of divination, in contradistinction to the unscientific, uttered μαινομένῳ στόματι, such as the Sibylline prophecies, and *hariolorum et vatum* (on this word see Munro *Lucr.* I 102) *furibundas praedictiones*, and dreams, cf. *Div.* I 3, and Marquardt *Röm. Staatsv.* III pp. 90, 393 foll. On the meaning and etymology of the word *superstitio* see II 72 n.

si vos audire vellemus. The Stoics strongly maintained the truth of divination, and urged the fact of its existence as one proof of the existence of the Gods, *quorum enim interpretes sunt, eos ipsos esse certe necesse est.* C. argues against them in his treatise on the subject.

§ 56. **his terroribus soluti**: see n. on § 54 *quis non timeat* and Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 399. Cotta charges Ep. with imputing his own fears to others, § 86.

in libertatem vindicati: 'claimed for freedom', cf. Liv. III 45 *fin.*; hence the verb by itself acquired the meaning 'to liberate', and the liberating rod was called *vindicta.*

nec sibi fingere: see n. on § 45.

naturam excellentem: so Seneca *Benef.* IV 19 'Epic. worshipped God *propter majestatem ejus eximiam singularemque naturam*'. See n. on § 45 *habet venerationem.*

incohatam: 'incomplete'. In the Past Part. the verb always has a negative force, 'commenced, but no more than commenced'.

dicendi ratio habenda fuit: 'it was my business to hear rather than to speak'.

C. Academic Criticism of the Epicurean Theology, Ch. xxi § 57—Ch. xliv § 124.

a. *Preface. Cotta, while expressing his belief in the existence of the Gods, refuses to make any positive assertion as to their nature, but altogether dissents from the Epicurean view.* §§ 57—61.

atqui: 'nay'.

nisi dixisses—potuisses: quoted in *P. S. Gr.*[4] p. 472 as an ex. of the Subj. of *possum* in apodosis where the ability to perform the action is strictly conditioned, and cannot be viewed absolutely, as in the passages cited in my n. on § 19 *longum est*. [There is a good ex. of the Subj. in Quintil. v 11 § 29. R.]

roges—respondeam: 'should you ask me, I should reply'. On the use of the hypothetical protasis without relative or conjunction see Roby § 1552. So just below *quaeras—dicam*, *roges—utar*.

aggrediar ad ea: so in III 7 *agg. ad disputationem*.

§ 58. **familiari illo tuo.** Some MSS insert *L. Crasso*, but Madv. (*Fin.* 16) points out that a Roman orator (who in *De Orat.* III 77 foll. is made to disclaim any special knowledge of philosophy) would be out of place here, and that it would have been unnecessary to qualify one so well known by the addition *fam. i. t.* He further mentions that one MS gives the alternative *de Lucilio, de Crasso*. There can be little doubt therefore that he is right in considering *L. Crasso* a gloss taken from *De Orat.* III 78, where the speaker Crassus alludes to Velleius as *meus familiaris*. The person here referred to is, acc. to Madv. Phaedrus, whom C. had heard in Rome, *cum pueri essemus Fam.* XIII 1, but the conjecture is chiefly founded on the supposed fact of Phaedrus being the author of the treatise now attributed to Philodemus. As the latter appears to have resided in Italy for a longer time than the former, some might prefer to explain the allusion of him. I doubt however whether C. would have given such a vague reference to either, and think it more likely that a name has been lost from the text. Whoever he was, he must probably have been one who held the same position in the house of Vell. which Diodotus held for more than 20 years in the house of C., Antiochus in that of Lucullus, Philodemus in that of Piso.

togatis: does not necessarily imply a Greek speaker (as Madv. *l. c.*). In the *Rep.* I 36 Scipio speaks of himself as *unum e togatis*.

videor audisse: 'if I am not mistaken I often heard'. On the omission of *mihi* after *vid.* see Zumpt § 380 and Sch. here.

cum te—anteferret = *anteferente*. For the apparently intransitive use of *audio* cf. *De Orat.* II 22 *ex socero audivi cum diceret*, *Parad.* 45 *multi ex te audierunt cum diceres;* for the use of *de*, *Brut.* 100 *audivi de majoribus*, and Draeg. § 286. 2; for the postponement of the *cum*- clause, see Roby

§ 1722, and for its use as a secondary predicate § 1724, also Draeger § 498, who says that it is usually preceded by *saepe*, as in *Fin.* v 54, *De Orat.* II 22, 144, 155. [His exx. are confined to C., add Virg. *Aen.* III 623 *vidi egomet cum frangeret.* R.]

sine dubio. On the substantival use of the Neuter Adj. with prep. see Näg. *Stil.* § 21, Draeg. § 23 foll.

dilucide, copiose. Similar compliments are paid to the speaker in *Fin.* IV 1, 7, *Ac.* I 43, II 63. As Zeno is praised for the same merits below, and is equally censured for asperity in § 93, it has been supposed that C. intended Vell. to represent Zeno.

quam solent vestri: sc. *dicere* understood from *dictum est.* Epic. was as contemptuous of the beauties of composition as Bentham, cf. *Fin.* I 14 *orationis ornamenta neglexit;* in *Brut.* 131 Albucius (mentioned below § 93) is said to have turned out *perfectus Epicureus, minime aptum ad dicendum genus;* in *Pis.* 70 Philodemus is mentioned as *litteris, quod fere ceteros Epicureos neglegere dicunt, perpolitus; Tusc.* II 7 (of the Latin Epicureans generally) *quos non contemno equidem, quippe quos numquam legerim; sed quia profitentur ipsi illi se neque distincte neque distribute neque eleganter neque ornate scribere, lectionem sine ulla delectatione neglego;* also *Tusc.* I 6, IV 6, *Fin.* I 26, Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 385.

§ 59. **Zenonem**: cf. § 93, a native of Sidon born about 150 B.C. Atticus and C. attended his lectures at Athens 78 B.C. (*Fin.* I 16, *Tusc.* III 38). In the latter passage, where he is called *acriculus senex istorum acutissimus,* C. maintains a particular interpretation of the Epicurean doctrine of pleasure on the strength of his recollection of Z.'s lectures. Philodemus made great use of his writings, see *Introduction* on the sources of the *N. D.*, and Hirzel p. 27 foll.

coryphaeum. Κορυφαῖος, from κορυφή (itself used metaphorically like *vertex* and *apex*), has the general sense of 'a leader' in Herodotus; but in later writers is commonly employed in the narrower sense of 'leader of the chorus' (the ἔξαρχος of older poetry), cf. Donaldson *Theatre of the Greeks* pp. 29 and 215. From this special meaning the word again passes to a wider metaphorical sense, and is used of philosophers by Plato *Theaet.* 173 C, of Demosthenes by Dion. Hal. *Rhet.* I 8 (τὸν τοῦ ἡμεδαποῦ χοροῦ ἡγεμόνα τε καὶ κορυφαῖον), of St Peter and St Paul by the ecclesiastical writers, cf. Erasmus *Adag.* pp. 485, 1079, 1497, Suicer s. v. Πέτρος. The Latin form does not seem to occur elsewhere in the Classical writers.

cum Athenis essem. Though C. introduces himself to us at the beginning as an impartial auditor (§ 17) and though at the end (III 95) he says that his sympathies are more with Balbus than with Cotta, yet it is to the latter that he ascribes his personal experiences both here and in §§ 79, 93. So we learn from *Att.* XIII 19 that he had some thought of transferring to Cotta his own part in the *Academica.*

audiebam: 'attended lectures'.

et quidem—Philone: 'and in fact on P.'s own recommendation'.

usu venit: cf. Roby § 1238.

bona venia me audies. A wish is here implied by the Fut. Ind. as in the English idiom; cf. Roby §§ 1589, 1590.

§ 60. **maxime in physicis.** It will be remembered that this includes theology.

quid non sit—dixerim: cf. Lact. *Inst.* II 3 *falsum intellegere est quidem sapientiae sed humanae: verum autem scire divinae est sapientiae. Ita philosophi quod summum fuit humanae sapientiae assecuti sunt, ut intellegerent quid non sit: illud assequi nequiverunt ut dicerent quid sit.*

Ch. XXII. **Simonides**: the lyric poet of Ceos, B.C. 550—470, one of the illustrious circle (including Pindar, Epicharmus, Aeschylus) whom Hiero tyrant of Syracuse (d. 467 B.C.) attracted to his court. In Xenophon's *Hieron* Sim. is introduced as conversing with H. on the advantages and disadvantages of tyranny. Some of his gnomic sayings are discussed in Plato's dialogues, e.g. *Protag.* 339 B, *Rep.* I 331 E. Minucius (c. 13) reports the story correctly, but Tertullian carelessly assigns the words to Thales in answer to Croesus (*Apol.* c. 46, *Ad Nat.* II 2). On the general subject see Arnob. III 19 *quidquid de Deo dixeris, quidquid tacitae mentis cogitatione conceperis, in humanum transilit et corrumpitur sensum...unus est hominis intellectus de Dei natura certissimus, si scias et sentias nihil de illo posse mortali oratione depromi;* and the reff. in Church's n. on the famous passage of Hooker I 2 'our soundest knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him'; also the *catena* on *Docta Ignorantia* in Hamilton's *Discussions* p. 634 foll. But this assertion that the Cause of all things passes understanding is not (as H. Spencer, for instance, maintains *First Principles* p. 101) inconsistent with the further assertion that he is possessed of certain attributes. A cause may be unknown in itself, but if we know its effects we can argue back from *their* qualities to *its* qualities, with a confidence proportioned to the number and variety of its ascertained effects. A child may be incapable of forming a general estimate of his father's character, but he is not thereby precluded from trusting and loving him as faithful and good. The opposite view leaves men helpless victims to any superstition, agnosticism being merely an exceptional and superficial phase, possible in the study or laboratory, impossible to retain and act upon amid the trials and difficulties of real life.

doctus—traditur: sc. *fuisse*. On such ellipses cf. Draeger § 116, *P. S. Gr.* p. 346, and Reid's *Lael.* index under 'ellipse'.

§ 61. **cum illo malo disserere**: repeated in § 87. Epic. is directly addressed § 88 *num quid tale Epicure vidisti?* as in *Ac.* II 123, *Fin.* II 22, *Tusc.* III 37; so Carneades *Div.* I 23, Cratippus *Div.* II 108, 109.

dicit—esset. This apparent exception to the Sequence of Tenses is generally explained on the principle that *dicit*=*dixit*, as in § 39 *fluerent* (where see n.), § 40 *appellarent*, *Fin.* III 71 *verissime defenditur quidquid aequum esset id honestum fore* with Madv.'s n., Draeg. § 152. 1, Krueger's *Unters.* II 49 foll. Should it not rather be treated as a case of suppressed

protasis, 'which, if it had been used, would have been unworthy of a man of ordinary understanding'?

non modo philosophia sed prudentia: 'such as would have beseemed, I do not say, a philosopher, but &c.' See *Div.* I 124 *non modo plura sed etiam pauciora* with Allen's n. and Roby § 2240. For exx. of *non modo* in the 2nd clause cf. Mayor's *Second Philippic* § 107.

difficile est negare. Compare for a similar objection similarly met *Div.* II 70, where C. the augur, is arguing against auspices '*difficilis auguri locus ad contra dicendum*'. *Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus.*

credo si in contione: 'I grant you it would be if the question were put in a public assembly, but in a party of friends, such as this, it is easy'. Cf. *Div.* II 28 *soli sumus, licet verum inquirere sine invidia, mihi praesertim de plerisque dubitanti*, i.e. we may inquire whether divination is a reality without being called impious; also Varro *ap.* Aug. *C. D.* VI 5, where, after giving the famous division of religion into mythical (of poets), natural (of philosophers), political (of statesmen)—a division which we may compare with Gibbon's language 'the various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world were all considered by the people as equally true, by the philosopher as equally false, and by the magistrate as equally useful'—he goes on to say of the 2nd *facilius inter parietes in schola quam extra in foro ferre possunt aures.* So Torquatus is challenged to assert the doctrines of Epicurus *in conventu aut, si coronam times, in senatu Fin.* II 74.

ego ipse pontifex. Besides representing the academic doctrine, Cotta, if we may judge from such passages as III 5, 43, is intended to express the opinions of an older *pontifex*, Q. Mucius Scaevola, the friend and patron of C. and the author, according to Aug. *C. D.* IV 27, of the triple division of theology given above. While condemning the vulgar (mythical) theology as immoral and degrading, he preferred that the philosophic view should be held as an esoteric truth only, not communicated to the mass for whom stronger stimulants were necessary, which were to be provided in an innocent form by the State-religion. Varro describes it as follows, *tertium genus est quod in urbibus cives, maxime sacerdotes, nosse atque administrare debent. In quo est quos deos publice colere, quae sacra et sacrificia facere quemque par sit*, Aug. *C. D.* VI 5. But as Augustine shows, it was impossible to purge this of the evils charged against the vulgar belief without entirely altering its character, a task which was beyond the power of any magistrate to effect. In the *De Divinatione* C. has the same rôle as Cotta here, and puts forward political expediency and popular belief as the reasons for upholding religion, *retinetur et ad opinionem vulgi et ad magnas utilitates reipublicae mos, religio, disciplina, jus augurium, collegii auctoritas*, Div. II 70. It was the policy of the Empire, introduced by Augustus on the advice of his minister Maecenas; cf. the speech put into the mouth of the latter by Dion. Cass. LII 36, where the maintenance of the national religion and the prohibition of strange rites are recommended as the best protection against political revolution or conspiracy. But the attempt to retain religion simply as an

instrument of police has never succeeded. Without belief it is too weak to be of service; with belief it is too powerful.

ego—is. On the use of *is* in reference to the First and Second Persons see Draeg. § 40.

non opinione sed ad veritatem: 'not as a matter of faith merely (lit. 'in the way of belief', Abl. of Manner, Roby § 1236, or possibly Abl. of Instrument 'by means of belief') but in accordance with the actual truth', cf. the opposition of *κατὰ δόξαν* and *πρὸς ἀλήθειαν συλλογίζεσθαι* Arist. *Anal. Post.* I 19 p. 81 b.

nulli esse: 'not to exist at all'. So § 65 *quae nullae sunt*, § 97 *nulla esse dicamus*, cf. Madv. § 455 obs. 5.

§ 62. **placet mihi deos esse.** So we read of the Sceptics *εὑρεθήσεται ὁ Σκεπτικὸς κατὰ μὲν τὰ πάτρια ἔθη καὶ τοὺς νόμους λέγων εἶναι θεοὺς καὶ πᾶν τὸ εἰς τὴν τούτων θρησκείαν καὶ εὐσέβειαν συντεῖνον ποιῶν, τὸ δὲ ὅσον ἐπὶ τῇ φιλοσόφῳ ζητήσει μηδὲν προπετευόμενος*, Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX § 49. The Academic's acceptance of the traditional creed 'on the authority of our ancestors' (*majoribus nostris etiam nulla ratione reddita credere debeo, N. D.* III 6) reminds one of Hume's scoffing patronage of Christianity against 'those dangerous friends who have undertaken to defend it by the principles of human reason'. 'Our most holy religion', he says, 'is founded on faith not on reason; and it is a sure method of exposing it, to put it to such a trial as it is by no means fitted to endure'. There is a natural affinity between the extremes of scepticism and of authority, as there is between democracy and despotism.

C. b. *Weakness of the argument derived from universal consent: negatively, such consent is unproved; positively, many have held a contrary opinion*, ch. XXIII §§ 62—64.

Ch. XXIII. **equidem—deorum sit.** The question whether religious belief is universal, is very fairly considered in Tylor's *Primitive Culture* vol. I p. 377 foll. He gives the following as the result of his investigations, 'as far as I can judge from the immense mass of accessible evidence, we have to admit that the belief in spiritual beings (termed by him 'animism') appears among all low races with whom we have attained to thoroughly intimate acquaintance' p. 384. The doubtful nature of the facts alleged by Sir J. Lubbock, in favour of the opposite view, is conclusively shown in Flint's *Antitheistic Theories* ch. VII. See too Roskoff *Das Religionswesen der rohesten Naturvölker*, and cf. n. on § 43 *quae est enim gens.* Simplicius on Epict. p. 222 and Porphyrius *Abst.* II 8 quote from Theophrastus *περὶ εὐσεβείας* (see the fragments collected by Bernays p. 56) an account of a 'pre-Hellenic Sodom and Gomorrah', the Thoes of Thrace who were swallowed up by the earth in punishment for their atheism; but Simp. says this is the only exception to the universality of belief. Cotta's classification of atheists agrees with that given by Clarke *Being and Attributes* ch. I, 'Atheism arises from stupid ignorance', i.e. from

stunted development, moral and intellectual (*gentes efferatas* of C.); 'or from gross corruption of manners', i.e. from abnormal moral development (*sacrilegis* of C.); 'or from false philosophy', i.e. from abnormal intellectual development (Diagoras, &c.): Plato *Leg.* X 886 A foll. assigns the two latter causes for the educated unbelief of his time, (1) *ἀκρατείᾳ ἡδονῶν τε καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀσεβῆ βίον ὁρμᾶσθαι τὰς ψυχάς*, (2) *ἀμαθία τις μάλα χαλεπή, δοκοῦσα εἶναι μεγίστη φρόνησις;* he further states that though he had known many who had professed atheism in youth, he had never met with one who retained this opinion in old age.

suspicio deorum: cf. *opinio deorum* § 29 n.

immanitate efferatas: 'so utterly barbarous', lit. 'run wild in savageness'. The words are often combined, e.g. II 99 *terram immanitate beluarum efferatam*, *Tusc.* IV 32 *efferata et immania*.

§ 63. **Diagoras**: cf. §§ 2, 117, III 89. He was a native of Melos (hence the epithet ὁ Μήλιος = atheist, used by Aristophanes of Socrates *Nub.* 830), a disciple of Democritus, resided in Athens for several years, but fled from it to avoid an action for impiety in 411 B.C.; a price was set on his head for divulging the mysteries, cf. *Schol.* on Arist. *Av.* 1073 and Stahr's Art. in *Dict. of Biog.* Philodemus p. 85 maintains that he was a better theist than the Stoics, and says that any supposed writings of his which appear to show the contrary are either spurious or mere *jeux d'esprit;* in proof of this he quotes the following from his genuine poems, *θεὸς, θεὸς πρὸ παντὸς ἔργου βροτείου νωμᾷ φρένα ὑπερτάταν* and *κατὰ δαίμονα καὶ τύχαν τὰ πάντα βροτοῖσιν.* Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX § 53 says that he lost his faith after this was written, *ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπό τινος ἐπιορκήσαντος*, see Fabricius *in loc.*

Theodorus: see *Introduction* under Aristippus, Zeller's *Socrates* tr. pp. 342, 376 foll. and *Dict. of Biog.* Many striking sayings of his are recorded, as that on his banishment from his native country, *κακῶς ποιεῖτε ἄνδρες Κυρηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα με ἐξορίζοντες* Diog. L. II 103, and his answer to Lysimachus who threatened to crucify him, *istis quaeso ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis; Theodori quidem nihil interest humine an sublime putrescat* (*Tusc.* I 102). He is said to have been saved through the influence of Demetrius Phalereus from being cited before the Areopagus, *circ.* 310 B.C.

nam Abderites: cf. § 27 n. Expressed in full the thought would be 'I need not ask the question about Prot. *for* he was condemned on that ground by the Athenians'. On Prot. cf. § 29.

neque ut sint neque ut non sint. The Greek is given by Diog. L. IX 51 *περὶ μὲν θεῶν οὐκ ἔχω εἰδέναι οὔθ' ὡς εἰσὶν οὔθ' ὡς οὐκ εἰσίν. πολλὰ γὰρ τὰ κωλύοντα εἰδέναι, ἥ τε ἀδηλότης καὶ βραχὺς ὢν ὁ βίος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*, cf. Plato *Theaet.* 162 D. According to the ordinary use of words, C.'s translation could only mean 'I am unable to say either how they exist or how they do not exist', which is of course not the sense of the Greek. Are we to consider it a mistranslation, or a forcing of the usage of the language in order to give a closer representation of the Greek? The latter is the view

taken by Sch. *in loc.* and by Draeg. § 408, who calls it 'ganz vereinzelt' but classes it with such essentially different uses as *pugnare ut N. D.* I 75, *retinendum esse ut* 95.

habeo dicere. This construction instead of the usual *habeo quod dicam* is said (Draeg. § 413) to be found only in Cic. Suet. and Gell., but Allen quotes Hor. *Epod.* XVI 23 *melius quis habet suadere*, Ov. *Trist.* I 1. 123 *plura mandare habebam*, [to which add *Metam.* IX 658 *dare habebant*, *Pont.* III 1. 82 *laedere habet*, Lucr. VI 711 *dicere habebam.* J. S. R.] See *N. D.* III 93 *haec dicere habui de natura deorum* (compared with *haec habui quae dicerem*, *Lael.* 104; *Cato* 85), and other exx. in Draeg.

Atheniensium—combusti. So Diog. *l. c.* διὰ ταύτην δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ συγγράμματος ἐξεβλήθη πρὸς Ἀθηναίων· καὶ τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ κατέκαυσαν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, see the nn. in Hübner's ed. We find the same names mentioned by Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 51 foll. in a list of atheistical philosophers, but he adds Prodicus, Euhemerus and Critias, all of whom are introduced, the last without name, by C. in § 117 foll. where see nn. Fabricius in his note on Sext. *l. c.* mentions several other philosophers against whom the same charge was brought. Clem. Al. *Protr.* 2 p. 7 Sylb. gives a similar list, but will not allow the justice of the charge: 'the true ἄθεοι are not those who deny false gods, but those who deny the true and worship the false'. This is a retort upon the heathen, whose name for the Christians was ἄθεοι, but Clemens fails to distinguish between the denial of what was false in the heathen religions, and the denial of religion in itself. There can be little doubt that in some cases, e.g. that of Theodorus, the denial was of the latter kind.

§ 64. **quippe cum—potuisset**: 'seeing that in the case of P. the mere expression of a doubt had been punished'.

Tubulus: (L. Hostilius) *eum unum ex omni memoria sceleratissimum et audacissimum fuisse accepimus*, *Scaur.* I 5; *Cui Tubuli nomen odio non est?* *Fin.* V 62; *cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem judicandam ut anno proximo P. Scaevola tr. pl. ferret ad plebem vellentne de ea re quaeri. Quo plebiscito decreta a senatu est consuli quaestio Cn. Caepioni; profectus in exilium Tubulus statim, nec respondere ausus; erat enim res aperta*, *Fin.* II 54; *N. D.* III 74; Gell. II 7.

Lupus: Horace (*Sat.* II 1. 68) and Persius (I 114) also speak of a Lupus satirized by Lucilius. He is generally supposed to be L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, Aedile B.C. 163, Consul 156, Censor 147, but Munro has shown that this can hardly be the case (*Journal of Philology* vol. VIII p. 217). In the first book of his *Satires* Luc. made the Gods hold a council concerning his death, Serv. *ad Aen.* X 104.

Carbo: (C. Papirius) the partisan of the Gracchi who suddenly changed sides after the death of C. Gracchus, and defended his murderer Opimius; cf. *Fam.* IX 21 *is et tribunus plebis seditiosus et P. Africano vim attulisse existimatus est. Accusante L. Crasso cantharidas sumpsisse dicitur.* In the

same letter C. says that with one exception all the Carbos had shown themselves bad citizens.

Neptuni filius: cf. Gell. xv 21 *praestantissimos virtute, prudentia, viribus, Jovis filios poetae appellaverunt, ut Aeacum et Minoa et Sarpedona; ferocissimos et immanes et alienos ab omni humanitate, tamquam e mari genitos, Neptuni filios dixerunt, Cyclopa et Cercyona et Scirona et Laestrygones;* Serv. *ad Aen.* III 241 *alii dicunt Harpyias Neptuni filias, qui fere prodigiorum omnium pater est,...sic et peregrinos Neptuni filios dicimus quorum ignoramus parentes;* Cornutus 22 πάντας τοὺς βιαίους καὶ μεγαλεπιβούλους γενομένους, ὡς τὸν Κύκλωπα καὶ τοὺς Λαιστρυγόνας καὶ τοὺς Ἀλωίδας, Ποσειδῶνος ἐμύθευσαν ἐκγόνους εἶναι. Welcker *Götterlehre* II 678 adds the names of Procrustes, Sinis, Amycus, Antaeus, Busiris, and refers to the various sea-monsters of fable: he also cites the phrase *Neptuni nepos* used of the *Miles Gloriosus* l. 15, and the reproachful words of Patroclus to Achilles, γλαυκὴ δέ σε τίκτε θάλασσα, | πέτραι δ' ἠλίβατοι, ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπηνής | *Il.* XVI 34. Mr Gladstone (*Juventus Mundi* 241—251) connects this with his theory of the Phoenician origin of the worship of Poseidon, and suggests that there may be some allusion to 'the rough manners of a seafaring and buccaneering people'. For the form of expression we may compare *fortunae filius*, ζωγράφων παῖδες, and the Hebraistic υἱοὶ φωτός &c. (Winer's *Gram.* p. 298 ed. Moulton.)

Lucilius: on the date of his birth see Munro *l. c.*; the best ed. of his fragments is by L. Müller, 1872, who has also written on his *Leben und Werke* 1876.

explorata: 'clearly made out,' §§ 1, 51.

C. c. ***The atomic doctrine is opposed to science: if it were true, it would be inconsistent with the immortality of the Gods. When Epicurus, by way of evading the difficulty, speaks of quasi-corporeal Gods, he becomes unintelligible.*** xxiii. 65—xxvii. 75.

§ 65. **unde**: their origin from atoms; **ubi** their abode in the *intermundia* § 103 foll.; **quales corpore** human shape § 76 foll.; **animo** perfection of rationality and virtue § 87 foll.; **vita** a blessed and everlasting repose, § 102, 111. The confused order of the book is shown in the repetition of these queries § 103.

atomorum regno et licentia: 'the lawless rule of the atoms', referring to their capricious and irregular movements, cf. § 69, and *Fin.* I 20 'if some atoms swerve, while others keep the direct line, *primum erit hoc quasi provincias atomis dare quae recte quae oblique ferantur*', so *Fat.* 46 *num sortiuntur inter se quae declinet, quae non?* For the *hendiadys* cf. § 29 *imagines earumque circuitus* n.; for the use of *licentia* § 107 *a Democrito omnis haec licentia*, § 109 *at quam licenter*, Div. II 127 *ista designandi licentia* 'arbitrary apportionment', also 150, and *Fat.* 15.

in solum venit: 'turns up', 'is brought on the *tapis*'. The origin of the phrase is doubtful: Manutius, in his n. on *Fam.* IX 26 *in convivio loquor quod in solum, ut dicitur*, suggests that it refers to chance-sown weeds, but I think the word *solum* would be more naturally used in reference to what comes from above than from below; perhaps it may be connected with the legal *res soli* 'whatever comes on the ground' (counts as real property). [May not the phrase mean literally 'meets the foot', ἐμποδὼν γίγνεται? Cf. *quidquid in buccam, in mentem venit.* J. S. R.]

quae primum nullae sunt: 'for in the first place there are no such things as atoms', cf. § 61.

nihil est enim—corpore. Lambinus saw that some words must have been lost between *enim* and *quod*, and the gap has been supplied as follows by Sch. (partly from the parallel passage in *Ac.* I 27) *quae primum nullae sunt: nihil est enim 'in rerum natura minimum quod dividi nequeat'*, to which he adds *deinde, ut sint, moveri per inane non possunt, siquidem id dicis inane quod vacet corpore*, thus providing an intelligible meaning for *enim* and *primum*, see his *Opusc.* III 287. *Primum* however might correspond to § 68 *concedam—quid ad rem?* And the *autem* which follows *corporibus* (unless with Heind. we read *enim* instead, according to one of the *Codd. Eliens.*, so as to give a reason for *moveri non potest*) would suit better with some such context as this, *moveri nisi per inane non possunt; inane autem id dicis esse quod vacet corpore; corporibus autem*, &c. On the existence and indivisibility of atoms see Lucr. I 483—635; on the existence of void as essential to motion 329—397. For the views of Leucippus and Democritus cf. *Introduction* and R. and P. §§ 79, 80.

Ch. XXIV § 66. **physicorum oracula fundo**: 'in this I am merely the mouthpiece of our scientific oracles'. On *orac.* cf. *Orat.* I 200, *domus juris consulti oraculum*, Plin. *Nat. Hist.* XVIII 6, and 8 (of the precepts of Cato and other writers on agriculture), *cur non videantur oracula?...ex oraculo scilicet;...inde illa reliqua oracula;* Quintil. XII 11 (of the help which a young orator might receive from an experienced pleader) *juvenes veram dicendi viam velut ex oraculo petent;* X 1 § 81 (of Plato). On *fundo* cf. § 42 *poetarum vocibus fusa.* C. gives the same report as to the views of the natural philosophers in *Fin.* I 20 *ne illud quidem physici (est) credere aliquid esse minimum, Fat.* 24 *physici quibus inane esse nihil placet, Ac.* II 125 *tune aut inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut et quod movebitur corporum cedat, et qua quidque cesserit aliud ilico consequatur?* The majority of the ancient *physici*[1] followed Aristotle in (1) affirming the infinite divisibility of matter, *Phys.* VI 1 πᾶν συνεχὲς διαιρετὸν εἰς ἀεὶ διαιρετά, *Cael.* III 4 (of Democritus and Leucippus) ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι ταῖς μαθηματικαῖς ἐπιστήμαις ἄτομα σώματα λέγοντας, *Gen. et Corr.*

[1] 'The Platonists however showed some tendency towards atomism; compare the indivisible triangles of Plato, the ἄτομοι γραμμαί of Speusippus, and the ὄγκοι of Heraclides'. J. S. R.

I 2 ὥστ' ἔστι καὶ διάκρισις καὶ σύγκρισις ἀλλ' οὔτ' εἰς ἄτομα καὶ ἐξ ἀτόμων, πολλὰ γὰρ τὰ ἀδύνατα: and (2) denying the existence of vacuum, *Phys.* IV 6—9 (where the conclusion is given in the words οὔτ' ἀποκεκριμένον κενόν ἐστιν, οὔθ' ἁπλῶς, οὔτ' ἐν τῷ μανῷ, οὔτε δυνάμει, i.e. void does not exist either separately or inclosed in bodies as a cause of rarefaction), see also Cleomedes I 1. The Stoics held that the world was a *plenum*, but that outside of it there was an infinite *vacuum* Diog. VII 140, Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 185—192. Dr Whewell (*Scientific Ideas* II 48—63) while allowing the value of the molecular hypothesis as an instrument of discovery, points out many difficulties which stand in the way of our accepting it 'as a philosophical truth respecting the constitution of the universe'; cf. also Veitch *Lucretius and the Atomic Theory* and Clerk Maxwell's Art. on 'Atom' in the *Encyc. Brit.* As to the existence of *vacuum* the results of modern science are thus stated, 'the undulatory theory of light supposes the whole of the celestial spaces to be filled with the luminiferous ether. The astronomical argument therefore in favour of absolute vacuum has fallen; but the views of the constitution of matter which have grown with the rise of the molecular sciences of chemistry, light, heat, electricity, &c., have supplied its place with much more effect. The inference to which the modern philosophy would give the greatest probability is that all space is occupied by particles of matter with vacuous interstices, showing all degrees of density'. *English Cyclopaedia* under *Vacuum.*

vera an falsa nescio. In the *Introduction* reasons are given for believing that Cotta's speech is borrowed from a Stoic source, but C. adds clauses like this to impart to it an Academic colouring.

flagitia: 'atrocities'; so just below and III 91, cf. the use of *monstra, portenta*, &c. § 18 n.: one may excuse such scurrilities in the mouth of the Dogmatists, but they are scarcely appropriate for an Academic. The construction is resumed in *hanc opinionem.*

sive etiam ante Leucippi. C. expresses himself doubtfully because Epicurus denied that Leucippus had ever existed, Diog. L. X 13, Hirzel p. 184.

corpuscula—adunca. Lucretius II 333 foll. shows how the qualities of bodies are derived from the various shapes of the constituent atoms, some *levia* and *rotunda*, some *aspera* and *hamata*, *mucronibus unca* or *angellis prostantibus;* cf. Theoph. *Caus. Plant.* VI 6 (quoted in Mullach's *Democritus* p. 217) Δημόκριτος δὲ σχῆμα περιτιθεὶς ἑκάστῳ γλυκὺν μὲν τὸν στρογγύλον καὶ εὐμεγέθη ποιεῖ, στρυφνὸν δὲ τὸν μεγαλόσχημον τραχύν τε καὶ πολυγώνιον καὶ ἀπεριφερῆ, ὀξὺν δὲ τὸν ὀξὺν τῷ ὄγκῳ καὶ γωνοειδῆ καὶ καμπύλον κ.τ.λ.; Cic. *Ac.* II 121) *fr.* 28 (where *uncinatus* answers to *aduncus* here), Lactant. *De Ira* X. In Pseudo-Plut. *Plac. Phil.* I 28 p. 877 it is denied that the atoms were ἀγκιστροειδῆ μήτε τριαινοειδῆ μήτε κρικοειδῆ, ταῦτα γὰρ τὰ σχήματα εὔθραυστα εἶναι, αἱ δὲ ἄτομοι ἀπαθεῖς ἄθραυστοι; but Aristotle (Frag. 202 p. 1514) distinctly says that, according to Democritus, the atoms were τὰ μὲν σκαληνά, τὰ δὲ ἀγκιστρώδη, τὰ δὲ κοῖλα, τὰ δὲ κυρτά, τὰ δὲ ἄλλας ἀναρίθμους

ἔχοντα διαφοράς, a point in which he differed from Epic. who made the atoms infinite in number, but limited the variety of shapes, see Lucr. *l.c.* The text here is extremely doubtful. Heind., who re-writes the sentence, pertinently asks what is the force of *quasi* before a simple word such as *adunca*. *Ang.* and *pyr.* are both *ἅπ. λεγ.*

quaedam—alia—partim—quaedam: cf. § 103 *Tusc.* v 38. Similarly we have *modo* and *tum* irregularly combined for the sake of variety in § 34. [I think it is necessary to insert another *alia* before *levia*. *Quaedam* merely marks the unfamiliarity of *corpusculum* to translate *ἄτομος* (so first used by Amafinius, see *Ac.* I 5). Also the pause seems to come after *quaedam*. J. S. R.]

nulla cogente natura, sed concursu quodam fortuito. This is a correct statement of the theory of Epicurus, but is inapplicable to Democritus, who spoke of chance as the fiction of human inconsiderateness (*ἄνθρωποι τύχης εἴδωλον ἐπλάσαντο πρόφασιν ἰδίης ἀβουλίης* Mullach p. 167) and said that nothing was made at random (*οὐδὲν χρῆμα μάτην γίγνεται, ἀλλὰ πάντα ἐκ λόγου τε καὶ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης* Mullach p. 226). So Arist. *Gen. An.* v 8 *Δημόκριτος δέ, τὸ οὗ ἕνεκα ἀφεὶς λέγειν, πάντα ἀνάγει εἰς ἀνάγκην οἷς χρῆται ἡ φύσις*, and II 6; though he elsewhere censures him for naming no cause, *Phys.* VIII 1 *ad fin.* *ὅλως δὲ τὸ νομίζειν ἀρχὴν εἶναι ταύτην ἱκανήν, ὅτι ἀεὶ ἢ ἔστιν οὕτως ἢ γίγνεται, οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔχει ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐφ' ὃ Δημ. ἀνάγει τὰς περὶ φύσεως αἰτίας, ὡς οὕτω καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐγίνετο*, which (in *Phys.* II 4 and 5) he treats as equivalent to making *τὸ αὐτόματον* the cause. While C. uses the word *fortuitus* of the atoms of Democritus in *Tusc.* I 22, 42, *Ac.* I 6, as well as here; in the *De Fato* 23 and 39, he more correctly connects the universal perpendicular movement of the atoms with the doctrine of fate, *id Democritus accipere maluit, necessitate omnia fieri, quam a corporibus individuis naturales motus avellere*, cf. § 69 below.

hanc tu. So in *Div.* II 73 the apodosis commences with *hoc tu auspicium*.

priusque te quis—dejecerit. The indefinite *quis* is rarely found except in connexion with conjunctions or relative pronouns or with the verb *dixerit*, see Zumpt § 708, Draeg. § 44. [It is not easy to say whether *dejecerit* should be classed as Subj. or Ind., see *Gr.* §§ 1540, 1541. I am inclined to take it as Ind. cf. Liv. VII 40 *vos prius in me strinxeritis ferrum quam in vos ego*, *Verr.* IV 59 *dies me citius defecerit quam nomina*, *Planc.* 79 *sed me dius fidius multo citius meam salutem pro te abjecero quam Cn. Plancii salutem tradidero contentioni tuae*. The comparative adverb is frequent in these sentences. R.]

vitae statu: a common phrase in C., e.g. *Verr.* II 10 'the lamentations of the Sicilians made me abandon my rule of never taking part in a prosecution' (*de vitae meae statu deducerent ut ego istum accusarem*). *Dejicere de statu* (*Orator* 129) is a metaphor borrowed from the ring 'to knock a man out of his attitude'. 'It would be easier to make you change your whole posture of life than to stop you from following his teaching'.

ante enim—amittere. Cf. n. on § 17 *libero judicio*, and Zeller *Epicureans*, tr. p. 394, where many passages are quoted in illustration of the rigid dogmatism of the Epicurean school. Thus the last words of the founder to his disciples were τῶν δογμάτων μεμνῆσθαι Diog. L. x 16; any divergence from the dogmas was looked upon as παρανόμημα, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀσέβημα, καὶ κατέγνωσται τὸ καινοτομηθέν, Euseb. *Praep. Ev.* xiv 5; and Philodemus (quoted by Hirzel p. 107) says that Epicureans who are guilty of schism οὐ πάνυ μακρὰν τῆς τῶν πατραλοιῶν καταδίκης ἀφεστήκασιν. Hirzel however has shown (pp. 98—190) that there was more of movement and variety in the Epicurean school than has been generally recognized. Quintilian xii 2 says the same of philosophers in general, *haec inter ipsos qui, velut sacramento rogati vel etiam superstitione constricti, nefas ducant a suscepta semel persuasione discedere.*

§ 67. **quid enim mereas**: 'what would tempt you to abandon the system?' lit. 'what would you take as pay, what bribe must one offer you?' Sch. quotes *Fin.* ii 74 *quid merearis ut dicas te omnia voluptatis causa facturum?* *Verr.* iv 135 *quid arbitramini Reginos merere velle ut ab iis marmorea illa Venus auferatur?* cf. also *Phil.* i 34 *putasne illum immortalitatem mereri voluisse ut propter armorum habendorum licentiam metueretur*, where see *var. nn.* It is a colloquial phrase and occurs not unfrequently in Plautus.

nihil—deseram: 'nothing would tempt me to forsake happiness and truth'.

ista—est veritas: for the attraction of *istud* see §§ 77, 122, and Roby § 1068.

nam de vita—langueat: 'as to happiness I make no objection; your system may be productive of that inactivity which you call happiness'. *Plane otio langueat:* 'absolutely dying of ennui', cf. § 7.

sed ubi—fingentibus: 'can unchanging truth exist in those ever-changing worlds, or in senseless atoms?'

mundis innumerabilibus: cf. *Fin.* i 21 *innumerabiles mundi qui et oriantur et intereant cotidie* and my n. on § 53. Epicurus defines the term in his epistle to Pythocles (Diog. L. x 88) κόσμος ἐστὶ περιοχή τις οὐρανοῦ ἄστρα τε καὶ πάντα τὰ φαινόμενα περιέχουσα, ἀποτομὴν ἔχουσα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπείρου. Worlds are infinite in number, of all shapes and sizes, and perish, not as Democritus said from collision with other worlds, but from their own perishable nature (Diog. 90, cf. Lucr. v 235 foll.).

omnibus minimis: so ii 141 *omnes minimos frigoris appulsus*, iii 86 *in regnis omnia minima curant*, cf. Madv. on *Fin.* iii 3.

nulla moderante natura: apparently contradictory to § 53, where Vell. says the world is *natura effectum:* but there *natura* is opposed to an intelligent agent, here it is used rather in the Stoic sense and opposed to the capricious movements of the atoms, cf. Sch.'s n. here and my n. on § 65.

liberalitatis: his promise in § 62 to pass over all that was common to

Ep. with other philosophers, including therefore his atomic doctrine so far as it was the same with that of Dem.; cf. *Fin.* I 18 *sed hoc commune vitium* (the general atomic doctrine), *illae propriae Epicuri ruinae* (the *declinatio*).

[**tecum uti**: 'employ in my dealings with you', cf. *hoc tecum oro* Pl. *Bacch.* 491, *docte atque astu mihi captandumst cum illo Most.* 1055 with Lorenz's n. Ussing on *Asin.* 655, and my *Gr.* § 1885. R.]

§ 68. **sint sane—ante quam nati.** For the ellipse of the verb with *aeterni, nulli dei*, and especially in the subordinate clauses *quod ex atomis, si natum*, see Draeg. § 116, (who compares *ut tu Velleius* and *quot hominum linguae* § 84) and Roby § 1443, who cites § 110 *sine virtute certe nullo modo* foll.

paulo ante—disputabas: see § 20. To avoid this palpable inconsistency, some Epicureans appear to have introduced a third principle, besides atoms and void, in the ὁμοιότητες, otherwise called ὁμοιομέρειαι or στοιχεῖα, Plut. *Plac. Phil.* p. 882 A, Stob. *Ecl.* p. 66; but if we arrived at a right conclusion in our discussion of § 49, this 3rd principle consists only of a subordinate class of atoms composing the divine images which are always streaming in upon the soul. It might be argued that these have nothing *concreti* about them, but merely produce an impression of a continuous form by their ceaseless repetition; that they have never coalesced into an actual whole, and are therefore in danger of no dissolution. It is doubtful how far such a defence could apply to the images; in any case it is not applicable to the ordinary Epicurean Gods of the *intermundia*. The considerations which seem to have been urged for the immortality of the latter by the disciples of this school are (1) the equilibrium described in §§ 50, 109, (2) the preservative influence of goodness alluded to in Plut. *Def. Orac.* p. 420, where the Epicurean argues against the demons of Empedocles on the ground ὡς οὐ δυνατόν ἐστι φαύλους καὶ ἁμαρτητικοὺς ὄντας μακαρίους καὶ μακραίωνας εἶναι, πολλὴν τυφλότητα τῆς κακίας ἐχούσης καὶ τὸ περιπτωτικὸν τοῖς ἀναιρετικοῖς ('susceptibility to destructive influences'). To which it is replied that goodness has nothing to do with the duration of the bodily organism, ὅθεν οὐκ εὖ τῷ θεῷ τὴν ἀϊδιότητα ποιοῦσιν ἐκ φυλακῆς καὶ διακρούσεως τῶν ἀναιρετικῶν.

quod cum efficere vultis: 'for when you would prove this' (that the divinity is possessed of such attributes).

in dumeta correpitis: 'you hide yourself in the thickets'. Cf. *Ac.* II 112 *cum sit enim campus in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus?* So often *spinae* and *spinosus* with a slightly different force, of the perplexing arguments of the Stoics.

ita: explained by the following infinitival clause, as in *Fat.* 24 *ita dicimus, velle aliquid sine causa*, Tusc. I 71 *ita dicebat, duas esse vias*, III 41 *ita—laetitiam esse*, see Madv. *Fin.* II 13, 17, III 53, V 77; and compare the use of the epexegetic clause after a demonstrative or relative, Draeg. § 484.

Ch. xxv § 69. **hoc persaepe facitis—possit.** Three examples follow, (1) the declination of atoms, (2) the denial of the disjunctive judgment (§ 70 *idem facit contra dialecticos*), (3) the assertion of the infallibility of sensations (§ 70 *omnes sensus veri nuntios*), all preparing the way for (4), with which we are here concerned (§ 71 *idem facit in natura deorum*). The same points are criticized elsewhere by C. e.g. (1) in *Fin.* I 19, *Fat.* 22, 46; (2) in *Ac.* II 97, *Fat.* 18 foll.; (3) *Ac.* II 79, see the following notes.

ut satius fuerit. *Satius est* being used in the Ind. like *aequius est*, *melius est*, where we might have expected the Subj. (see n. on *longum est* § 19), *satius fuit* would mean 'would have been better'. It is here subordinated to *ut*, like *molestum sit* in § 2.

si atomi—suopte pondere. This was the only natural and necessary movement of the atoms according to Dem.; but since the larger and heavier atoms overtook the smaller and lighter in their downward descent, by striking against them, they initiated a secondary movement, which might be in any direction, but which resulted finally in the creative vortex. The authorities on which this account rests are given by Zeller, who points out that some of the ancient writers neglected to notice the original movement, and made Dem. assume as his first principle, either the motion of mutual impact, πληγή (as Cic. *Fat.* 46 *aliam quandam vim motus habebant* (*atomi*) *a Democrito impulsionis, a te Epicure gravitatis et ponderis*), or even the resulting vortex, δίνη (e.g. Diog. L. IX 44 *φέρεσθαι ἐν τῷ ὅλῳ δινουμένας τὰς ἀτόμους*).

nihil fore in nostra potestate. Epicurus ap. Diog. L. x 134 speaks of the blessedness of the man who has learnt that necessity, to which others assign a despotic power, is only a name for the results of chance or of man's free will, *ἐπεὶ κρεῖττον ἦν τῷ περὶ θεῶν μύθῳ κατακολουθεῖν ἢ τῇ τῶν φυσικῶν εἱμαρμένῃ δουλεύειν· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐλπίδα παραιτήσεως ὑπογράφει θεῶν διὰ τιμῆς, ἡ δὲ ἀπαραίτητον ἔχει τὴν ἀνάγκην.* The same reason is assigned for the introduction of the *clinamen* in *Fat.* 22 foll. (cf. 46 foll.) *Epicurus veritus est, ne, si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturali ac necessaria, nihil liberum nobis esset, cum ita moveretur animus ut atomorum motu cogeretur*, to which the Academic disputant replies (1) that the single downward movement does not necessarily involve the doctrine of necessity, and (2) that in any case the supposition of the *clinamen* would not avert such a consequence. Philodemus, in his treatise περὶ σημείων (Gomp. p. 44), allows that this movement cannot be proved from the fact of free will, unless it is consistent with our experience on all points, *οὐχ ἱκανὸν εἰς τὸ προσδέξασθαι τὰς ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον παρεγκλίσεις τῶν ἀτόμων διὰ τὸ τυχηρὸν καὶ τὸ παρ' ἡμᾶς* (causal use of *παρά*) *ἀλλὰ δεῖ προσεπιδεῖξαι καὶ τὸ μηδαμῶς ἑτέρῳ μάχεσθαι τῶν ἐναργῶν.* Accordingly we find another reason given in *Fin.* I 19 viz. that as all atoms move at the same rate *in vacuo* (*οὔτε γὰρ τὰ βαρέα θᾶττον οἰσθήσεται μικρῶν καὶ κούφων, ὅταν γε δὴ μηδὲν ἀπαντᾷ αὐτοῖς* Diog. L. x 61)—a point in which Ep. corrected the erroneous doctrine of his predecessor—there was no possibility of one overtaking the other, but all must move

downwards in parallel lines without any meeting or collision. Both reasons are combined in Lucr. II 216—293.

nihil fore—quod esset: in direct speech, *nihil erit quod est.*

derecto deorsus: cf. *derecto transversas* Caes. *B. C.* II 9.

declinare paululum = κινεῖσθαι κατὰ παρέγκλισιν Stob. *Ecl.* p. 346; cf. *Fat.* 22 *cum declinat atomus intervallo minimo, id appellat ἐλάχιστον.* [Similarly *Fin.* I 19 *declinare atomum perpaulum, quo nihil fieri possit minus;* Lucr. II 219 *paulum, tantum quod momen mutatum dicere possis.* J. S. R.]

§ 70. **hoc dicere turpius est**: cf. *Fin.* I 19 *ait enim declinare atomum sine causa; quo nihil turpius physico, quam fieri quicquam sine causa dicere,* and *Fat.* 18.

dialecticos. The word διαλεκτική, used by Plato for philosophical discussion and then for philosophy itself, was restricted by Aristotle to the Logic of Probabilities, while he gives to Formal Logic the name ἡ ἀναλυτική or ἀποδεικτικὴ ἐπιστήμη. By the later schools (excepting the Stoics who gave a wider meaning to λογική) λογική and διαλεκτική were used indiscriminately for the science of reasoning generally, as in *Fin.* I 22 *in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi et disserendi, quae λογική dicitur, iste vester* (Epicurus) *plane inermis ac nudus est; Fat.* 1 *tota est λογική, quam rationem disserendi voco; De Orat.* II 157 *videsne Diogenem fuisse qui diceret artem se tradere bene disserendi et vera ac falsa dijudicandi, quam verbo Graeco διαλεκτικήν appellaret?* cf. *Fin.* II 17 foll., where we find also the term *dialectici* used of logicians in opposition to *rhetores;* so in *Div.* II 11 it is opposed to *physici,* see Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 69 foll.

disjunctionibus, in quibus aut etiam aut non poneretur. Cf. *Ac.* II 95 *fundamentum dialecticae est, quidquid enuntietur—id autem appellant ἀξίωμα—aut verum esse aut falsum;* § 97 *etenim cum ab Epicuro, qui totam dialecticam et contemnit et irridet, non impetrent ut verum esse concedat quod ita effabimur 'aut vivet cras Hermarchus aut non vivet', cum dialectici sic statuant omne quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi aut etiam aut non, non modo verum esse sed etiam necessarium; (vide quam sit catus is quem isti tardum putant. Si enim, inquit, alterutrum concessero necessarium esse, necesse erit cras Hermarchum aut vivere aut non vivere. Nulla autem est in natura rerum talis necessitas)—cum hoc igitur dialectici pugnent, id est Antiochus et Stoici; totam enim evertit dialecticam. Nam si e contrariis disjunctio (contraria autem ea dico cum alterum aiat alterum neget) si talis disjunctio falsa potest esse, nulla vera est; Top.* 56 *dialecticorum modi plures sunt qui ex disjunctionibus constant: aut hoc aut illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud. Itemque, aut hoc aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur. Quae conclusiones idcirco ratae sunt, quod in disjunctione plus uno verum esse non potest.* It is the principle now known as the Law of Excluded Middle (see Hamilton *Logic* vol. I pp. 83, 90 foll., Ueberweg *Log.* tr. pp. 235—284, Mansel *Prol. Log.* p. 208 foll., Arist. *Met.* III 7 p. 100, Prantl *Gesch. d. Log.* I pp. 143, 403, 449 foll.), and upon it is grounded the dichotomic or bifurcate division so

much favoured by Plato (e.g. *Sophist.* p. 282 foll.) and in later times by Bentham. For an account of the Disjunctive Judgment see Mansel *Prol. Log.* p. 236 foll., Hamilton I 239. The Stoics, who prided themselves on their logical refinements and were especially distinguished by the name *dialectici*, called it ἀξίωμα διεζευγμένον, thus explained by Diog. L. VII 72 διεζευγμένον ἐστὶν ὃ ὑπὸ τοῦ "ἤτοι" διαζευκτικοῦ συνδέσμου ('disjunctive conjunction') διέζευκται, οἷον "ἤτοι ἡμέρα ἐστὶν ἢ νύξ ἐστιν." ἐπαγγέλλεται δὲ ὁ σύνδεσμος οὗτος τὸ ἕτερον τῶν ἀξιωμάτων ψεῦδος εἶναι. For *etiam* cf. Madv. § 45 (on affirmative and negative answers).

pertimuit ne—fieret necessarium. The Stoics held that their principle of Necessity was involved in the Disjunctive judgment applied to future events, as may be seen argued at length in *Fat.* 20 foll., e.g. Since it is absolutely necessary that a man now living must at a given date in the future be either dead or alive, whichever of the two proves eventually to be true must be now a necessary truth though unknown to us; or, more shortly, his existence or non-existence at that date is a necessary truth; which of the two it is, will be made apparent by the event. Aristotle discussed the point in his treatise *De Interpretatione* ch. 9 foll. 'in regard to the present or past, affirmative or negative judgments of existence are necessarily true or false; but it is not so with regard to the future, otherwise all future events would be fixed by necessity (ὥστε εἰ ἐν ἅπαντι χρόνῳ οὕτως εἶχεν ὥστε τὸ ἕτερον ἀληθεύεσθαι, ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τοῦτο γενέσθαι) which is contrary to our own experience of deliberation and action.' He then solves the difficulty as follows, τὸ μὲν οὖν εἶναι τὸ ὂν ὅταν ᾖ, καὶ τὸ μὴ ὂν μὴ εἶναι ὅταν μὴ ᾖ, ἀνάγκη· οὐ μὴν οὔτε τὸ ὂν ἅπαν ἀνάγκη εἶναι, οὔτε τὸ μὴ ὂν μὴ εἶναι...καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀντιφάσεως ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος· εἶναι μὲν ἢ μὴ εἶναι ἅπαν ἀνάγκη, καὶ ἔσεσθαί γε ἢ μή· οὐ μέντοι διελόντα γε εἰπεῖν θάτερον ἀναγκαῖον (i.e. the necessity belongs to the compound judgment not to its parts taken separately); λέγω δὲ οἷον ἀνάγκη μὲν ἔσεσθαι ναυμαχίαν αὔριον ἢ μὴ ἔσεσθαι, οὐ μέντοι ἔσεσθαί γε αὔριον ναυμαχίαν ἀναγκαῖον οὐδὲ μὴ γενέσθαι. In the *De Fato* 21, C. says that he would rather accept the teaching of Epicurus *et negare omnem enuntiationem aut veram esse aut falsam* than allow that all things happened by necessity, but he cites Carneades to prove that no such consequence as necessity is really involved in the Disjunctive Judgment. In reality Epicurus seems to have taken much the same view as Arist., see *Fat.* 37 *nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, qui tales enuntiationes nec veras nec falsas esse dicunt* (i.e. not yet corresponding to fact but only capable of becoming so) *aut, cum id pudet, illud tamen dicunt, quod est impudentius, veras esse ex contrariis dijunctiones, sed quae in his enuntiata essent, eorum neutrum esse verum* and cf. Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 435, and Ueberweg l.c., who points out the qualifications required in applying the Disjunctive Judgment. Johan. Siceliota, quoted by Prantl p. 360, says that Epicurus instanced the famous riddle ὄρνιθα καὶ οὐκ ὄρνιθα ἐπὶ ξύλου καὶ οὐ ξύλου καθημένην λίθῳ καὶ οὐ λίθῳ βαλὼν διώλεσεν as contravening the principle of Contradiction.

negavit. For the asyndeton after *pertimuit* cf. the next sentence *urguebat Arcesilas—timuit Epicurus—dixit*, and § 106 *motum dico esse inanem, tu imagines remanere quae referantur—hoc idem fieri*, § 121 *cum dicat—negat idem esse—tollit id.* The effect is to give rapidity and energy to the sentence and to heighten the antithesis.

Arcesilas: the regular Doric and Aeolic contraction for Ἀρκεσίλαος, cf. Ahrens *Dial. Dor.* p. 199. On the Stoic and Academic theories of perception see § 12 n. *Ac.* I 40 foll., II 79 foll. : the controversy between Arc. and Zeno is constantly referred to in the *Academica.* [Strictly taken, the text misrepresents A. since he did not say *omnia falsa esse*, but *omnia non magis falsa esse quam vera.* But possibly Cic. uses the word *falsus* in the sense of 'fallacious', as often in the *Academica.* J. S. R.]

omnes sensus veri nuntios. Cf. Madv. *Fin.* I 22, *Ac.* II 79 *eo rem demittit Epicurus, si unus sensus semel in vita mentitus sit, nulli umquam esse credendum;* Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 402 foll. 'to avoid doubt we must allow that sensation as such is always, and under all circumstances, to be trusted; nor ought the delusions of the senses to shape our belief; the causes of these deceptions not lying in sensation as such, but in our judgment about sensation'. Lucretius IV 463 after instancing a number of optical illusions, says that they seek in vain to shake the credit of the senses *quoniam pars horum maxima fallit (propter opinatus animi quos addimus ipsi) pro visis ut sint quae non sunt sensibus visa.* Here too Ep. might quote Arist. on his side, cf. *De Anima* III 3 § 3 ἡ μὲν αἴσθησις τῶν ἰδίων ἀεὶ ἀληθής, διανοεῖσθαι δ' ἐνδέχεται καὶ ψευδῶς. To the same effect Augustine (quoted by Lescaloperius *in loc.*) says *sensus non est falsus internuntius sed falsus judex.*

nihil horum nimis callide. This is Allen's emendation, put forward in his ed. 1836, for the *nisi callide* of the MSS. The same emendation was made by Sch. Opusc. III pp. 317 and 364. For the use we may compare our 'not over cleverly'. In the comic poets *nimis* often occurs in the sense of *valde*, which is substituted for *callide* in some of the MSS here, but in later writers it can only bear this force when combined with a negative. [For the form of sentence, cf. *Orator* 82 *nihil horum parum audacter.* Moser *ms.*]

plagam accipiebat: so *Fat.* 21 (of the denial of Disjunctive Judgments) *eam plagam potius accipiam quam fato omnia fieri comprobem.*

§ 71. **dum individuorum—tamquam sanguinem.** This is not quite the same as the reason assigned for the *quasi-corpus* in § 49. There it was used to explain the fact that the Gods were not objects of bodily sensation, but perceptible only to the mind. In a treatise, conjecturally assigned to Metrodorus, which is contained in vol. VI pt. 2 of the first series of Herculanensia, we find both reasons conjoined (p. 35) διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ οὐδὲν αἰσθητὸν ἀθάνατον, ἡ πυκνότης γὰρ ἀντικόπτει πρὸς τοῦτο δεχομένη πληγὰς ἰσχυράς. Sch. in his n. and also in *Opusc.* IV 342 maintains that *concretio* here must be taken in a narrow sense=*nulla solidior et crassior atomorum*

condensatio, 'because all the ancient writers (except Lactantius *De Ira* x 28 who was no doubt misled by the ambiguity of C.'s words in this passage) agree that the Epicurean Gods were corporeal and compounded of atoms'; and he defends his interpretation by the use of *concretus* in such passages as II 42, 101, *Div.* I 130. I do not think we can argue from the use of the Past Part. *concretus*, which implies the completion of the process, to the verbal, implying the process itself; and besides, the reference is plainly to the *sint sane ex atomis* of § 68, where it was shown that any such compound must be liable to *interitus:* to avoid this danger Ep. had recourse to his *quasi-corpus* § 69: then came the parenthesis illustrating *hoc persaepe facitis*, and now in § 71 the subject is resumed in the words *ind. corp. concr. fug.* 'he tries to escape from the aggregation of indivisible particles (with its consequences as above pointed out)'. The only *concretio* implied in the Gods of § 49 was that of the images, involving superficial area but not depth, cf. *monogrammus* II 59. The *tamquam sanguis* was probably suggested by the Homeric ichor, *Il.* v 340 *ῥέε δ' ἄμβροτον αἷμα θεοῖο, | ἰχώρ, οἷός πέρ τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν· | οὐ γὰρ σῖτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἴθοπα οἶνον· | τοὔνεκ' ἀναίμονές εἰσι καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.*

sed tamquam corpus: supply *dicit esse* from the preceding *negat*, and see n. on *nolo* § 17.

Ch. XXVI. **mirabile videtur—viderit.** This saying of Cato the Censor (Div. II 51) was probably inspired by a feeling of contempt for the *Tusci ac barbari*, as they are styled by the jealousy of a Roman augur *N. D.* II 11. Cic., who prided himself so much on being a member of the augurial college, is indignant when a *haruspex* is admitted into the Senate, *Fam.* VI 18. In the *De Divinatione* II 28 foll. he states the Academic argument against *haruspicina*, in answer to his brother Q. who, as a Stoic, was bound to defend every kind of divination.

si in ceris fingeretur. If the reading is correct, the sense and construction require that *fing.* should be taken metaphorically 'if such a body were fancied in the case of waxen figures': otherwise the literal sense is suggested by *fictilibus* and *ceris* (used as in Juv. VIII 19, where see Mayor's n., and *ceris fingendis oblectari* Justin XXXVI 4). I am inclined to think however that the true reading is SI IN CER[IS DICER]ETUR 'if the phrase were used in connexion with wax figures', cf. *dicemus in Venere Coa* just below. The repetition of CER explains the omission of the letters in brackets, and the remaining letters would be taken for *si fingeretur*, which would be likely to maintain its ground against the true reading, even after the insertion of *in ceris* from another text. Plin. *N. H.* XXXV § 4 speaks of the *expressi cera vultus* which were used in funerals, and in § 147 of modelling in clay, *fingere ex argilla similitudines.*

ne tu quidem: 'no, nor you either'. The phrase occurs in this weaker sense § 110 *ne beatus quidem*, § 113, II 87, III 23, 43, 47, 49, 68, 86, see Madv. *Fin. Exc.* III p. 816.

§ 72. **quasi dictata redduntur**: 'you repeat your lesson like parrots'.

Cf. *Fin.* II 95 *ista vestra 'si gravis brevis, si longus levis', dictata sunt; Fin.* IV 10 *isdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare neque a commentariolis suis discedere;* Fin. II 20 *quis vestrum non edidicit Epicuri* κυρίας δόξας? Juv. V 12 2 *peragant dictata magistri*, with Mayor's n. The letters of Ep. preserved by Diog. L. abound in admonitions to his disciples to commit to memory what they had heard from him, see esp. X 35. [See also *Fin.* I 27, *Ac.* II 8. J. S. R.]

oscitans: cf. *Orat.* II 144 *istam oscitantem et dormitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum* (jurists as opposed to pleaders) *otio concedamus.*

halucinatus est: (connected with *hariolor* by Vaniček, but the meaning seems to suit better the old etymology connecting it with ἀλύω), properly used of a mooning dreamy state, as in Col. VII 3 *ne fur aut bestia halucinantem pastorem decipiat;* then of idle random talk as here and (without blame) *Q. Fr.* II 11 *epistulae nostrae debent interdum halucinari* 'descend to prattle'; Seneca uses *halucinatio* of silly abuse, *Vit. Beat.* 26.

cum quidem gloriaretur: 'boasting all the time'. Cf. *Fam.* X 32, Nep. *Thras.* 2 *ad fin.*, and see Roby §§ 1722, 1732, Draeg. § 570, also § 497 D 3 on the Ind. with *cum quidem.*

se magistrum habuisse nullum: cf. Diog. L. X 13 τοῦτον Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν Χρονικοῖς Ναυσιφάνους ἀκοῦσαί φησι καὶ Πραξιφάνους· αὐτὸς δὲ οὔ φησιν, ἀλλ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐν τῇ πρὸς Εὐρύδικον ἐπιστολῇ...Δημήτριος δέ φησιν ὁ Μάγνης καὶ Ξενοκράτους αὐτὸν ἀκοῦσαι. Plut. *M.* 1100 A.

et non praedicanti. Baiter and Müller accept Klotz's emendation of *ei* for *et*, in obedience to Valla's dictum that *et* is never used in the emphatic sense (=*etiam*) by C., but, if we allow any weight to MSS, we must admit the use not only here, but in § 83 *age et his vocabulis*, in *Tusc.* III 28 *et illa laudantur*, *Leg.* I 33 *ergo et lex*, *Fin.* III 27 *ergo et probandum*, *Div.* I 34 *et auctoritatem.* See further Draeg. § 312 (some of whose exx. however are more properly explained on the principle of anacoluthon treated of in Madv. *Fin.* Exc. I), Roby § 2198, Moser on *Tusc.* l. c., Munro's *Lucr. ind.* under *et*, Dumesnil on *Leg.* I 33, and a copious list of exx. in Kühnast's *Liv. Synt.* p. 371 foll.

nihil olet ex Academia: 'he has not the slightest flavour of the Academy'. Sch. *Opusc.* III 365 defends and illustrates the construction against Klotz. Compare the similar uses of *redoleo*, *sapio*, *odor* (*urbanitatis Orat.* III 161, *dictaturae Att.* IV 11), and Gr ὄζω.

puerilibus disciplinis: the ordinary school lessons, ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, consisting of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (included under γράμματα) Poetry and Music (included under μουσική), see Becker *Charicles* tr. p. 231 foll. On the view of Ep. cf. Diog. L. X 6 (the words of Epicurus to a disciple) παιδείαν δὲ πᾶσαν, μακάριε, φεῦγε, with the notes in Huebner's ed., and Athenaeus XIII 588 there quoted, Ἐπ. ἐγκυκλίου παιδείας ἀμύητος ὢν ἐμακάριζε καὶ τοὺς ὁμοίως αὐτῷ ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν παρερχομένους; *Fin.* I 26 *vellem equidem aut ipse doctrinis fuisset instructior (est enim non satis politus iis*

artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur) aut ne deterruisset alios a studiis, with Madv.'s n. and *ib.* 72 where Torquatus defends his master's neglect of puerile studies; also Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 397 foll., and Düning *Metrodorus* p. 64 foll. on the esteem in which the Epicureans held the poets. Gassendi in his treatise *De vita et moribus Epicuri* examines at length the charges here made against Ep. and endeavours to show that they are mere slanders of rival philosophers. In dealing with such a question, there are two points which should be borne in mind, (1) that knowledge which has been systematized and authoritatively taught is liable to a sort of ossification in the hands of formalists and pedants, and (2) that, as each fresh advance in knowledge bears more or less the character of a revolt against knowledge established and authoritative, a certain amount of self-confidence and want of appreciation for previous knowledge is not unusual in reformers or discoverers. So Hobbes 'boasted of the smallness of his acquaintance with preceding writers, declaring that if he had read as much as other men he should have been as dull of wit as they were', Whewell *Lect. on Mor. Phil.* p. 43. We may therefore excuse Ep. if he condemned too severely the artificial poetry, the frivolous rhetoric, and the hair-splitting logic of his time. If he spoke contemptuously of these as of no use for life, he has done no more than the Stoic Seneca in his 88th epistle, *unum studium vere liberale est quod liberum facit: cetera pusilla et puerilia sunt;* and again, *quid quod ista liberalium artium consectatio molestos, verbosos, intempestivos, sibi placentes facit, et ideo non discentes necessaria quia supervacua didicerunt?* as he shows in detail in the same epistle. That the 'liberal arts' were not entirely neglected by the followers of Epicurus appears from the large number of treatises on rhetoric, music, poetry and dialectic, which have been found among the Herculanean papyri. But Philodemus, to whom most of them are assigned, shares his master's contempt for a profession of universal knowledge (such as was made by Hippias), comparing the 'polyhistors' of his time to the Homeric Margites, see his *De Vitiis* x col. 20 Ussing p. 55, *Rhetorica* Gros p. 52. See more under *inscitia loquendi* § 85, *dialecticorum—novit* § 89.

Xenocraten: see § 34 n. and Zeller l.c. p. 383. C. always speaks in the highest terms of him, cf. *Tusc.* v 51 *Xen. illum gravissimum philosophorum, exaggerantem tanto opere virtutem, extenuantem cetera*, *R. P.* I 3 *nobilem in primis philosophum.*

credo plus nemini. On this use of *plus* (=*magis*) see Madv. *Fin.* I 5.

agripeta: 'settler', one of the κληροῦχοι sent from Athens after the conquest of Samos by Timotheus 366 B.C. cf. Grote ch. LXXIX vol. X p. 406, Boeckh *Publ. Econ. of Athens*, Bk. III ch. 18. The word is apparently peculiar to C., who uses it (*Att.* XV 29, XVI 1) of the soldiers of Caesar to whom lands were assigned in Epirus after the Civil War.

ludi magister fuit: 'turned schoolmaster'. I do not remember any other instance of this particular use of *fuit*, but it may be compared with such cases as *Att.* X 16 *commodum ad te dederam litteras, cum ad me bene*

mane Dionysius fuit, and the somewhat doubtful *esse in potestatem*, for which see Roby § 1962 n. Does not Timon's epithet for Epicurus γραμμοδιδασκαλίδης (Diog. L. x 3) refer to the calling of the father, not of the son only (as the lexicons and translations take it), 'a pedagogue by descent[1]'? [Weissenborn (*Lat. Gr.* § 182 n. 2) quotes, for *fui*='ich bin geworden', Liv. XXXIV 21 *locupletior indies provincia fuit*, Sall. *Cat.* 20 § 7 *volgus fuimus sine gratia*, and compares the Fut. Perf. in *Fam.* XIV 7 *fundo Arpinati bene poteris uti si annona carior fuerit.* This use of *fui* has been most commonly discussed in connexion with the past participle. Madvig (*Opusc.* II p. 218) denies that *latus fui*=*latus sum* except in Plautus, &c. Neue (vol. II p. 352 ed. 2) has a discussion on the same point; and Brix on *Mil. Glor.* 102 *legatus fuit*, quotes exx. where the sense would be naturally expressed by the Eng. 'became'. But in reality *fui* merely denotes past time absolutely, and the notions of attainment, continuance, completion, &c. are only developed from the context, cf. my *Gr.* §§ 1451 and 1454, 2. We may compare the use of ἐβασίλευσα 'I became king'; I doubt however whether it would be possible to find *Marcus consul fuit* similarly used. R.]

§ 73. **in Nausiphane tenetur**: 'he is convicted (cannot free himself) in the case of N.' Sch. quotes *Caecin.* c. 2 *facile honestissimis testibus in re perspicua teneretur:* when thus used, *ten.* is often followed by a Gen. of the crime. Some explained Ep.'s depreciation of education by his dislike for Naus. πολλοὺς γὰρ τῶν νέων συνεῖχε, καὶ τῶν μαθημάτων σπουδαίως ἐπεμελεῖτο, μάλιστα δὲ ῥητορικῆς· γενόμενος οὖν τούτου μαθητὴς ὁ Ἐπ. ὑπὲρ τοῦ δοκεῖν αὐτοδίδακτος εἶναι καὶ αὐτοφυὴς φιλόσοφος, ἠρνεῖτο ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, τήν τε περὶ αὐτοῦ φήμην ἐξαλείφειν ἔσπευδε, πολύς τε ἐγίνετο τῶν μαθημάτων κατήγορος, Sext. Emp. *Math.* I p. 216. It was also asserted that the 'canon' of Ep. was copied from the 'Tripod' of Naus. Diog. L. x 14.

Democriteo. Elsewhere (Diog. L. IX 64, 69, Sext. Emp. l. c.) he is called a disciple of Pyrrho, who was however himself reckoned among the followers of Dem.

vexat contumeliis: cf. Diog. L. x 8 πλεύμονα ('a mollusc', Plat. *Phileb.* 21 C) αὐτὸν ἐκάλει καὶ ἀγράμματον καὶ ἀπατεῶνα καὶ πόρνον, also § 7 and Sext. Emp. l. c.

si—non audisset, quid audierat: 'supposing he had not heard these lectures, what other teaching had he received' (to make him so well acquainted with the doctrines of Dem.)? The connexion of thought is very much broken. Heind. following Davies proposed to improve this by reading *enim* after *quid.* Hermippus, ap. Diog. x 2, says that his philosophical interest was aroused, not by hearing the lectures of Naus. (*haec Democritia*), but by reading the actual books of Dem. περιτυχόντα τοῖς Δημ. βιβλίοις ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν ἀῖξαι. See below, § 93 n.

quibus—continetur: 'which form the subject-matter of natural philosophy' (§ 20).

[1] So Hirzel p. 110 n.

istuc quasi corpus—quid intellegis: 'What do you understand by this phrase?' For the construction see exx. in n. on *spatio tamen* § 21; and *Fin.* II 50 *quid intellegit honestum?* *Parad.* 42 *quem intellegimus divitem*, quoted in Sch.'s n. here.

§ 74. **cum quidem semel dicta sunt.** A continuation of the previous abrupt and disjointed style. There seems no reason for Heindorf's supposition that the text is corrupt.

quid est, quod Velleius intellegere possit, Cotta non possit? 'Once spoken, what reason is there why one should understand them better than another?' For the asyndeton cf. § 20 *cujus principium* n., and for the particular opposition (*possit—non possit*) Plin. *Ep.* II 16 § 1 *potestis enim efficere ut male moriar, ut non moriar non potestis* and Corte on Lucan I 200; for *quid quod* § 3 n. and § 117; for the thought, *Fin.* II 12 *hoc frequenter dici solet a vobis, non intellegere nos quam dicat Ep. voluptatem... egone non intellegam quid sit ἡδονή Graece, Latine 'voluptas'? utram tandem linguam nescio? Deinde qui fit ut ego nesciam, sciant omnes quicunque Epicurei esse voluerunt?* also § 15 and § 21.

tu me celas, ut Pythagoras: a reference to the mystical and esoteric character of the teaching of P.; see Diog. L. VIII 16 with the nn.

consulto tamquam Heraclitus. The same assertion is made III 35, *Fin.* II 15 *vide ne, si ego non intellegam quid Ep. loquatur, sit aliqua culpa ejus qui ita loquatur ut non intellegatur. Quod duobus modis sine reprehensione fit, si aut de industria facias, ut Her. cognomento qui σκοτεινὸς perhibetur, quia de natura nimis obscure memoravit, aut*, &c., Diog. IX 1 § 6 *ἐπιτηδεύσας ἀσαφέστερον γράψαι ὅπως οἱ δυνάμενοι προσίοιεν αὐτῷ καὶ μὴ ἐκ τοῦ δημώδους εὐκαταφρόνητον ᾖ*, Lobeck *Agl.* p. 160 foll. The real cause of his obscurity is the difficulty experienced by all early writers in attempting to give an outward form to philosophical ideas before the formation of a philosophical language, and the special idiosyncrasy of Her., his depth and fulness of thought, his strong imagination, his love of proverbial, enigmatic and metaphorical expressions.

quod inter nos liceat: 'let us use this freedom towards each other' cf. Ter. *Haut.* V 2 20 *here licetne?* and Liv. VII 13 *si licet* (for *scilicet*, Madv. *emend.*); the fuller phrase *liceat dicere* occurs § 80 and *Att.* II 4. Klotz *Adn. Crit.* II 8 points out the error of Hand's interpretation 'entre nous', and defends the MS reading *liqueat*, which he explains to mean *qua de re inter me et te nulla dubitatio sit.* We had a similar apologetic phrase § 59 *bona venia me audies.* [I incline to *liqueat* as contrasting with the preceding *celas* and *occulte.* J. S. R.]

Ch. XXVII § 75. **illud pugnare ut**: 'the point you fight for is', 'your contention is this': so *Fam.* III 10 *illud pugna et enitere*, *Rosc. Am.* 3 *hoc solum pugnatur ut*, and (without an object-clause) *N. D.* III 1 *videtur Epicurus de dis immortalibus non magno opere pugnare.* In this sense it is used with an Inf. by the poets. We have had it used in an opposite sense

in § 62. Cf. the similar metaphorical use of *vinco* and *repugno*. For the Acc. of Extent (*illud*) see Roby § 1094.

species ut sit: an abbreviation for *ut probes esse speciem*, cf. Madv. *Fin.* I 14 *illud quidem adduci vix possum ut videantur* and N. D. I 95 *retinendum hoc esse deus ut beatus sit*, Draeg. § 408.

nihil concreti—eminentis: 'Nothing compact or firm, nothing that stands out in prominent relief', cf. *Off.* III 69 *justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur*, *Tusc.* III 3 *consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae. Est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata.* The use of the Gen. *eminentis* is allowable, as it is joined with adjectives of the 2nd declension, see Roby § 1299, Nägelsb. § 21.

conc. properly used of that which has grown together, crystallized; so water is said *concrescere pruina* II 26; **expr.** of that which has had a pattern stamped upon it, as opposed to a flat surface; so Quint. VIII *Pref.* 19 speaks of *corpora lacertis expressa* (cf. Tennyson 'arms on which the standing muscle sloped, as slopes a wild brook o'er a little stone'); **em.** of any protuberance which breaks an even line, as the circle is said to have *nihil eminens* II 47. [So *eminentia* is used to express the foreground in a picture, as opposed to *umbra*, *Ac.* II 20; cf. the Gr. εἰσοχαί and ἐξοχαί. J. S. R.]

sitque perlucida: 'but free from gross admixture, volatile, transparent', so in *Div.* II 40 the Gods are called *perlucidos et perflabiles*. For the adversative force of *que* see Draeg. § 314 10.

dicemus—quod in Venere: cf. *Orat.* II 248 *idem in bono servo dici solet*, Roby § 1978, and Nägelsb. *Stil.* § 123 3. For the ellipsis of *dicimus* cf. Draeg. § 119 3 bβ. The following sentence (*corpus—similitudo*) is in apposition to *quod*.

Venere Coa: the Ἀφροδίτη ἀναδυομένη painted by Apelles for the temple of Aesculapius at Cos, afterwards removed by Augustus to Rome and placed in the temple of Divus Julius. Apelles left unfinished a second Venus Coa, which was intended to surpass the first. Allusion is made to it in *Off.* III 10, where see Beier's n. The masterpiece of Apelles is mentioned here, of course, only as a typical painting, as in *Div.* I 23; cf. *in ceris* above.

non res—esse: 'nothing real but only a semblance of reality'. The change from the direct to the indirect construction after *dicemus* marks the difference between the actual and the supposed description.

adumbratorum: 'shadow-deities': so σκιαγραφία 'a silhouette', see Cope on Arist. *Rhet.* III 12 and quotations under *nihil concreti* above.

C. d. *Weakness of the argument in favour of anthropomorphism. If the Gods only present themselves to our minds in human form, that is because our ancestors, whether from superstition or policy, established that belief amongst us: elsewhere the case is different. If that form*

seems to men the most beautiful, that is merely the prejudice of race. If it is said that experience shows rationality to be confined to that form, on the same ground we might attribute all the properties of man to the Gods; but reason shows the danger of drawing negative conclusions from our limited experience, and it shows also that a body which is suitable for man is unsuitable for such a being as God is supposed to be. Ch. XXVII § 76—XXXVII § 102.

§ 76. **hoc loco—velitis**: 'here you are at no loss for arguments by which you would fain make out', cf. *quo loco* § 13 n.

primum quod—occurrat humana: cf. § 46. 'Such is the shaping of our minds (i.e. the πρόληψις, cf. §§ 43, 45, 100) that in thinking of God a human form presents itself to us'.

nec esse—pulchriorem: for the loose infinitive after *non deest copia rationum* cf. *res esse* after *dicemus* just above; the infinitive clause here represents a parenthetic clause in the original direct sentence, thus *humanae sunt formae, quod ita est informatum;...quod forma esse pulcherrima debet* (*pulchrior autem humana nulla est*). This argument is given § 47.

domicilium mentis: cf. § 48; and, for the phrase, § 99 *domicilia vitae*.

§ 77. **primum quicque**: 'each in turn', lit. 'as it comes to the front'; cf. III 7, *Ac.* II 49 with Reid's n., Madv. *Fin.* II 105; most MSS have the archaic *quicquid*, which is used by Lucretius in this sense, see Munro's n. on I 389.

arripere—vestro jure rem nullo modo probabilem: 'you act as if none could dispute your right to snatch up an hypothesis which is in no way to be allowed'. *Arr.* stronger than *sumo* in § 89: Lucr. uses *corripio* in the same way V 247 *illud in his rebus ne corripuisse rearis* | *me mihi quod terram atque ignem mortalia sumpsi*, which Munro illustrates from Sext. Emp. *Hyp.* I 90 πρὶν ἄρξασθαι τῆς κρίσεως τὰ φαινόμενα συναρπάζουσιν, ἑαυτοῖς τὴν κρίσιν ἐπιτρέποντες. The phrase *suo jure* (nearly equivalent to *suo arbitrio*) means properly 'of his own right', i.e. on his own authority, without asking leave or being liable to be called to account by another, and then, uncontrolled, without hindrance, as in Florus I 17 *in subjectos suo jure detonuit*, where see *var. nn.*

species istas—converterent. So Arist. *Met.* XI 8 p. 1074 b. (of the origin of religion) τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ μυθικῶς ἤδη προσῆκται πρὸς τὴν πειθὼ τῶν πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς τὴν εἰς τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὸ συμφέρον χρῆσιν· ἀνθρωποειδεῖς τε γὰρ τούτους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ζῴων ὁμοίους τισὶ λέγουσι, and Critias quoted on § 118. No one in the present day, theist or atheist, would assign an artificial cause for so primitive and general a phenomenon. The highest personality being involved in the idea of God, it was natural to attribute to him the form in which personality was most clearly shown, more particularly if Mr Herbert Spencer is right in supposing that ancestor-worship was the earliest form of the heathen religions, cf. *Sociology*, p. 440.

ut essent simulacra. The second explanation of anthropomorphism is no better than the first. The images which bring the Gods near need not be in human shape, witness the Gods of Egypt referred to in § 82.

deos ipsos se adire: cf. *Leg.* II 26 (religion is felt most strongly in temples) *est enim quaedam opinione species deorum in oculis, non solum in mentibus;* Sch. compares the complaint of the Sicilians in *Verr. Div.* 3 *sese jam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus ad quos confugiant habere, quod eorum simulacra sanctissima C. Verres e delubris religiosissimis abstulisset;* Plut. *M.* p. 379 reprobates those who thought the images to be not ἀγάλματα καὶ τιμὰς θεῶν ἀλλὰ θεούς. See Nägelsb. *Nach-Homerische Theol.* p. 5.

auxerunt...opifices: cf. Quintil. XII 10 9 (of the Zeus of Phidias) *cujus pulchritudo adjecisse aliquid etiam receptae religioni videtur*, quoted by Nägelsb. l. c. p. 6. Poets and artists in giving expression to the popular conception of divinity, added to it clearness, elevation and refinement, but they did not change its nature.

erat enim non facile—servare: 'It was not easy to give a consistent representation of divine activity under any other form than that of man'.

accessit...quod...videatur. The Subj., which is found in all the MSS, is changed into *videtur* or *videbatur* by the later editors. May it not be explained on the same principle as *dixerit* in § 20? where see n.; 'perhaps too the idea to which you referred (§ 48) may have contributed to this result, I mean man's belief in his own superior beauty'. *Videretur* would have been more regular after *accessit;* the Pres. is used in order to denote that the proposition is of general import, not limited to the time of its original utterance. For the pleonasm with *opinio* cf. Nägelsb. *Stil.* § 186 2.

physice. So Metrodorus, in the ep. alluded to § 113, addresses his brother as ὦ φυσιολόγε, and Timon (ap. Diog. L. X 3) styles Epic. ὕστατος αὖ φυσικῶν καὶ κύντατος. The Epicureans prided themselves on their *physics* as the Stoics on their *dialectics*, see § 83, II 48, *Fin.* II 102, I 63 *in physicis plurimum posuit Ep.*, Plut. *Def. Or.* p. 434 D Ἐπικουρείους διὰ τὴν καλὴν δὴ φυσιολογίαν ἐνυβρίζοντας, ὥς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, τοῖς τοιούτοις (oracles); Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 399, and esp. Hirzel p. 157 foll.

quam blanda—lena: 'What an insinuating go-between, or pander, if I may say so, of her own charms'. Cf. *Sest.* 21 (*alter*) *erat hominum opinioni nobilitate ipsa, blanda conciliatricula, commendatus; Lael.* 37 *conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio;* Ov. *A. A.* III 315 *res est blanda canor, discant cantare puellae, pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit; Acad. fr.* 34 *quasi lenocinante mercede; N. D.* II 147 *corporum lenocinia.*

an putas—delectetur? So Epicharmus ap. Diog. L. III 16 θαυμαστὸν οὐδέν ἐστί με ταῦθ' οὕτω λέγειν, | οὐδ' ἁνδάνειν αὑτοῖσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ δοκεῖν | καλῶς πεφύκειν· καὶ γαρ ἁ κύων κυνί | κάλλιστον εἶμεν φαίνεται, καὶ βοῦς βοΐ | ὄνος δ' ὄνῳ κάλλιστόν ἐστιν, ὗς δ' ὑΐ.

beluam: apparently used synonymously with *bestia*, cf. § 78, 97, and esp. 101, and II 100 (of shellfish).

contrectatione: properly 'stroking' 'caressing'; for its force here cf.

R. P. IV 4 *quam contrectationes et amores soluti et liberi!* so *contrecto* frequently.

eam esse causam—putaremus. Madv. thinks that this clause was added by a reader who misunderstood the construction *mirum si* (?) and it has accordingly been bracketed by later editors. The objections as stated by Sch. *Opusc.* III 317 foll. are (1) that it is superfluous in sense; we had already been told that man's self-admiration was one of the grounds of anthropomorphism; (2) that in reading the sentence, we naturally take *si* as depending on *mirum*, and it causes an awkward surprise when we find that it is intended for the protasis of the sentence; (3) that the sequence of tenses is violated by *putaremus* after *esse*. Kl. (*Adn. Crit.* III 7) defends the MSS reading, and I am inclined to think he is right. The clause may be superfluous in reference to what precedes, but if we look to the following sentence, we shall see that it is needed in order to explain the introduction of *si ratio esset*. Cicero is seeking to prove that the reason why man attributes his own form to the gods whom he worships, is because he, in common with other animals, loves his own form best; and he proceeds to argue that this common incident of animal nature would, if acted upon by reason, lead the other animals each to glorify (*plurimum tributuras*) his own nature in like manner, cf. the passage from Xenophanes quoted below. If there is any corruption in the text, one might suggest the loss of a sentence referring to the 3rd reason for anthropomorphism (*domicilium mentis*). At present this is passed over without notice, and C. returns to the first reason in §§ 81—85, only introducing the 3rd in § 87 mixed up there with another argument from experience. As to the 2nd objection, there is no doubt a slight awkwardness in separating *si* from *mirum*, but this is certainly not a fatal objection to the correctness of the sentence. Or it might be possible to take *si* as depending on *mirum*, and then to suppose the construction broken, *eam esse causam* being introduced as a sort of epexegetic clause, also dependent on *mirum*. Such a change of construction might be compared with that after *facit* § 31 *facit Soc. disputantem eundemque dicere*, after *dicemus* § 75 *illud non est ...sic rem esse*, after *docere* § 76. Thirdly the tense of *putaremus* is attracted to *praescripsit*, as in *Lael.* 2 *meministi...quanta esset querela*, where the tense is attracted to an intermediate Imperf., see Draeg. § 151 5 c, and Roby § 1517. For the attraction of the pronoun (*eam* for *id*) see § 67 and Roby § 1068.

Ch. XXVIII § 78. **quid censes...non tributuras fuisse?** An abbreviated expression for *quid censes? nonne censes?* cf. § 82 *quid igitur censes? Apim* &c., Zumpt § 769, Beier on *Off.* II 25. On the thought of Xenophanes (Zeller I[4] p. 490) ἀλλ' εἴτοι χεῖρας γ' εἶχον βόες ἠὲ λέοντες, | ἢ γράψαι χείρεσσι καὶ ἔργα τελεῖν ἅπερ ἄνδρες, | καί κε θεῶν ἰδέας ἔγραφον καὶ σώματ' ἐποίουν | τοιαῦθ' οἷόν περ καὐτοὶ δέμας εἶχον ὅμοιον, | ἵπποι μὲν θ' ἵπποισι βόες δέ τε βουσὶν ὁμοίας. In the Herculanean treatise *De Sensionibus* ascribed to Metrodorus (*H. V.* VI pt. 2 col. xiii) we find the same objection

referred to, 'a lion has courage, God has courage, therefore God should be in the shape of a lion.' [*Quasque* is used not *quamque*, because it is equivalent to *quodque genus*. R.]

at mehercule: *et* would be more suitable here; if we retain *at* it must refer back to the last sentence but one.

taurus—Europam. This was the subject of a statue by Pythagoras the sculptor, see Varro *L. L.* v 351 and Müller *Ancient Art* § 351. A painting of the same is described by Achilles Tatius at the beginning of the Leucippe.

ingeniis—orationibus: the plural of the concrete is often used for the abstract, see Nägelsb. *Stil.* § 12, and compare *Div.* II 55 *conjectura ingeniis diducitur* 'by man's ingenuity', *Arch.* 17 *celeritatem ingeniorum* (of Roscius). I suppose *orat.* here to mean the faculty of speech, but I cannot cite a parallel. [Mr Roby would prefer to translate it 'by our intellects or modes of articulation'. But the general tenor of the passage requires that the comparison should lie between man, on the one side, and all other animals, on the other; whereas, if we give the ordinary force to the plural, it seems to me that the use of the word *nostris* here draws our attention to differences existing amongst men themselves. Also the following singulars *specie figuraque* suggest a singular force for the preceding plurals.]

quodsi—velimus. *Quod* is connective not adversative, Madv. § 449, 'and then if we choose to (go further and) invent and combine forms for ourselves'.

natantibus invehens beluis. Triton was represented with a human body ending in a fish's tail; sometimes the legs are replaced by two fish-like bodies, between or upon which the man appears to ride, as in the beautiful painting at Herculaneum (Roux Ainé *Recueil Général* vol. v 36, M. Borb. VIII 10). It is to the latter form that C. alludes, and also Apoll. Rh. IV 1608—1614 *αὐτὰρ ὑπαὶ λαγόνων δίκραιρά οἱ ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα | κήτεος ὁλκαίη μηκύνετο*, &c. Cicero would be familiar with the Triton which formed a vane on the top of the *horologium* of Cyrrhestes, 'the tower of the winds', at Athens, cf. Müller *Anc. Art* § 402. For the intransitive use of the participle cf. *R. P.* III 14 *invehens alitum anguium curru*, *Phil.* III 32 (*Antonius*) *in me absentem invehens*, *Brut.* 331 *per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehentem* (but *invehens se* Liv. XXX 11, XXXI 35, *curru invectus R. P.* VI 11); so *vertens*, *volvens*, *rotans*, and the Pres. Part. in Deponents.

nolis esse. I think Sch. is right in taking this interrogatively, so carrying on the argument of the sentence *at mehercule*, &c. 'I dare not call myself more beautiful than Europa's bull; if you could be metamorphosed into a Triton, would you refuse?' Otherwise surely the opposition must have been more strongly marked, 'and yet one would object to a change even into the still more beautiful Triton'. As to construction, I think *qualis* refers to the preceding *formas*, and that we must supply *tali forma* with *esse*.

difficili—versor: 'I am on ticklish ground, I confess'.

homo nemo: 'no one who is a *man*', not simply=*nemo* or *nullus homo*.

§ 79. **et quidem**: 'yes, and ant like ant'. This formula is often used to express an ironical acceptance of an opponent's argument, professing to carry it further but really showing that it is applicable in an opposite sense to that intended by the user; cf. *Div.* II 114 (in answer to an argument for divination) *nonne ea praedixit quae facta sunt? Ille vero; et ea quidem quae omnes timebamus; N. D.* I 100 (against the argument for anthropomorphism from innate ideas) *habebam informationem quandam dei. Et barbati quidem Jovis; Fin.* I 35 (to prove that Torquatus was not forgetful of expediency) *torquem detraxit hosti. Et quidem se texit, ne interiret*, (see Madv. *in loc.* and *Emend.* p. 90 foll., Moser on *Tusc.* III 48, Draeg. § 311 13). It is used to emphasize without irony in §§ 55, 59, 82 *et quidem alia*, 83 *et quidem laudamus*, 89 *et libenter quidem*. The ironical meaning is also found in *quidem* alone, as III 82 *at Phalaris, at Apollodorus poenas sustulit. Multis quidem ante necatis et cruciatis*; and in *et* alone, as III 27 *at enim quaerit Xenophon unde animum arripuerimus. Et ego quaero unde orationem;* also in *scilicet et* Lucr. I 809, VI 574; see Draeg. § 341, Bake and Dumesnil on *Leg.* III 24.

formica: allusion is again made to the ant in II 158, III 21; similarly Celsus *ap.* Orig. compares it with man as affording an instance of civil life (IV 77, 81), and of foresight (*ib.* 83), and argues that in the sight of God the two must be much on a level (*ib.* 85).

quotus quisque. As *tertius q.*, *quartus q.* mean 'each third', 'each fourth man', so *q. q.* means strictly 'each *how-many-eth*', i.e. 'one out of how large a number', 'what a small fraction'.

Athenis cum essem: probably referring to 79 B.C., when C. attended lectures there in company with Atticus and other friends; so in § 59 and § 93 he ascribes his own experience to Cotta.

e gregibus—singuli: 'scarce one in each company' (the σύστρεμμα numbering about 15 privates, see Dumont *Essai sur l'Ephébie Attique*), so *Tusc.* V 77 *adulescentium greges Lacedaemone vidimus ipsi incredibili contentione certantes.* An Athenian was strictly ἔφηβος from the age of 18 to 20, during which time he had to serve as περίπολος, but the term was loosely used of youths after 16, when they commenced their regular training in the gymnasia. Hermann *Gr. Alt.* I § 176 speaks of the increased importance attached to the organization of the Ephebi after the loss of liberty and under the Roman power. The Latinized form is freely used by Varro and the comic poets. *Grex* here just corresponds to the Cretan ἀγέλη: it is technically used of a company of actors.

arriseris: 'you smile at the confession of my weakness'.

concedentibus—delectamur. Compare the partly ironical and playful professions of admiration which abound in the Platonic dialogues, e.g. *Charm.* p. 154 C, *Lysis* 204 B; and see Thompson's *Phaedrus App.* I, Zeller *Socrates* tr. p. 75 foll., *Tusc.* IV 70 foll. *philosophi sumus exorti, et auctore quidem nostro Platone, qui amori auctoritatem tribueremus, Fin.* III 68

where Madv. quotes Diog. L. VII 129 *καὶ ἐρασθήσεσθαι τὸν σοφὸν τῶν νέων τῶν ἐμφαινόντων διὰ τοῦ εἴδους τὴν πρὸς ἀρετὴν εὐφυΐαν, ὥς φησι Ζήνων... καὶ Χρύσιππος...καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος, εἶναι δὲ τὸν ἔρωτα ἐπιβολὴν φιλοποιίας διὰ κάλλος ἐμφαινόμενον, καὶ μὴ εἶναι συνουσίας, ἀλλὰ φιλίας.* [Cf. the very similar passages in Stob. *Eth.* §§ 118, 238, Sext. Emp. *Math.* VII 239 and Sen. *Ep.* 123 § 15 *illos quoque nocere nobis existimo qui nos sub specie Stoicae sectae hortantur ad vitia*, seq. J. S. R.]

naevus—Alcaeum. Alc. of Mitylene fl. 600 B.C. *canebat Lycum nigris oculis nigroque crine decorum* Hor. *C.* I 32 8; Cic. says of him *fortis vir in sua re publica cognitus, quae de juvenum amore scribit Alcaeus! Tusc.* IV 71. The name Λύκος occurs in one of his fragments (58 B.), where Bergk proposes to emend this passage by inserting *Lyci* before *pueri.* As it stands, it is a broken hexameter, which might be completed by reading *amantem* for *Alc.* Probably C. altered the verse to suit his context, as in § 13.

illi—lumen: 'the mole seemed to him a beauty', cf. *P. red. in Sen.* 8 *Lentulus hoc lumen consulatus sui fore putavit, si me rei publicae reddidisset*, *Q. Fr.* II 10 *illorum praediorum scito mihi vicinum Marium lumen esse*, 'the neighbourhood of your friend M. gives a new charm to my fields', *Senect.* 35 *lumen civitatis* with Reid's n.: for its rhetorical use see Piderit's index to the *De Oratore s.v.* On the general subject see Plato *Rep.* V 474 D *οὐχ οὕτω ποιεῖτε πρὸς τοὺς καλούς; ὁ μέν, ὅτι σιμός, ἐπίχαρις κληθεὶς ἐπαινεθήσεται* foll., Lucr. IV 1154—1170, Hor. *Sat.* I 3 38 foll., Ov. *A. A.* II 657.

Catulus. Both the father, Q. Lutatius Q. F., and the son, Q. Lutatius Q. F. Q. N., were highly respected members of the party of the Optimates and special objects of C.'s admiration. The former was a colleague of Marius in the consulship and joint-commander in the war against the Cimbri B.C. 102. His death in the Marian proscription (B.C. 87) is mentioned *N. D.* III 80. His uprightness of character is witnessed to by the saying (*Orat.* II 173) *hoc verum est, dixit enim Q. Catulus*, and C. continually praises his purity and elegance of style both in Greek and Latin (*Or.* II 28, *Brut.* 132). He is one of the speakers in the *De Oratore*, where some of his witty sayings are reported (*Orat.* II 220 and 278). Gellius XVIII 9 quotes with extravagant praise a jaw-breaking epigram addressed by him to the beautiful youth Theotimus. The younger Catulus was a warm supporter of C. against Catiline and was the first to salute him as *pater patriae.* He died B.C. 60. He was one of the interlocutors in the 1st ed. of the *Academica*, but Atticus persuaded C. that the subject was too technical to suit him, and C. took his part himself in the 2nd ed. See Reid's *Introd.* to the *Acad.*

hujus: used of time, not of place, 'now living'. Sch. compares II 6 *avus hujus adolescentis* and *Off.* III 66 *Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater;* so *N. D.* I 107 *hoc Orphicum carmen*, 'the hymn which now goes under the name of Orpheus', *his moribus*, 'in the present state of morality'. [Add *De Or.* II 270, *Cato M.* 50. J. S. R.]

municipem tuum. Vell. and Rosc. were both natives of Lanuvium, an ancient and famous *municipium*, situated to the south of Alba and often

mentioned by C. Milo was its chief magistrate or 'dictator', and was going there to offer sacrifice and consecrate flamens to Juno Sospita when he met and killed Clodius. In his speech for Murena, who was also a Lanuvian (§ 90), C. makes his appeal to the jury, *nolite a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae* (for which see below § 82) *cui omnes consules facere necesse est, domesticum et suum consulem avellere.* It continued in a flourishing condition down to a late period of the Empire, and was the residence of Antoninus Pius and his two successors, see *Dict. of Geog.* In *Div.* I 79 and II 66 we read of the prodigies which announced the future greatness of Roscius, *quid? amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, num aut ipse aut pro eo Lanuvium totum mentiebatur? qui cum esset in cunabulis educareturque in Solonio, qui est campus agri Lanuvini, noctu lumine apposito, experrecta nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu. Quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit. Pater autem Roscii ad haruspices rettulit; qui responderunt nihil illo puero clarius, nihil nobilius fore. Atque hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento, et noster expressit versibus Archias.* Cic. received instructions from R. in his youth and always speaks of him in the highest terms, e.g. *Orat.* I 130 *videtisne quam nihil ab eo nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summa venustate fiat, nisi ita ut deceat, et uti omnes moveat atque delectet? Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut, in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur. Pro Quint.* 78 *cum artifex ejus modi sit (Roscius) ut solus dignus videatur esse qui in scena spectetur; tum vir ejus modi est ut solus dignus videatur qui eo non accedat.* In 68 B.C. he was engaged in a law suit connected with the profits of his teaching and was defended by C. in the speech which is still extant: he died in the year 62 B.C.

Auroram salutans. On the habit of praying at sunrise see Plato *Leg.* X 887 E *ἀνατέλλοντός τε ἡλίου καὶ σελήνης καὶ πρὸς δυσμὰς ἰόντων προκυλίσεις ἅμα καὶ προσκυνήσεις ἀκούοντές τε καὶ ὁρῶντες Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ βαρβάρων πάντων ἐν συμφοραῖς παντοίαις ἐχομένων καὶ ἐν εὐπραγίαις*, and the account given of Socrates in the *Symp.* 220 'he remained standing there till sunrise, then *ᾤχετ' ἀπίων προσευξάμενος τῷ ἡλίῳ*', Lucian *De Salt.* 17 *Ἰνδοὶ ἐπειδὰν ἕωθεν ἀναστάντες προσεύχωνται τὸν Ἥλιον, οὐχ ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς τὴν χεῖρα κύσαντες ἡγούμεθα ἐντελῆ εἶναι τὴν εὐχήν*, (while they salute his appearances with dances); Tertull. *Apol.* 16 *plerique vestrum* (the heathen) *affectatione aliquando et caelestia adorandi ad solis ortum labia vibratis;* also the saying of Pompeius to Sulla, 'more worship the rising than the setting sun', Plut. *P.* 14; but Tacitus speaks of it as a peculiarity of Orientals, *Hist.* III 24 *orientem solem (ita in Syria mos est) tertiani salutavere.* We have a survival of this solar worship in the orientation of churches and the practice of turning to the East at the Creed, see Tylor I 260—271. For *saluto* in the sense of 'worship' cf. *Rosc. Am.* 56 *deos salutatum venerint*, Cato *R. R.* I 2 *pater familias ubi ad villam venit, ubi larem familiarem salutavit, fundum circumeat*, Seneca *Ep.* 95 § 47 *vetemus salutationibus matutinis fungi et foribus assidere templorum: humana ambitio istis officiis capitur.*

a laeva exoritur: 'Roscius dawns upon me from the propitious quarter, fairer than the god of day'.

liceat dicere: cf. § 74.

huic—pulchrior: sc. *visus est.*

perversissimis oculis: 'a villainous squint'.

salsum et venustum: 'piquant and charming'; cf. *Att.* XVI 12 *de* 'Ἡρακλειδίῳ *Varronis negotia salsa; me quidem nihil umquam sic delectavit.*

Ch. XXIX § 80 **ecquos—arbitramur**: 'do we actually suppose that there are any of the gods who, if not quite a match for Roscius, have still a slight cast of the eye?' For the use of the Ind. where we might have expected the Subj. cf. § 83 *facimus* n., § 91 *putamus*, Roby §§ 1609, 1611, and Dumesnil on *Leg.* I 56 *quamnam igitur sententiam dicimus?* (the Ind. is 'lebhafter als das Fut. oder Conj. dub. mit dem Gedanken dass die Entscheidung unzweifelhaft und unverzüglich gefällt werden könne'). [Add *Lael.* 24, *Verr.* III 156, and the rare *censemus Lael.* 14. J. S. R.] On the difference between *st.* and *p.* cf. Hor. *Sat.* I 3 44 *strabonem appellat paetum pater*, Ov. *A. A.* II 659 *si paeta est, Veneri similis* (*vocatur*). Other reff. to the *Venus paeta* will be found in the lexicons: so used the word implies a side-long, languishing glance, what was called 'pink-eyed' by the older writers. For *tam* Heins. on Ov. *l. c.* suggested *jam.*

silos—capitones: with 'snub noses, flat ears, beetle-brows, big heads'. The anonymous translator, Lond. 1683, is not behind the Latin in his racy vernacular 'shooing-horn-nosed, bangle-eared, jobber-nolled, bittle-browed'. It will be noticed how many Latin names are borrowed from personal defects, cf. Roby § 851 *a*, *b*.

quae sunt: '(defects) which are found amongst us men'. Sch. compares II 21 *omnia haec meliora*, referring to *sapientia* &c. involved in the preceding *sapientem.* For instances of this loose connexion between the relative and antecedent see n. on § 89 *quae*, Reid on *Lael.* 14, Madv. § 317. It is more common in Greek than in Latin.

aliam alia pulchriorem: 'there must be degrees of beauty among them'.

una—necesse est. The ground of the Academic scepticism was that every true sensation has side by side with it a false one indistinguishable from it. 'One who has mistaken P. for Q. Geminus could have no infallible mode of recognizing Cotta', *Ac.* II 83; cf. § 55, where the Academician borrows an argument from the innumerable identical worlds of Democritus, and asks why there may not be as many individuals undistinguishable from each other. Arnobius, who has paraphrased this passage in his 3rd book, has fallen into the same error of supposing that perfection can only be of one kind, and therefore that variety can only arise by way of defect, c. 14.

§ 81. Cic. now reverts to the 1st ground of anthropomorphism mentioned in § 76, and shows that there was no such thing as a general consensus in regard to the appearances or names of the gods.

tamenne: so *Flac.* 21, *Ac.* II 26 and without *ne*, *Fam.* IX 19; see Lewis and Short *s.v.* II C; for the position *Div. in Caec.* 21, *Att.* IV 16.

ea facie novimus: Abl. of Quality, cf. § 49 *soliditate quadam cernatur* (according to Hirzel's interpretation). In such cases we supply in thought some part of the verb substantive.

at non Aegyptii. So Xenophanes, according to Theodoret III p. 49, *τοὺς Αἰθίοπας μέλανας καὶ σιμοὺς γράφειν ἔφησε τοὺς οἰκείους θεούς, ὁποῖοι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ πεφύκασι· τοὺς δέ γε Θρᾶκας γλαυκούς τε καὶ ἐρυθρόυς· καὶ μέντοι καὶ Μήδους καὶ Πέρσας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐοικότας, καὶ Αἰγυπτίους ὡσαύτως.* Cf. Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I p. 278 'the South-African, who believes in a god with a crooked leg, sees him with a crooked leg in dreams and visions' (quoted from Livingstone); 'when the Devil with horns, hoofs and tail had once become a fixed image in the popular mind, of course men saw him in this conventional·shape'.

barbaria: 'the uncivilized world', a collective name like our 'Christendom', cf. *Fin.* II 49 *non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaria.*

opiniones de bestiis: 'beliefs in certain brutes', cf. 29 n.

§ 82. **fana spoliata**: cf. Sall. *Cat.* V 6 of the evil effects of Sulla's conquests *ibi primum insuevit exercitus P. R. delubra spoliare, sacra profanaque omnia miscere*, and the 4th Verrine Oration.

fando auditum: 'none have heard tell', cf. Roby § 1239, *Pref.* LXV.

crocodilum. See more in § 101 and III 47 and compare *Tusc.* V 78 *Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum imbutae mentes pravitatis erroribus quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, quorum etiamsi imprudentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent,* Herod. II 65 *τὸ δ' ἄν τις τῶν θηρίων τούτων ἀποκτείνῃ, ἢν μὲν ἑκών, θάνατος ἡ ζημίη, ἢν δὲ ἀέκων, ἀποτίνει ζημίην τὴν ἂν οἱ ἱρέες τάξωνται· ὃς δ' ἂν ἶβιν ἢ ἴρηκα ἀποκτείνῃ, ἤν τε ἑκὼν ἤν τε ἀέκων, τεθνάναι ἀνάγκη.* Cambyses is said to have taken advantage of this superstition, and placed dogs, sheep, cats and ibises in the van of his own army, *Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ βάλλοντες ἐπαύσαντο, φόβῳ τοῦ πλῆξαί τι τῶν ἱερῶν ζώων,* Polyaenus VI c. 9. See also Diod. I 83 and the quotations from the comic poets in Athen. VII 55, esp. that from Timocles, which is given also in Philodemus p. 86. Different animals were counted sacred in different parts of Egypt as appears from Juvenal *Sat.* XV; see the very full notes, and reff. on the Egyptian religion generally, contained in Mayor's ed., and for the crocodile, his n. on *crocodilon adorat.* In Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians* (ch iv. small ed.) there is a list of the sacred animals, mentioning where they were worshipped—with what deity each was associated. The later mythology explained this animal-worship by the transformations which the Gods underwent in their fear of Typhoeus, cf. Ov. *Met.* V 325 *huc quoque* (to Egypt) *terrigenam venisse Typhoea narrat—et se mentitis superos celasse figuris,* Jupiter in the ram, Mercury in the ibis, &c. For the modern views see Tylor *P. C.* II 208—224.

ibim aut faelem: see § 101 n.

violatum. Unless C. contravenes usage in making *faelem* common, we have here an ex. of agreement with the more remote word, as in *Leg.* I 1 *lucus ille et haec quercus agnoscitur lectus*, where see Dumesnil. For the omission of *esse* see n. on *doctus* § 60.

quid censes—nonne deum videri? For the form of sentence cf. § 78 n. For *Apis* see *Dict.* of *Biog.*

illam vestram Sospitam. The temple of Juno Sospita or Sispita, 'the Saviour', at Lanuvium, was one of peculiar sanctity, being visited annually by the consuls like that of Jupiter Latiaris. Livy often speaks of prodigies occurring there, and C. (*Div.* I 99) tells us that the outbreak of the Marsic war was signified by mice gnawing the shields suspended there. It was rebuilt in obedience to a vision B.C. 90 (*Div.* I 4). For the special ceremonies belonging to it see *Art.* on Lanuvium in *Dict.* of *Geog.*, and Preller *Röm. Myth.* p. 246[2]. For the attraction *quam Sospitam* instead of *quam Sospita videtur* cf. § 86 *tam aperte quam te*, and Zumpt § 603 b.

cum pelle—repandis. Preller l. c. quotes an inscription relating to a priestess *quae in aede Junonis Sospitae Matris Reginae scutulum et clypeum et hastam et calceos rite novavit voto.* The Goddess appears in this garb on the coins of the Roscii and other families connected with Lanuvium. See Müller *Anc. Art.* § 353. The goat-skin, which Preller considers to be a symbol of fertility, and connects with that worn by the Luperci, covered the head and breast; the *scutum* was oblong as opposed to the round *clypeus;* an engraving of the shoe with the upturned toe, *calceolus repandus* (*pandus*), is given in Rich's *Comp. to Dict.* p. 99; I think the diminutive implies a low shoe, not (as Rich) one worn by a female, as we read of *calcei muliebres* in Varro *L. L* IX 29 and elsewhere; the *hasta* marks protection, it was also borne by the Juno Curitis. Moser (ms.) notices the recurrence of the termination *-am* seven times in ten words.

alia nobis: is added by Ursinus, and seems required if the preceding sentence is right, but Sch. *Opusc.* III. 287 denies the existence of a *Romana Juno* distinguished as such by special attributes, and thinks that *nec Romana* may have been added by some reader who stumbled at the omission of any reference to the *Juno Capitolina.* On the other hand Klotz *Adn. Crit.* I 6 proposes to insert *alia Romanis* between *Argivis* and *alia Lanuvinis.* It seems to me that *et quidem* (on which see § 78 n.) comes in very naturally with a repeated *alia nobis*, and the fact of the repetition facilitates the omission in the first instance. In speaking of the *Juno Argiva* C. no doubt had in his mind the famous statue by Polyclitus, the contemporary and fellow-pupil of Phidias. It was made of ivory and gold, and represented the goddess seated on a throne, her head crowned with a garland, on which were worked the Graces and the Hours, the one hand holding the symbolical pomegranate, and the other a sceptre, surmounted by a cuckoo, a bird sacred to Hera, on account of her having been once changed into that form by Zeus (Pausan. II 17 quoted in *Dict. of B.*). It does not appear that

there was any single type known under the name of *Juno Romana;* C. probably refers to the general difference between the Greek Hera and her Roman counterpart; cf. Müller *A. A.* § 120.

Ch. xxx § 83. **physicum**: see § 77 n. and Wilkins on *Orat.* I 217, where the Gk. form is used.

venatorem: cf. the metaphorical use of θηρεύειν in Plato, and especially the 'view-hollo' on the discovery of justice, *Rep.* IV 432 C; so Hume 'there cannot be two passions more nearly resembling each other than hunting and philosophy', Huxley's *Hume* p. 141.

consuetudine imbutis: Bacon's *idola tribus.* See *N. D.* II 45.

laudamus Athenis Vulcanum: 'yes, and at Athens we admire' i.e. 'there is a statue of V. at Athens'; cf. Mayor on Juv. V 42 *praeclara illic laudatur iaspis* who quotes *Fin.* III 63 *illa quae in concha patula pinna dicitur*, and compares (*index* s. v.) the poetical construction with καλεῖσθαι = εἶναι, as in Soph. *Trach.* 639.

Alcamenes: a pupil of Phidias and one of the greatest of Greek sculptors. A list of his works is given in Sillig's *Dictionary of Artists.* Some of these have been lately discovered at Olympia, casts of which may be seen in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. The Vulcan is thus described by Val. Max. VIII 11 *tenet visentes Athenis Vulcanus Alcamenis manibus fabricatus. Praeter cetera enim perfectissimae artis in eo praecurrentia indicia etiam illud mirantur, quod stat dissimulatae claudicationis sub veste leviter vestigium repraesentans, ut non exprobans tamquam vitium, ita tamen certam propriamque dei notam decore significans.*

age et his—facimus: passing on to the names of the Gods, 'do we suppose (are we such fools as to suppose? cf. n. on *arbitramur* § 80) that they have also the same names as those by which they are known to us'? The first Abl. is that of Description (Roby § 1232) the second that of Manner (Roby § 1234). On *age* Orelli quotes from Madv. *Op. Ac.* II 40 '*de "age" interrogationi praeposito*, cf. II 120 *Tusc.* III 49 *Phil.* V 28'; see Roby § 1609. On the adverbial use of *et* see § 72 n., and Hand II 513, 517, Kühner on Tusc. III 28 referred to by Sch. Many exx. are given by Dumesnil on *Leg.* I 33. The argument as to names is added as a sort of corollary to the previous argument on the appearance of the Gods. That was a fair enough criticism on the *prolepsis*, and this, though, at first sight, a mere *reductio ad absurdum*, is to some extent justified by the Epicurean doctrine that names existed φύσει οὐ θέσει.

§ 84. **quot hominum linguae**: sc. *sunt;* **ut tu Velleius**: sc. *eris;* cf. §§ 68, 90, and Draeg. § 116.

idem Vulcanus: 'you are always Velleius, but Vulcan (i.e. the God of fire) does not bear the same name in Italy as in Africa or Spain'. Four different Vulcans are distinguished in III 55, one of whom is the Egyptian Phthas, but we have no information as to a Spanish Vulcan, though it is natural to suppose that there may have been a god of mining in a country so rich in metals.

in pontificiis, sc. *libris*, cf. the similar ellipse with *annales*. The pontifical records included nine different kinds of books, according to Marquardt *Hb. d. Röm. Alt.* VI p. 287: one of these consisted of *indigitamenta*, forms of prayer, of which Augustine says *C. D.* IV 8 *nomina deorum aut dearum, quae illi grandibus voluminibus vix comprehendere potuerunt, singulis rebus propria dispertientes officia numinum.* Sch. quotes Serv. ad *Georg.* I 21 *nomina haec numinum in Indigitamentis inveniuntur, id est in libris pontificalibus; qui et nomina deorum et rationem ipsorum nominum continent* (e.g. *Occator, Sarritor, Sterculinius*).

innumerabilis: i.e. in the Epicurean view, cf. §§ 49, 50 and 53. So Philod. p. 84 'The Epicureans believe that the gods οὐ μόνον ὅσους φασὶν οἱ Πανέλληνες ἀλλὰ καὶ πλείονας εἶναι.'

istud—ita: Sch. quotes *Div.* II 21 *quod certe vobis ita dicendum est.* and refers to Hand. *Turs.* III 485. See also Madv. *Fin.* II 17 and *quod ita* just below. *Ita* is not merely pleonastic but adds precision; indeed in this place I should prefer to give it a more distinct force 'that doctrine of yours (*una facies* § 80) requires such a corollary (*sine nominibus*), for what is the good of a multitude of names, where there is but one form'? [We sometimes find *eodem modo* used as *ita* is here, e.g. § 77, *Div.* I 29; so *isto modo Tusc.* V 23; cf. Plato *Phileb.* 20 B ἐπειδὴ τοῦθ' οὕτως εἶπες. J. S. R.]

quam bellum erat: 'how much prettier it would have been', see n. on *longum est* § 19.

confiteri nescire: 'If the subject in an Acc. with Inf. is a personal or reflexive pronoun referring to the subject of the principal verb, this pronoun is sometimes left out with *verba declarandi et putandi* esp. when one Inf. is dependent upon another having the same subject' Madv. § 401, cf. Roby § 1346 Krueger *Unters.* III 337 foll. who quotes *N. D.* I 109 *puderet me dicere non intellegere;* the same construction is found with *confiteor*, *Rosc. Am.* 61.

[**nescire, quod nescires**: cf. *Ac.* II 126 *licetne per vos nescire quod nescio?* J. S. R.] *Tusc.* I 60 *nec me pudet, ut istos fateri me nescire quod nesciam.*

nauseare: Forcellini and Freund take this to mean 'to utter': the former compares *Phil.* V 20 *orationem ore impurissimo evomuit*, and *Fam.* XII 25 *vinolentum furorem effunderet.* As both passages refer to Antony, (of whom *nauseo* is also used in its literal sense 2 *Phil.* 84, and *Fam. l.c. quem ego ructantem et nauseantem conjeci in Octaviani plagas*), there is some excuse for violence of language there: here, in a quiet discussion with a friend, such a use of the term (even if possible elsewhere, which I doubt,) seems almost beyond Roman bad taste. May it not mean 'to feel disgust at having to utter such nonsense' as Epicurus puts in your mouth? So Heind. takes it, and would even omit the following words as a gloss. Phaedrus IV 6 25 has *si qui stulte nauseant* of over-critical readers who are disgusted with everything, which Lewis and Short wrongly translate 'to cause disgust'; (the reading is however doubtful).

sibi displicere: the change to the 3rd person is allowable, as the use of

the 2nd person was merely indefinite 'to confess one's ignorance': cf. for a similar change from the 1st to the 3rd, § 122 *utilitatum suarum*.

an—sapientia: 'Or (am I mistaken in supposing you to be dissatisfied with your position?) do you really believe God to be a man like you or me? That is impossible. Then am I to call the sun or moon God? But you Epicureans have yourselves shown that the divine attributes of happiness and wisdom are incompatible with such deities'.

trunco: 'a senseless block', contrasted with man's powers of feeling and motion, as in *Lael.* 48, where see Seyffert, and Juv. VIII 53 *trunco Hermae* with Mayor's n.

haec vestra: this may refer to such passages as the criticism on Zeno § 36 *rebus inanimis et mutis*.

§ 85. **visu**: cf. § 12 n. and Ruhnken on Paterc. II 94. On the omission of the verb, see § 68 n.

tali aliquo: if the reading is right, this must refer to the heavenly bodies just mentioned, but I prefer Heind.'s *alio aliquo*.

quod—ita: see above on *istud—ita*.

hoc loco: see § 13 n. and § 76. It is equivalent here to the *in hujus modi sermone* of § 61.

omnia sigilla: 'even the least images', not merely statuettes, but emblems on rings or other ornaments.

Epicurum—deos sustulisse: this is asserted by Posidonius below § 123, cf. Plut. M. p. 1102 B, 1112 D.

reliquisse: *tollere* is regularly opposed to *relinquere* in the *Academica*, as *ἀναιρεῖν* to *ἀπολείπειν* in Sext. Emp., Philodemus and elsewhere. **verbis—re**: cf. § 16.

itaque: the particle properly refers to the sentence beginning *in hac ita exposita*, to which this should have been subordinated. For exx. of similar looseness of construction, which makes two separate and independent sentences out of the protasis and apodosis of a compound sentence, and yet leaves the original introductory particle in the protasis, see *etenim* § 91, *nam* § 93, and Madv. *Fin.* I 18, where *censet enim* properly refers to *itaque attulit* in the next sentence.

κυρίας δόξας 'articles of belief' see § 45 *quod beatum* n. In *Fin.* II 20 C. gives, as an explanation of the title, *quasi maxime ratas, quia gravissimae sint ad beate vivendum breviter enuntiatae sententiae*.

Ch. XXXI. **inscitia loquendi**: cf. §§ 58, 72 nn. Diog. L. X 13, says that he employed words in their strict literal sense (*λέξει κυρίᾳ*), and that his style was blamed by Aristophanes the grammarian as being *ἰδιωτάτη*, (does this mean too much given to the use of *ἴδια ὀνόματα*? or 'a marked individual style'? or should we read *ἰδιωτικωτάτη*, 'an untrained style'?) *σαφὴς δ' ἦν οὕτως ὡς καὶ ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ῥητορικῆς ἀξιοῖ μηδὲν ἄλλο ἢ σαφήνειαν ἀπαιτεῖν*. Rhetoric he called *κακοτεχνία* Amm. M. XXX 4, and said that *φύσις ἐστὶν ἡ κατορθοῦσα λόγους τέχνη δὲ οὐδεμία*, Val. *ad loc.* Elsewhere C. allows the merit of perspicuity, *Fin.* I 15 *oratio me istius philosophi non*

offendit; nam et complectitur verbis quod vult, et dicit plane quod intellegam, and Seneca speaks of a *nobilis sententia, apertior quam ut interpretanda sit, et disertior quam ut adjuvanda* Ep. 21. Gellius II 9 defends his style from some attacks of Plutarch. [Theon the rhetor blamed Epic. for an excessive attention to rhythm, see Blass *Die Attische Beredsamkeit*, p. 52. J. S. R.]

homine minime vafro: cf. *Tusc.* II 44 *venit Epicurus, homo minime malus vel potius vir optimus; tantum monet quantum intellegit.* In *R. P.* III 26 the Epicureans are described with the same contemptuous good-nature as *ii qui minime sunt in disserendo mali, qui non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi*, and in *Tusc.* III 50 as *viri optimi, nam nullum genus est minus malitiosum.*

§ 86. **an si quid sit.** There is the same ambiguity in the original τὸ μακάριον as in C.'s translation *quod beatum est;* both assert that ἀπραγμοσύνη is a necessary accompaniment of blessedness and immortality, without positively asserting the existence of a blessed and immortal being. The apodosis omitted after *si quid* is of course *id nec habere—negotium.* The MS reading *id esse immortale* is an attempt to supply the apodosis by a reader who misunderstood the sense, see Sch. *Opusc.* III pp. 318, 366.

non animadvertunt hic—sed: 'they do not observe that, *though* he speaks ambiguously here' &c., cf. the use of μέν and δέ, and see nn. on § 20 *cujus principium*, § 23 *ut ea sapientis.*

Metrodorum: see § 93 n.

quam—te: the correct construction *tu locutus es* is subordinated to *animadvertunt*, see § 82 n.

ille vero: 'no, no! he is a believer'. The argument is 'Ep. is eager to do away with religion because, he says, it inspires such overwhelming terrors; but experience does not show these terrors at work in ordinary men; Ep. must be judging others from himself'.

quibus mediocres—perterritas. For the feeling as to religious terrors among Epicureans and others see §§ 45, 54, 56, *Tusc.* I 10 *num te illa terrent? triceps apud inferos Cerberus?...Adeone me delirare censes ut ista credam?...Atqui pleni sunt libri contra ista ipsa disserentium. Inepte sane; quis est enim tam excors quem ista moveant? Tusc.* I 48 *liberatos se dicunt (Epicurei) gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu. Quo terrore? quo metu? Quae est anus tam delira quae timeat ista quae vos videlicet, si physica non didicissetis, timeretis?* foll.; *Fin.* I 64 *e physicis et fortitudo sumitur contra mortis timorem, et constantia contra metum religionis, et sedatio animi, omnium rerum occultarum ignoratione sublata, et moderatio, natura cupiditatum generibusque earum explicatis*; Lucr. I 62, 102, 110 *aeternas quoniam poenas in morte timendumst*, 146 foll.; above all the very interesting discussion on the nature and effects of religious fear in Plutarch's treatise, *Non posse suaviter vivi secundum Epicureos*, pp. 1101—1107, of which the purport is given in the following, βέλτιον γὰρ ἐνυπάρχειν τι καὶ συγκεκρᾶσθαι τῇ περὶ θεῶν δόξῃ κοινὸν αἰδοῦς καὶ φόβου πάθος, ἢ τοῦτο φεύγοντας μήτ' ἐλπίδα μήτε χάριν ἑαυτοῖς μήτε

θάρσος ἀγαθῶν παρόντων, μήτε τινὰ δυστυχοῦσιν ἀποστροφὴν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον ἀπολείπεσθαι.

fana compilant: for the robbing of temples cf. III 83 and above §§ 63 and 82.

credo: ironical.

religionis: it seems better to take this as an objective Gen. like *mortis;* the sacrilegious do not fear the *religionem templi* any more than robbers fear death, cf. *Fin.* I 64 quoted above. *Religiones*, the reading of most MSS defended by Klotz (*Adn. Crit.* II 11), would be rather awkward after the Sing.

§ 87. **cum ipso Epicuro loquar**: see § 67 n.

in deorum numero ponere: for const. see § 29 n. *Numero* is Walker's corr. for *natura* of MSS [written *nā* in U and therefore easily confounded with *nō*. J. S. R.].

numquam vidi—figura: see § 48 and § 76.

quid? solis—vidisti? C. has made a mess of his argument. Ep. says 'I do not believe in the existence of reason apart from human shape, for I have no experience of it'. The answer is 'You have never seen any thing like the sun and stars moving in regular order, therefore you must disbelieve their existence'. Of course the cases are entirely unlike: in the latter case the senses, which (acc. to Ep.) always tell truth, assert the existence of the sun; in the former they assert nothing, and we have to proceed by general reasoning from analogy. What C. was really aiming at may be gathered from the remarkable treatise of Philodemus, περὶ σημείων καὶ σημειώσεων, where we find it stated (p. 37 Gomp.) that 'the opponents of Epic., in arguing that there may be unique existences in the unseen world, are employing the Epicurean argument from analogy', and (in p. 19) that 'Epicureans allow that ἥλιος εἷς ἐστιν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ καὶ σελήνη καὶ πλῆθος ἄλλων ὑπάρχον ἰδιοτήτων (e.g. the magnet as contrasted with other stones), but they hold that when certain properties have been found constantly united, where one exists the other will exist, μηδένος ἀνθέλκοντος'. The anti-Epicurean argument therefore must evidently have been of this nature, 'there may be rational beings without human shape, though our experience presents no parallel, for many things in our experience are unparalleled, and, on this principle, would have been incredible prior to experience'.

quinque errantium: so Milton speaks of 'five other wandering fires', viz. Mars, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, see *N. D.* II § 52 foll.

sol duabus—conficit: 'the sun completes his annual revolutions, confining his motion within the limits of the ecliptic at either solstice' (lit. 'by the two extreme points of one circle'), cf. II 49, 50, 101 foll.

hanc: 'under similar limitations'; see II 50 *in lunae quoque cursu est et brumae quaedam et solstitii similitudo.*

lustrationem: cf. the use of *lustro* in II 53, 106.

a terris: the plural is unusual in this sense, though in *Agr.* II 62 we find *in terris*, meaning 'the whole world'.

ab isdem principiis: 'starting from the same point they finish their course in longer or shorter time'. For the Pl. cf. *Orat.* I 121 *exalbescam in principiis dicendi.*

numne: found also in *Lael.* 36, where see Seyffert.

§ 88. **ergo**: 'on this principle of experience we must disbelieve everything unusual in history or science'.

ita fit: 'it follows from this', cf. §§ 37, 121.

mediterranei: *Verr.* V 70 *homines mediterranei* are opposed to *homines maritimi* just before.

quae sunt tantae animi angustiae: 'what an excess of narrow-mindedness is this'! cf. § 90 *quis iste tantus casus?* and Virg. *Geo.* IV 495 *quis tantus furor?* Heind. following Davies and Walker took *quae* as the relative and joined these words to the following sentence, but the exclamation is more Ciceronian here, and the connexion *tantae ut putares* would be very harsh, especially coming after the comparison as to the *mediterranei.*

ut—non crederes: 'in like manner (*lit.* just as), supposing you had been born in Seriphus and had never seen any animal larger than a fox, you would never have believed in the existence of lions'. Sch. compares II 86 *ut, si qui dentes natura dicet existere*, *Div.* I 86 *ut, si magnetem lapidem esse dicam*, and refers to Madv. *Fin.* IV 30 *ut...si vita jucunda addatur*, where other exx. are given.

Seriphi: one of the Cyclades, used as a place of banishment under the Empire, proverbial for its insignificance and the *borné* tone of its inhabitants, cf. Mayor on Juv. X 170, Ael. *H. A.* III 37, Plato *Rep.* I 329 (the famous story of Themistocles and the Seriphian, which is also given by C. *Senect.* § 8).

(§ 97) **an quicquam—vidimus.** I have followed Bake (*Mnemos.* II 4 p. 414) in transposing this passage, which comes in very inappropriately where it is placed in the MSS, separating two sentences which clearly belong to each other, and having itself no proper connexion with what precedes; while here, on the contrary, it serves to round off what was previously abrupt, and makes an easier transition to the new topic introduced in *et tu quidem Vellei.* Connecting it thus I understand *an* to refer to *quae sunt angustiae?* '(is it not narrow-mindedness) or (still to press the same point) can we imagine anything more childish than to deny the existence of the animals which inhabit the Red Sea'? *an* implying 'the needlessness of the preceding remark', Roby § 2255.

quae gignantur: there is no occasion for reading the Ind. with Sch., or for any elaborate explanation, such as Müller gives *Adn. Crit.* p. VI: the Subj. is that which naturally belongs to a subordinate relative clause in *Orat. Obl.* For *nulla esse* cf. § 61.

rubro mari Indiave: a sort of hendiadys for the ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα of the Greeks, which comprehended the Indian Ocean together with the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The allusion is probably to the whales, of which Pliny says (*N. H.* IX 2) *plurima et maxima in Indico mari animalia, e quibus balaenae quaternum jugerum, pristes ducenum cubitorum*; and further on, speaking of Cadara, *rubri maris paeninsula ingens*, he says that *hujus loci quiete ad immobilem magnitudinem beluae adolescant;* so Strabo XV 2 12 mentions among the difficulties experienced by Nearchus, in his voyage from the mouth of the Indus to the Euphrates, the shoals of enormous whales (φυσητήρων); he continues λέγουσι μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ νῦν πλέοντες εἰς Ἰνδοὺς μεγέθη θηρίων, 'which are however frightened by shouting and the sound of the trumpet'.

curiosissimi: used in a good sense as of Chrysippus, *Tusc.* I 108, *in omni historia curiosus.*

tam multa—quam sunt multa quae exsistunt: this somewhat verbose expression is intended, I suppose, to give greater prominence to the idea of multitude, cf. *Orat.* 108 *nemo orator tam multa scripsit, quam multa sunt nostra.* For the substantival use *tam multa* is more common than *tot*, which is so used however in *Cael.* 66 *tot unum superare possent.*

negemus esse, quia numquam vidimus: cf. Locke's story of the King of Siam, who refused to believe the Dutch Ambassador's description of the ice in Holland; and the controversy on the value of experience, as opposed to testimony, between Hume, Campbell and others. In Ep.'s argument against the Stoics, who are here speaking through the mouth of Cotta (see *Introduction*), the point debated is the value of particular experience as opposed to general reasoning. 'The universe', said the Stoics, 'exhibits the working of what we call reason (this is shown at length in Bk. II), therefore it must be animated by a rational soul': 'no', replies the Epicurean, 'experience shows that a rational soul can only exist in human form'; which the Stoic meets by a reference to the limited nature of our experience, and the vastness of the universe, pointing out the erroneous conclusions which would necessarily flow from the assumption that there can be nothing in the infinite unknown but what is a repetition of the infinitesimal known. In point of fact the Epicureans did not themselves adhere to this principle: their doctrines of atoms, of images, of the gods, of the origin and growth of the world, were anything but matters of ordinary experience (as Lactantius points out *De Ira* 10 *quis illa vidit umquam?* foll.); nor did they care about their scientific truth, except in so far as it offered an escape from the acknowledgment of a divine government of the universe.

§ 89. **et tu quidem**: 'yes, and you Vell. have gone further and given us a syllogistic proof of anthropomorphism'; see this in § 48.

non vestro more, sed dialecticorum. Cf. § 70 n. Hirzel p. 177 foll. argues that Zeno is here alluded to, and that there was an important section of the Epicurean school, commencing with Apollodorus ὁ κηποτύραννος, who set a

higher value on logic and on literary culture generally than Epicurus did; he thinks these are referred to by Diog. L. x 25, when he speaks of those disciples οὓς οἱ γνήσιοι Ἐπικούρειοι σοφιστὰς ἀποκαλοῦσιν. It is certain that C. (*Fin.* I 30 foll.) contrasts the procedure of Ep. himself, who held that his doctrine of pleasure was self-evident and needed no proof (*negat opus esse ratione neque disputatione, quamobrem voluptas expetenda, fugiendus dolor sit: sentiri hoc putat ut calere ignem*), and that of some of his followers who, having regard to the criticisms of other schools, *non existimant oportere nimium nos causae confidere, sed et argumentandum et accurate disserendum et rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant.*

quae agrees with the neuter *dialectica*, implied in the preceding masculine. The neuter is also found *Off.* I 19 al.: elsewhere we have the feminine, both in a Gr. form, *dialectice*, and in the Latin, see *Fin.* II 17 *dialecticam pugni similem esse dicebat*, III 41 &c. Sch. illustrates the construction from *Tusc.* I 4 *in Graecia musici floruerunt discebantque id omnes*, cf. also *ib.* IV 48 *gladiatorium id quidem; quamquam in iis ipsis videmus saepe constantiam*, *N. D.* I 80 *ecquos silos—quae*, *Brut.* 112 *ad senatoriam sententiam, cujus* (sc. *senatus*) *erat ille princeps*, (*aptum videbatur*), *Fin.* I 17 *Democritia dicit...ille*, V 16 *Carneadia divisio est—ille* (where see Madv.), and a remarkable instance in Sall. *Cat.* 18 *antea conjuravere pauci: in quibus Catilina fuit; de qua dicam*, where see Dietsch. [Perhaps however it is better, as Mr Roby suggests, to refer *quae* to *argumentis*, translating 'and you V., deviating from the custom of your school, have logically stated your opinion in arguments of the Dialecticians, totally unknown to your tribe'; though it must be confessed there is some harshness in the position of the relative.]

gens vestra non novit: cf. § 70 nn., *Ac.* II 97, Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 399. C. goes more into detail *Fin.* I 22 (Epicurus) *tollit definitiones, nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet, non quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio tradit, non qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur ostendit.* According to Seneca Ep. 89 the Epicureans at first made philosophy consist of Ethics and Physics only, but afterwards *cum ipsis rebus cogerentur ambigua secernere, falsa sub specie veri latentia coarguere, ipsi quoque locum, quem de judicio et regula appellant* (*N. D.* I § 43) *alio nomine rationalem induxerunt; sed eam accessionem esse naturalis partis existimant.* We may take Gellius' statement (II 8) that Ep. inverted the order of the syllogism, as a sign that he had treated the subject with his usual independence and originality of thought; and the treatise of Philodemus περὶ σημείων καὶ σημειώσεων shows that the Inductive Logic at any rate was deeply studied by some of the later Epicureans. *gens vestra* 'your people' is used, like *natio* (cf. II 74 *salem istum, quo caret vestra natio*) and ἔθνος, for a set or class of people: similarly *familia*, of a philosophic sect, *Div.* II 3.

argumentis sententiam conclusisti. Most MSS have *argumenti*, but this could only mean 'the general sense of the argument,' which does not

suit the context. What is wanted is a phrase to express strict logical procedure as opposed to a mere statement of belief, and I think this is better expressed by the Abl. than by Sch.'s *argumenta* (or *summam*) *sententiae*, see his *Opusc.* III 289 and 328. Madv., it is true, denies the possibility of this reading, see his note on *Fin.* I 30 *Latine 'rationem, argumentum concludere' dicimur, etiam 'aliquid concludere' ut accusativus pronominis addatur; 'sententiam rem' non magis 'concludere' dicimur quam 'rem negare' aut 'veritatem rei'.* But negative statements of this kind are to be received with very great suspicion even when made about the writer's own language, and the correctness of the expression is, I think, shown by the citations in Müller *Adn. Cr.* v, e.g. *Ac.* I 32 *itaque tradebatur omnis dialecticae disciplina, id est, orationis ratione conclusae,* which Reid translates 'speech drawn up in syllogistic form'; cf. too *Div.* I 82 *quam (divinationem) esse re vera hac Stoicorum ratione concluditur,* where we might surely have had *quae sententia rat. concluditur.* The phrase occurs in the more general sense of 'rounding off' in *Brutus* 34 *ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, Orator* 230 *aptius explet concluditque sententias,* so Quintil. *sensum numeris concludere.*

Ch. XXXII. **beatos esse—hominis figura.** This is an example of the composite or chain syllogism (see Hamilton *Logic* I pp. 366—385), also called the 'sorites', though that term is confined to the synonymous sophism by C., unless we except the doubtful passage in *Fin.* IV 50. The simple syllogisms of which the sorites is composed are as follows, (1) All that are blessed are virtuous, the gods are blessed, therefore the gods are virtuous; (2) all that are virtuous are rational, the gods are virtuous, therefore rational; (3) all that are rational are in the shape of man, the gods are rational, therefore in human shape.

et libenter quidem: cf. §§ 82, 83 and n. on § 79.

conveniat—necesse est: 'we cannot but agree to that.'

quem—daturum. The Epicureans no doubt would answer, not perhaps with the French materialist, that thought was a secretion of the human brain, but that experience told us nothing of the operations of reason except as contained in a human body; and so in fact we find it stated in a Herculanean treatise, quoted on § 48.

opus erat: so *bellum erat* § 84 n.

sumpsisses tuo jure: Madvig on *Fin.* II 35 gives this as an example of the jussive use of the Subj., on which see Roby § 1604 and my n. on *dedisses* III 76. Thus taken it would mean, 'if reason were confined to human shape, you should have assumed the doctrine of anthropomorphism on your own authority' (without all this reasoning). Otherwise we might take it as an ordinary apodosis after *si ita esset,* 'you would have been justified in assuming it'. Sch. suggests that it is equivalent either to *debebas* or to *poteras sumere.* The second no doubt gives the most natural sense, 'you might have assumed it on your own authority, without asking

any one's leave'; but, though the Inf. with *poteram* sometimes stands where we might have expected the Plup. Subj., is there any instance of the converse? On *tuo jure* see § 77 *arripere vestro jure* n.

quid est istuc gradatim: 'what do you mean by this phrase of yours?' In the MSS these words stand before *sumpsisses*, and Walker followed by Davies and Ernesti omitted them as an expression of bewilderment on the part of some ignorant *fraterculus*, but *gradatim* is not a particularly puzzling word; and the clause comes in quite naturally with Facciolati's transposition. The emendation *qui* (Sch. *Opusc.* III p. 325) is unnecessary: it only expresses in a literal prosaic way what is implied by *quid*; cf. *N. D.* III 21 *cum mundo negas quicquam esse melius, quid dicis melius?* (Allen).

praecipitare istuc quidem: 'that is not a step, but a plunge', 'herabstürzen nicht herabsteigen', Kühner; cf. *Ac.* II 63 *sustinenda est omnis assensio, ne praecipitet si temere processerit.* On the fallacy known as the *saltus* or *hiatus in demonstrando* see Hamilton *Logic* II p. 51. For the form of expression cf. *Tusc.* II 30 *optare hoc quidem est, non docere* (Heind.). The Nom. and Acc. N. both in S. and Pl. of the archaic *istic* are found in C., cf. *Ac.* I 13 *istuc quidem considerabo*, *Div.* II 35 *istuc quidem dicunt*, *Att.* XIV 1 *non posse istaec sic abire.*

§ 90. **deos hominum similes—quam homines deorum.** Cf. the language in which C. speaks of the anthropomorphic gods of the poets, *fingebat haec Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallem ad nos. Quae autem divina? vigere, sapere, invenire, meminisse*, *Tusc.* I 65.

esse illud huic: Orat. Obl. in loose dependence on *dices* implied in *quaeres.*

video: 'I see your point', almost equivalent to 'granted'.

formae figuram: 'the outline of their shape', see § 47 n. If this is a genuine phrase, and not a gloss for *formam*, its precision was probably intended to prevent the misapprehension of *formam* in the sense of 'beauty'. Sch. quotes Lucr. IV 67 *formai servare figuram*, and *Off.* I 126 *formam nostram reliquamque figuram in qua esset species honesta*, where see Holden.

nati numquam sunt. Immortality was the most universally accepted of the divine attributes, but this was not understood to mean eternity. On the contrary, detailed accounts of the birth of the reigning gods of Olympus were to be found in the poets, and even the primaeval gods were supposed to have sprung from Earth and Chaos. Yet we find traces of the higher doctrine, as in the oracle of Dodona reported by Pausan. X 12 5 *Ζεὺς ἦν, Ζεὺς ἔστιν, Ζεὺς ἔσσεται, ὦ μεγάλε Ζεῦ;* and Plut. *Stoic. Rep.* 38 p. 1051 treats this as the universally accepted opinion, *φθαρτὸν καὶ γεννητὸν οὐδείς, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, διανοεῖται θεόν* (Näg. *N. Hom. Theol.* pp. 9, 71).

siquidem aeterni sunt futuri: 'that is, if they are to be eternal' (as you Epicureans hold, cf. §§ 45, 49, 107, 109). The Fut. Part. is used because the question whether the gods are in future to be called *aeterni*

would be decided by the fact of their having been born in the past, cf. § 103 n.

ante igitur—immortales. Bake's reading *eaque*, adopted by Baiter, seems to me to give the thought rather awkwardly, as though the human form were something self-existent, and happened to be also an attribute of the gods. If an alteration is needed, I should prefer to insert a second *di immortales* before *humana forma*, translating 'so the gods existed in human form before men existed in that form which belonged to the gods'. With the present reading, *humana forma* must be Nom.; *ea* is also so taken by Moser and Seibt, and, if one may judge from the punctuation, by Schömann, but this seems to me extremely harsh; the only possible construction is *quam homines ea (forma erant) qua erant forma di.*

nostra divina: on the difference between this and the Christian doctrine, that man is made in the image of God, see below § 96 *virtus quam figura*, n.

hoc quidem: sc. *esto*, cf. §§ 68, 84.

ut voletis: cf. *Phil.* II 118 with Mayor's n.

illud: 'that other point', used, like ἐκεῖνο, of that which follows, Madv. § 485 b.

sed tamen: 'however, not to dwell on this'. On this resumptive use of the particle after digression see Madv. § 480, and cf. *De Orat.* II 365 and Heind. on Hor. *Sat.* I 1 27.

quis iste tantus casus: 'what is the nature of this chance which you tell us can produce such results?' cf. § 88 *quae tantae angustiae*, n.

§ 91. **seminane deorum decidisse**: cf. Ov. *Met.* I 78 *natus homo est, sive hunc divino semine fecit | ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo, | sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto | aethere, cognati retinebat semina caeli, | quam satus Iapeto mistam fluvialibus undis | finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum; Leg.* I 24 *extitisse quandam maturitatem serendi generis humani, quod sparsum in terras atque satum divino auctum sit animorum munere, cumque alia quibus cohaererent homines e mortali genere sumpserint, animum esse ingeneratum a deo, ex quo vere vel agnatio nobis cum caelestibus vel genus vel stirps appellari potest.* It is in a different sense that the Epicurean poet says *denique caelesti sumus omnes semine oriundi*, Lucr. II 991. The enclitic interrogative, when it is not attached to the principal verb, is often expressive of surprise, and suggests a negative answer (Madv. § 451 a), as here *seminane*, and *omnesne* below.

putamus: cf. § 80 *arbitramur*, § 82 *facimus* n.

deorum cognationem agnoscerem: cf. § 1 *ad agnitionem animi*, n.

et nunc: 'and after such absurdities as this'. Other examples of this exclamatory, or pathetic, use of *et* (= εἶτα) are found § 93 *et soletis queri*, § 100 *et vituperabas*, *Div.* II 121 *totas noctes somniamus, et miramur aliquando id quod somniavimus evadere?* (where Allen cites Liv. II 38 *et hanc urbem ducitis*, III 19 *et vos prius signa* &c.) Div. II 69 *et negant historici*, where Allen cites other passages; *Tull.* 42 *et miramini* (with Beier's n.),

Tusc. I 92 *et dubitas*, III 35 *et tu oblivisci jubes*, *Phil.* I 19 *et vos acta Caesaris defenditis*, see Draeg. § 311 11.

tam facile vera invenire: see §§ 57, 60 with nn. on *quid non sit* and *Simonides*.

Ch. XXXIII. **etenim** commences the refutation, showing how easy it is *falsa convincere*. Like *itaque* in § 85, its force spreads over to the sentences which follow.

memoriter: 'exactly' = μνημονικῶς in Plato *Polit.* 257 B, see Rost and Palm's *Lex.* Madv. in his n. on *Fin.* I 34 shows that this is the only proper use of the word.

admirari liberet: Heind. takes offence at the phrase as implying that wonder was a matter of choice, and Cobet (*Var. Lect.* p. 461) proposes, with Moser, to read *subiret* = ὥστ' ἔμοιγε θαυμάζειν ἐπῆλθεν; but perhaps we may translate 'I was fain to express my wonder' (referring to § 58 *dilucide, copiose* &c.), see n. on *admirabor* § 24.

§ 92. **omnesne—delirare visi**: 'do you mean to say that you thought them all out of their senses?' Almost the same thing is said in § 94. See above on the use of *ne* and cf. *istisne* § 93. On *delirare* see § 42 n. and *Ac.* fr. 34 Orelli, *roga nunc Stoicum quis sit melior, Epicurusne, qui delirare illum clamat, an Academicus.*

qui—decreverint: 'for deciding'; even without this causal force, *qui*, being indefinite, would naturally be followed by a Subj.

ne hoc quidem vos movet considerantes: 'when you reflect on the special conveniences and adaptations of the limbs in man, are you still unconvinced (lit. does not even this incline you to judge) that the gods have no need of human limbs?' *Hoc* is explained by *considerantes*, the participle here taking the place of an infinitive or noun in apposition. The same thought (*deos non egere membris*) appears in the *Timaeus* c. 6, where the formation of the world by the Demiurgus is described, *nec enim oculis egebat, quia nihil extra, quod cerni posset, relictum erat, nec auribus, quia ne quod audiretur quidem...nec manus affixit, quoniam nec capiendum quicquam erat, nec repellendum, nec pedes aut alia membra, quibus ingressum corporis sustineret.*

ingressu: 'the act of walking', so in § 94; *incessus* is used *Off.* I 128.

discriptione: see § 26 n.

nihil supervacaneum occurs also in § 99, II 121; the form *supervacuus* is more common in later Latin.

itaque nulla ars—potest: 'and so (since there is nothing without a reason in nature) no art can approach the cunning of her handywork'. The sentence comes in awkwardly, and Heind. proposed to read *ut—possit* for *itaque potest:* Stamm (*De N. D. interpolationibus*, Vratislav, 1873) thinks it is an interpolation from II 81 (*naturam*) *cujus sollertiam nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex consequi possit imitando;* cf. 142 *quis vero opifex praeter naturam, qua nihil potest esse callidius, tantam sollertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus.* So Aristotle contrasts nature with art, *Part. Anim.*

I 1 *μᾶλλον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ οὗ ἕνεκα καὶ τὸ καλὸν ἐν τοῖς τῆς φύσεως ἔργοις ἢ ἐν τοῖς τῆς τέχνης*, and is never weary of repeating that nature *οὐθὲν ποιεῖ περίεργον οὐδὲ μάτην*. Not unlike is Bacon's famous aphorism (*Nov. Org.* I 10), *subtilitas naturae subtilitatem sensus et intellectus multis partibus superat.*

habebit igitur—loquetur: but in the treatise by Philodemus *περὶ τῆς τῶν θεῶν εὐστοχουμένης διαγωγῆς κατὰ Ζήνωνα* (*Herc.* vol. VI, Naples, 1839) we read that the gods *λέγονται μὴ πολὺ διαφερούσαις κατὰ τὰς ἀρθρώσεις χρῆσθαι φωναῖς, καὶ μόνον οἴδαμεν γεγονότας θεοὺς Ἑλληνίδι γλώττῃ χρωμένους*, quoted in Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 442. From the fact that the author here followed by C. takes for granted that the gods are not endued with the faculty of speech, and that Carneades (ap. Sext. Emp. IX 178) introduces the idea of their speaking either the Greek, or any other language, as an absurd consequence which would flow from the assumption of their having such a faculty[1], Hirzel (p. 172) argues that the dogma reported by Philodemus must have been a late development in the Epicurean school, and that it may possibly have been suggested to Zeno by the very argument which Carneades directed against the attribution of speech to the gods.

§ 93. **istisne—dixerunt**: 'Was it in such dreams as these that they put their faith when they spoke against Pythagoras &c.?' For *somnia* cf. §§ 39, 42.

Metrodorus: the most distinguished of the disciples of Epic. d. B.C. 277. His fragments have been collected by Duening (Teub. 1870), cf. § 113.

Hermarchus: of Mytilene, the successor of Ep., cf. Madv. *Fin.* II 96. Diog. L. mentions writings of his *περὶ Ἐμπεδοκλέους, πρὸς Πλάτωνα* and *πρὸς Ἀριστοτέλην*. 'Porphyry (*Abstin.* I 26) speaks of a treatise in which he controverted the vegetarianism of the Pythagoreans'. Sch.

Leontium. 'Opponents charged the Epicureans with gross impropriety because they admitted not only women, but women of loose morality into the philosophic circle', Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 384. To judge this matter fairly we must remember (1) the strict seclusion imposed upon Athenian matrons, (2) the esteem in which such a man as Socrates held the Hetaerae Aspasia and Diotima, (3) the slanderous pens of controversialists and anecdote-mongers, which left no philosophic reputation unassailed, and

[1] His words are *εἰ φωνᾶέν ἐστι (ὁ θεός), φωνῇ χρῆται καὶ ἔχει φωνητικὰ ὄργανα, καθάπερ πνεύμονα καὶ τραχεῖαν ἀρτηρίαν γλῶσσάν τε καὶ στόμα. τοῦτο δὲ ἄτοπον καὶ ἔγγυς τῆς Ἐπικούρου μυθολογίας. τοίνυν ῥητέον μὴ ὑπάρχειν τὸν θεόν. καὶ γὰρ δὴ εἰ φωνῇ χρῆται, ὁμιλεῖ· εἰ δὲ ὁμιλεῖ, πάντως κατά τινα διάλεκτον ὁμιλεῖ. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο, τί μᾶλλον τῇ Ἑλληνίδι ἢ τῇ βαρβάρῳ χρῆται γλώσσῃ; καὶ εἰ τῇ Ἑλληνίδι, τί μᾶλλον τῇ Ἰάδι ἢ τῇ Αἰολίδι ἤ τινι τῶν ἄλλων;* It is strange that Hirzel can have read the argument of Carneades, as given in the 9th book of Sext. Emp., and yet have believed that Cicero's critique on the Epicurean theology was borrowed from him. Carn. is impartially destructive; his opponent is welcome to choose any view, and he will show that on that view, whatever it may be, the existence of a deity is impossible: Cic. on the contrary is fundamentally Stoical with a slight Academic varnish.

which, if we may believe Diog. x 3, were especially venomous in the case of Epicurus. Among the female members of the school were Themista, wife of the Epicurean Leonteus, to whom C. jestingly alludes as a sort of female Solon in his speech against Piso, *licet Themista sapientior sis*, and Leontium, the mistress of Epicurus, here mentioned. Her attack on Theophrastus is noticed by Plin. *N. H. praef.* 23, who also mentions two portraits of her by distinguished artists (xxxv 36 36 and 40 19).

scito illa—sed tamen: 'in neat Attic style it is true, but still' (*meretricula contra Theophrastum*, what a piece of impertinence!) Cf. the ellipse with *ὅμως δέ* Plato *Parm.* 137 A, *ἀλλ' ὅμως* Arist. *Ach.* 956.

tantum—licentiae: 'such was the freedom of speech in which the Garden indulged': *tantum* often sums up, or gives the moral, like *adeo* in Juvenal.

et soletis queri: 'and then (after abusing others so freely) you complain (if you are attacked yourselves)', cf. § 91 n. on *et nunc*.

litigabat: Demetrius Magnes, a contemporary of C. (who alludes to his writings *Att.* IV 11, VIII 11) stated in his treatise Περὶ Ὁμωνύμων that Zeno was successful in prosecuting Theotimus, who had attacked Epic., *Θεότιμος δὲ ὁ γράψας τὰ κατ' Ἐπικούρου βιβλία ὑπὸ Ζήνωνος ἐξαιτηθεὶς* (cf. Eur. *Or.* 1657) *ἀνῃρέθη*, Athen. XIII p. 611. It is supposed that 'Diotimus' should be read for 'Theotimus', as we are told that a Stoic of the former name fathered spurious letters on Ep. with the view of discrediting his moral character, Diog. L. x 3. For Zeno see § 59 n.

Albucius: praetor in Sardinia B.C. 105, condemned on a charge *repetundarum* in B.C. 103, after which he retired to Athens, where he had been educated, and devoted himself to philosophy. His name often occurs in C.'s writings, e.g. *Brut.* 131 *doctus etiam Graecis T. Alb. vel potius paene Graecus...fuit autem Athenis adolescens, perfectus Epicureus evaserat; Prov. Cons.* 15 where he is called *Graecus homo ac levis; Tusc.* v 108 *T. Alb. nonne animo aequissimo Athenis exul philosophabatur?* His Greek tastes were satirized by Lucilius, who makes Scaevola address him as follows *Graecum te, Albuci, quam Romanum atque Sabinum | ...maluisti dici; Graece ergo praetor Athenis, | id quod maluisti, te, quom ad me adcedis, saluto: | χαῖρε, inquam, Tite; lictores, turma omnis cohorsque: | χαῖρε, Tite! hinc hostis mi Albucius, hinc inimicus* | (quoted in *Fin.* I 9); also his affected style *Orator* 149.

nam Phaedro—sed stomachabatur: 'then as to Phaedrus, though nothing could be more refined or courteous, still he used to lose his temper'. Cf. *Ac.* II 11 *Antiochus, homo natura lenissimus, stomachari tamen coepit.* On *nam*, as a particle of transition, see § 27 n.; on the attachment to the first clause, of a particle which properly belongs to the second, § 85 *itaque* n.; on coordination of contrasted clauses § 20 n.

Phaedrus: president of the Epicurean school, d. B.C. 70; C. says of him *Fam.* XIII 1 *nobis cum pueri essemus, antequam Philonem cognovimus, valde ut philosophus, postea tamen ut vir bonus et suavis et officiosus probabatur.*

This was at Rome about B.C. 88, but in 79 C. in company with Atticus attended lectures at Athens by Zeno and Phaedrus, *Fin.* I 16 *eos cum Attico nostro frequenter audivi, cum miraretur ille quidem utrumque, Phaedrum autem etiam amaret*, cf. *Fin.* V 3, *Leg.* I 50, and see *Introduction*.

cum—Aristotelem vexarit: 'and yet Epic. attacked A.'; cf. Roby §§ 1730, 1732. We find *vexo* similarly used in § 78 and *Tusc.* V 25 *vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum*. Diog. L. gives specimens of the abusive language which, he says, was falsely imputed to Ep. (*μεμήνασι δὲ οὗτοι* X 9); Plato and his friends he styled *Διονυσιοκόλακας*, Aristotle *ἄσωτον*, Democritus *Ληρόκριτον*, &c. X 8; cf. Plut. *M.* 1086 (speaking of Ep. and Metr.) *τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις αἴσχιστα ῥήματα, βωμολοχίας, ληκυθισμούς, ἀλαζονείας,...συναγαγόντες, Ἀριστοτέλους καὶ Σωκράτους καὶ Πυθαγόρου καὶ Πρωταγόρου καὶ Θεοφράστου καὶ Ἡρακλείδου καὶ Ἱππάρχου, καὶ τίνος γὰρ οὐχὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν κατεσκέδασαν*; similarly Plut. (*M.* 1108) describes the treatise of Colotes, entitled *περὶ τοῦ ὅτι κατὰ τὰ τῶν φιλοσόφων δόγματα οὐδὲ ζῆν ἔστιν*, as a *πίνακα τεράτων*, consisting of parts of sentences wrested from their natural signification and spiced with rudeness and buffoonery. Even C., though far from mealy-mouthed, makes a protest against the abusiveness of Greek controversy, *Fin.* II 80 *sit ista in Graecorum levitate perversitas, qui maledictis insectantur eos a quibus de veritate dissentiant*.

Phaedoni—male dixerit: Ph. was a well-born native of Elis, taken prisoner and sold as a slave in Athens B.C. 401, where he attracted the notice of Socrates and was ransomed by one of his disciples. He was present whilst Soc. uttered the famous discourse on immortality which is known to us as the Phaedo. Some time after his master's death he returned to Elis, and founded the Elean school of philosophy, which appears to have been closely allied with those of Eretria and Megaris. We read of a treatise of Epicurus which bore the name of *διαπορίαι πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρικούς*, and it is possible that Phaedo may have been criticized in this. The epithet *turpissime* refers, we may suppose, to the degradation he underwent as a slave, as Diog. (II 105) tells us of another opponent who taunted him with this misfortune, cf. Zeller, *Socrates* p. 279 tr.

Timocratem: a disciple of Ep. described as fickle (Diog. X 6) and hot-tempered (Philod. *De Ira* Gomp. p. 48), who left him in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the grounds of happiness, cf. § 113. Duening (*Metrodorus* p. 23) thinks that the quotations there given are from a treatise by his brother Metrodorus *περὶ τοῦ μείζονα εἶναι τὴν παρ' ἡμᾶς αἰτίαν πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν τῆς ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων*, and that Metr. is not there contrasting bodily and mental pleasure, but pleasure which originates *ab intra* with that which originates *ab extra*, but see Hirzel p. 165 foll. Other grounds of quarrel are mentioned by Duening p. 24. After this breach Timoc. seems to have used every effort to injure his former associates, charging them with debauchery of every kind in his *Euphranta*, as well as inveighing against them in public, cf. Alciph. *Ep.* II 210 *τί ποιεῖς, Ἐπίκουρε; οὐκ οἶσθα ὅτι διακωμῳδεῖ σε Τιμοκράτης ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, ἐν ταῖς*

θεάτροις, παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις σοφισταῖς; To these attacks Ep. and Metr. published replies (Diog. L. x 24, 27, 136 and Plut. *Col.* p. 1126). The Timocrates mentioned by Ep. in his will is probably a distinct person, Zeller *Stoics*, tr. p. 387, Duen. p. 25.

conciderit: exactly answering to our 'cut him up'.

in Democritum—ingratus: see above on *Aristotelem*, and §§ 29, 69, 73, Plut. *M.* 1101 F, also *Fin.* I 21 *Democritum, laudatum a ceteris, ab hoc qui eum unum secutus esset, nollem vituperatum.* Both Metr. and Ep. wrote against Democ. but this was probably to make it evident where their system differed from his, as opponents charged them with being mere plagiarists (Duen. p. 36). Plutarch, in reporting the charges brought against Democr. by Colotes, mentions that Epicurus long called himself a follower of Democr., and that Leonteus, one of his most distinguished disciples, *τιμᾶσθαι φησὶ τὸν Δημόκριτον ὑπὸ Ἐπικούρου,* while Metr. *ἄντικρυς εἴρηκεν ὡς εἰ μὴ προκαθηγήσατο Δημ. οὐκ ἂν προῆλθεν Ἐπίκουρος εἰς τὴν σοφίαν.*

Nausiphanem—male acceperit: cf. § 73 n. and Epicurus' own words recorded by Sext. Emp. *Math.* I p. 216 *πόνηρος ἄνθρωπος ἦν καὶ ἐπιτηδευκὼς τοιαῦτα ἐξ ὧν οὐ δυνατὸν εἰς σοφίαν ἐλθεῖν.* I agree with Kühner in rejecting Pearce's addition of *non* before *nihil.* Epic. spoke of the Pyrrhonist Naus. just as Vell. speaks of the Academic Philo in § 17, where see n. Nothing could be more inane than *non nihil*, which adds nothing to *magistrum*, and in fact rather suggests an excuse for the slighting terms in which Ep. speaks of his master. According to the true reading, C. ironically repeats the words of Ep.

tam male acceperit: 'treated so badly', a colloquial expression frequent in the comic poets.

Ch. XXXIV. **Apollodorum.** It is doubtful who is meant, but it is more likely to be Apollodorus the Stoic mentioned in Diog. L. VII 39, than Zeno's own teacher, *ὁ κηποτύραννος,* on whom see § 89 n.

Silum. The reading is very doubtful. In Diog. l.c. the name Ap. is followed by *ὁ Ἔφιλλος,* corrected by the edd. into *καὶ Σύλλος* from this passage. Heind. on the contrary supposes some corruption of a *nomen gentile* here, but *ceteros* comes in more naturally after the mention of two distinct persons, as it is often used to close a list, cf. § 92. Krische's suggestion 'Syronem', the name of an Epicurean contemporary of C. and Virgil, is far from plausible.

scurram Atticum. Cf. *Brut.* 292, where Ep. is said to have found fault with the irony of Socrates. Zeno, in addressing his Roman pupils, seems to have used the more expressive Latin for the Gk. *γελωτοποιός,* cf. Kr. pp. 25, 26. Colotes, who was reputed to surpass all other disciples of Epicurus in his powers of abuse, *κομιδῇ διαγελᾷ καὶ φλαυρίζει τὸν Σωκράτην* in the treatise (*ὁμοῦ πρὸς ἅπαντας* as Plutarch styles it) in which he endeavoured to show that *οὐδὲ ζῆν ἔστιν* on any other system than the Epicurean, cf. Plut. *Col.* p. 1118.

Chrysippum. The nickname was probably pointed at the verbosity and prolixity of his innumerable treatises, see Galen *Plac. Hipp.* III p. 339, 'Chrys. himself confessed that some of his writings might seem to be the compositions γραμματιστοῦ τινος ἢ γραὸς ἀδολεσχούσης', Zeller *Stoics* tr. p. 47, and cf. the phrase γραμματικὴ γραολογία Sext. Emp. *Math.* I 141; so Zeno is styled λιχνόγραυς by Timon ap. Diog. L. VII 15.

§ 94. **tamquam senatum—recitares**: 'like the censor when he reads out the list of the senate, cf. Liv. XXIII 23, XXIX 37, *Pro Domo* 84'. Sch. [*Recitatio*, the roll-call, is to be distinguished from *lectio*, the act of selection, which was the proper duty of the censor, cf. Liv. IX. 30. J. S. R.] Here C. returns from his digression to the point touched on in § 91.

ista—commenticia: reverting to § 93 *istis somniis.*

lucubratione anicularum: 'hardly fit to amuse old women at their evening work'. Wytt. quotes Liv. I 57 (*Lucretiam*) *inter lucubrantes ancillas sedentem invenit;* cf. § 55 n.

suscipienda: 'must be admitted', so in § 98 and *Fat.* 18.

omnis cultus—oratio repeats what had been said in § 92. We have a similar list in *Off.* I 128 *status, incessus, sessio, accubitio...manuum motus.* These objections are noticed in the Herculanean *De Sensionibus* (*H. V.* VI pt. 2, col. XII) φασὶν γὰρ ὡς εἰ διὰ τὸ λογισμὸν ἔχειν ἀνθρωπόμορφός ἐστιν, καὶ τῆς ζωότητος κοινῆς οὔσης συνάπτωμεν αὐτῷ καὶ πολλὰς ἄλλας κοινότητας μορφῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ χρείας καὶ δαπάνας, and col. XIV 'if God has the eyes of a man he will be liable to the diseases of the eye'. The same objections are urged by Arnobius, bk III, esp. c. 12 foll.

§ 95. **retinendum hoc esse—ut.** See § 75 *pugnare ut sit*, and *Leg.* II 11 *assentior ut sit* with Dumesnil's n.

beatitas—beatitudo: cited by Quintil. VIII 3, and I 5. Sch. gives exx. of similar double forms which continued in use, *necessitas, necessitudo, claritas, claritudo*, and others in Gell. XIII 3. Of the two forms offered by C. the latter won the day, *beatitas* being only found in Macrob. *Somn. Scip.* I 8, and Apul. *Dog. Plat.* II 10, but both writers take care to use the preferable form within a few lines of the other; see Nägels. *Stil.* § 33 n. In § 100 we have *beatum* used to express the same idea. [*Beata vita* is C.'s usual equivalent for εὐδαιμονία. J. S. R.]

omnino—sed: see § 12 n.

[**usu molliendа**: cf. *Ac.* II 18 *visum—jam enim hoc pro φαντασίᾳ verbum satis hesterno usu trivimus.* J. S. R.]

verum: resumptive after parenthesis, Madv. § 480.

quaecumque est: 'however you like to call it'.

in solem—cadere: 'why is it incongruous with yonder sun?' Cf. § 19 n. The Stoic origin of Cotta's speech betrays itself here, as in § 87.

§ 96. **sescenta.** It is supposed that this numeral came to be used for a round number generally, in consequence of the cohort having originally consisted of 600 men.

innumerabilia: cf. §§ 53, 67.

quae sola divina natura est: 'for this blessed and eternal nature alone possesses the attributes of deity'. Cf. § 49 *quae sit beata natura.* Sch. in loc. (and *opusc.* p. 319) strangely takes *quae* as a neuter plural predicate, and *sola divina natura* as feminine singular subject. Can there be a doubt that *quae* is Nom. Sing., referring to the preceding *beata et aeterna natura*, and forming the subject to the *divina natura* following, which is also Nom.?

ut vincamur—sic vinci: in *Orat. Rect. ut immortalitate vincimur, sic animi praestantia vincimur.*

ut animi, item corporis. So Xenophanes (R. and P. § 133) εἷς θεὸς ἔν τε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισι μέγιστος, | οὔ τι δέμας θνητοῖσιν ὁμοίιος οὐδὲ νόημα.

accedebat. The Imperf. refers back to the time marked by *ratio docuit* above, cf. Draeg. § 136, similarly *videbas* § 98, *habebam* § 100.

virtus quam figura. So *Leg.* I 25 *virtus eadem in homine ac deo est,... est autem virtus nihil aliud nisi perfecta et ad summum perducta natura. Est igitur homini cum deo similitudo.* This was a Stoic doctrine contested by the Academics and Peripatetics, see III 38 n. So Origen against Celsus VI 63 'if man resembles God, it cannot be in the inferior part of his compound nature (i.e. the body) nor in both parts, for then God too would be compound, but in the inner man πεφυκότι γίγνεσθαι κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ κτίσαντος, according to the words μιμηταὶ τοῦ θεοῦ γίνεσθε'.

Ch. XXXV. § 97. **ipsa vero—similitudo**: 'how little to the point is even the argument from likeness of which you make so much'; *ipsa* contrasts the general theory with the special instance in dispute, viz. the resemblance between man and God. I understand here a reference to the Epicurean logic of induction, cf. nn. on 70, 87, 89.

simia quam similis: cf. Plin. *N. H.* XI 100, Arist. *Hist. An.* II 8, and *Top.* III 2 where A. discusses the Topic of Comparison (one ground of preference between two things compared is the degree of resemblance to a third object surpassing both of them; to which it is objected that the resemblance may be of the nature of caricature, as the ape is nearer to man than the horse, but is not therefore more beautiful), also Heracl. fr. XCVIII, XCIX Byw. πιθήκων ὁ κάλλιστος αἰσχρὸς ἄλλῳ γένει συμβάλλειν... ἀνθρώπων ὁ σοφώτατος πρὸς θεὸν πίθηκος φανεῖται καὶ σοφίᾳ καὶ κάλλει καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσιν. [And Pindar *Pyth.* II 131 καλός τοι πίθων παρὰ παισίν, αἰεὶ καλός. J. S. R.]

vastior: 'ungainly', 'clumsy', cf. *De Orat.* I 115 (of awkward speakers) *sunt quidam ita vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes;* 117 *vastum hominem; Orator* 153 *vester 'Axilla' 'Ala' factus est fuga litterae vastioris* (the awkward *x*).

§ 98. **moribus paribus.** I think Klotz's suggestion *paribus* is better than *simillimis*, which is usually supplied, not only because it would be

more easily lost after *moribus*, but because it makes a better antithesis to *simillimis dispares*.

suscipimus: cf. *suscipienda* § 94.

quo serpat: 'what it leads to', so III 51 *illa quae tu a caelo ducebas, quam longe serpant;* Nägels. *Stil.* § 129.

quodsi—obsistis: 'if you are proof against all these inferences (lit. hold your ground in all these cases), why should you be shaken by the figure only?' i.e. why allow that inference to weigh with you?

his adjunctis—videbas: 'you never saw human reason except in connexion with these qualities'.

sortiri, quid loquare: 'to toss-up what you should say'; cf. *Fat.* 46 *num (atomi) sortiuntur inter se quae declinet, quae non?* and Xen. *Cyrop.* I 6 46 ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σοφία οὐδὲν μᾶλλον οἶδε τὸ ἄριστον αἱρεῖσθαι ἢ εἰ κληρούμενος, ὅτι λάχοι, τοῦτό τις πράττοι.

§ 99. **nisi forte—obstare**: 'unless indeed you have never noticed that whatever is superfluous is mischievous' (in that case you may have considered, though to little purpose). For the ironical *nisi forte* cf. § 117.

uno digito plus: 'a single finger too much', Abl. of Measure. Cf. II 92 *sol multis partibus major quam terra,* Liv. II 7 *uno plus Etruscorum cecidit,* Roby § 1204. We may understand *quam satis est,* as often, for the second member of comparison.

quia nec—desiderant: 'because the five leave no need for (lit. do not miss) another, either in respect of beauty or utility'.

capite—cruribus: repeating § 92.

si, ut immortalis sit: 'if he has these limbs (*v. subaud.* from *redundat* as from *quaeres* § 90) in order to make him immortal'; cf. for omission of verb after *si*, Draeg. § 119 I 3 b, and my n. on § 22.

illa: as usual, of what follows (*cerebrum* &c.), which are afterwards referred to as *haec.*

domicilia vitae: 'the vitals', so *dom. mentis* § 75, *dom. animi* Gell. XVII 15; cf. Arist. *Part. An.* III 11 ἡ καρδία καὶ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος κύρια μάλιστα τῆς ζωῆς.

oris habitus: 'the general set of the face', *Fin.* III 56 *hab. oris et vultus.*

vitae firmitatem: 'vitality', so we find *firm.* joined with *corporis, capitis, valetudinis.*

Ch. XXXVI § 100. **et eos vituperabas.** The reference is to § 53. For the '*et*' *indignantis* cf. *et nunc* § 91 n.

terras, maria: see § 22 n.

horum insignia: 'their decorations', so Lucr. V 700 calls the sun *radiatum insigne diei.*

suspicati essent. The Ppf. is used because the action is conceived as anterior to that denoted by the governing verb *vituperabas.*

aberrant a conjectura: 'miss their aim'. This is the reading of all the MSS, but Sch. following Walker omits the preposition, and translates 'go wrong in their guessing'. In his *Opusc.* III 321 and 367 he stoutly maintains (against Wopkens, Heind. and Klotz *Adn. Crit.* II 12) that the other reading makes nonsense; and he would therefore correct 12 *Phil.* 23 *nunc, quaeso, attendite num aberret a conjectura suspitio periculi mei*, and *Att.* XIV 22 *vereor ne nihil a conjectura aberrem*, where Wesenberg keeps the preposition. I have myself very little faith in these *a priori* reasonings as to the impossibility of a word acquiring any particular use. It seems to me more improbable that the scribes should in several passages have inserted the preposition, without any inducement that I can see, than that *conjectura* should come to mean 'hitting the mark', as in fact Quintilian says III 6 30 *conjectura dicta est a conjectu, id est, directione quadam rationis ad veritatem*, just as *consequor* has come to mean 'I attain', as the corresponding *συνίημι* means 'I put things together rightly', as *conjector* itself means an 'interpreter' or 'seer'. Kl. quotes Plin. *Ep.* IV 28 *ab imitatione aberrare*.

quid sequantur: 'what leads them to their conclusions', cf. 12 n. Here again we see the Stoic.

quod opus tandem. So we find *tandem* separated from the Interrogative in *Leg.* I 9 *quod tibi tandem tempus*, where see Dumesnil.

et barbati quidem: 'yes and of a bearded Jupiter', cf. § 78 n. This is a repetition from § 83.

§ 101. **quanto melius**. For the ellipse of *facit* see Roby § 1441. It is especially common with words like *bene*, as in § 121 *quanto Stoici melius*, *Orat.* III 221 *quo melius nostri senes;* also with Acc., as in Hor. *Sat.* I 2 90 *hoc illi recte*.

qui tribuant: 'in assigning' = *οἵτινες*.

qui irridentur Aegyptii: cf. §§ 43, 82, III 47. Plut. *M.* 379 D says that the Egyptians have made religion ridiculous by their worship of animals, and that, in consequence of this, men have fallen either into an irrational superstition or into atheism.

beluam: cf. § 77 n.

ob aliquam utilitatem: Herod. (II 75) asserts this of the ibis; Diog. L. (*prooem.* 11) of animals generally, *τὰ εὔχρηστα τῶν ζῴων θεοὺς ἐδόξασαν*; Diodorus I 86 foll. gives various explanations of the worship of animals, e.g. that their images had been originally used as standards in war, but he appears to consider utility the main cause; Plut. l.c. laughs at the story of the transformation of the gods in fear of Typhon, and says the real causes are *τὸ χρειῶδες καὶ τὸ συμβολικόν, ὧν ἔνια θατέρου, πολλὰ δ' ἀμφοῖν μετέσχηκε*; as an example of symbolism he notes especially the scarabaeus, and argues that the living symbol, though the resemblance may sometimes be fanciful and far-fetched, is no worse than the mystical emblems of the Greek religion or of the Pythagoreans. So Celsus ap. Orig. III 19 'the Christians deride the Egyptians, but their worship embodies a deep meaning (*αἰνίγματα*), *ἐπὰν ἰδεῶν ἀϊδίων, καὶ οὐχ, ὡς δοκοῦσιν οἱ πολλοί, ζῴων ἐφημερίων τιμὰς εἶναι*

τὰ τοιαῦτα διδάσκωσιν', and Arnobius uses similar language, *Aegyptiorum videtis aenigmata quod mutorum animantium formas divinis inseruerint causis*, III 15.

quam—caperent: Subj. after Indefinite Relative.

velut: cf. § 2 n.

ibes: cf. Juv. XV 3 *saturam serpentibus ibin* with Mayor's n. and the passage from Herod. quoted in my n. on § 82. In the notes to Rawlinson's *Herod.* (Vol. II p. 125) it is stated that the Turks still consider it a sin to kill an ibis, and that Cuvier found the skin of a snake in the stomach of a mummied ibis. Plut. l. c. mentions another reason for gratitude to the ibis, to which C. also alludes II 126.

vim serpentium: see § 54 n.

cum sint: 'being tall birds', &c., explains how they were able to kill the snakes, Roby § 1728.

cum—interficiunt. The Pres. and Perf. Ind. are used with *cum* to express 'identity of action' (Roby § 1729). In killing the snakes they are averting the plague.

volucres angues: Herodotus (l. c. and III 107 foll.) tells wonderful stories about the winged snakes, which guard the frankincense of Arabia and invade Egypt every spring, but are met and killed by the ibises. Sir G. Wilkinson (in Rawlinson, p. 124) discusses what amount of truth there may be in his account.

ex vastitate—invectas: 'brought from the Libyan desert by the south-west wind' (or more strictly W.S.W. blowing from Carthage to Sicily). This is in disagreement with Herod. and others, who represent them as coming from the east; Aelian *H. A.* II 38 makes the black ibis guard the eastern, and the white ibis the southern, frontier. On the use of the abstract *vastitas* for concrete, see Draeg. § 8.

possum: see n. on *longum est* § 19.

ichneumonum: the 'mangouste' or 'herpestes', see Art. in *Eng. Cycl.* under the latter heading; and Rawlinson's Herod. II 67 n. Its *utilitas* was to destroy the eggs of the crocodile, which led to frequent quarrels between the people of Heracleopolis, the principal seat of the ichneumon-worship, and Crocodilopolis where the *utilitas* of the crocodile was similarly honoured. Extraordinary tales are told about it, as that it covers itself with a cuirass of mud before attacking the asp (Arist. *H. A.* IX 6), and that it enters the mouth of the sleeping crocodile and devours its heart and entrails (Strabo, XVII 39).

crocodilorum: see Herod. II 68 foll. with Rawlinson's nn. Diodorus tells us that the reply made to the question why creatures so injurious to men were worshipped, was that they formed a rampart to the country, and prevented invaders from crossing the Nile; another answer was that a crocodile had rendered a service to one of their ancient kings; Plut. on the other hand explains their worship as symbolical; the crocodile is μίμημα θεοῦ as being ἄγλωσσος and therefore silent, and as watching his prey,

himself unseen in the water, ὥστε βλέπειν μὴ βλεπόμενον, ὃ τῷ πρώτῳ θεῷ συμβέβηκεν, *Isid.* c. 75, p. 381.

faelium: see Herod. II 66, 67 with the notes in Rawlinson's ed. and the exhaustive note in Mayor's Juvenal, XV 7. The word appears to be used for a kind of weasel in Varro and Columella, but in other writers it stands for the Gr. αἴλουρος, the tame cat of the Egyptians; see the graphic description in Plin. *N. H.* X c. 94 *faeles quidem quo silentio, quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! quam occulte speculatae in musculos exsiliunt! excrementa sua effossa obruunt terra.* Even the Greek word is ambiguous, for though it is plain from the mummies and pictures that the sacred animal of Egypt was our cat, yet Plut. *Isid.* p. 381 A calls it γαλῆ, on the other hand Diod. I 87 describes the αἴλουρος as useful πρὸς τὰς ἀσπίδας θανάσιμα δακνούσας καὶ τἄλλα δάκετα τῶν ἑρπετῶν. The statement that it killed snakes is probably due to some confusion in the mind of Diod., but Sir G. Wilkinson (Birch's ed. Vol. II 106, III 289) mentions that it is even now held in great favour by the Egyptians because it destroys scorpions and other reptiles. According to the old paintings it was employed as a retriever (ib. II p 106).

longus: 'tedious', for the personal use cf. Quint. V 7 26 *longus testis*, and X I 118.

tamen beluas. Fully expressed the thought is 'ridiculous (*irridentur* above) as these animal gods are, still there is more to be said for them than for the Epicurean gods'. For a similar elliptical use of *tamen*='at any rate' Sch. compares *Div.* II 80 *Etrusci tamen dabant auctorem disciplinae. Nos quem?* with Giese's n.; *Verr. Act.* II 1 2 *si reticeat et absit, tamen impudentiae suae pudentem exitum quaesisse videatur*; see also Munro on Lucr. II 859, III 553, IV 952. So ὅμως in Greek. For the position of *tamen* cf. § 81 n.

§ 102. **nihil habet negotii**: cf. § 45, and on the change from pl. *deorum*, to sing., § 50 *Balbe soletis*, &c.

quasi pueri delicati—existimat: 'like spoilt children, thinks nothing better than idleness'. It is not *cessatio* however but *otium*, which is the proper contrary of *negotium*, and Ep. did not deny that activity might be essential to human happiness, cf. Plut. *Tranq.* c. 2, p. 465.

Ch. XXXVII. **exercitatione ludicra**: 'some active game', see Madv. *Fin.* I 69. [Is it not rather some game which simulates real life? J. S. R.]

deum—possit: in *or. rect.* this would be *deus sic torpet ut, si se commoverit, beatus esse non possit* 'such is the nature of the divine *inertia* that movement would destroy the happiness which is of the essence of deity'. In order that this may be stated as an opinion, not a fact, *volumus* is added to the 1st clause, and *vereamur* to the 2nd, but the latter is improperly made the governing verb, so as apparently to give the measure of *sic*, whereas it ought to have been introduced parenthetically (*quem ad modum nos veremur*), cf. Roby § 1746, Madv. § 357 obs. 2, and my n. on *dixerit* § 20, for examples of similar confusion. For exx. of adversative asyndeton

(*deum* contrasted with *pueri*) see Zumpt § 781. For the Ind. *volumus* see § 80 n. on *arbitràmur.*

ne—non: used rather than *ut* after *vereamur*, because of the *ut* preceding. [Or perhaps to bring in the negative emphatically at the end of the sentence. J. S. R.]

C. e. *Even if we grant that there are such images as Epicurus describes, what ground have we for assuming that there is any reality corresponding to them? And how is happiness, i.e. pleasure of sense, possible to his gods?* Ch. XXXVII § 103—Ch. XLI § 114.

§ 103. **domicilium—sedes—locus**: proceeding from less to more general, 'home, habitat, region'. ['What is his home? where is he living? At any rate where is he? How does he spend his life? What are the sources of the blessedness you attribute to him?' R.]

actio vitae: cf. § 2, n. § 45.

id quod vultis: i. e. *beatus*, cf. Madv. § 315 b.

[**utatur—fruatur**: perhaps an allusion to the legal *usus fructus;* he who is to be blessed must not be a mere owner, but have the present use and enjoyment of his goods. R.]

qui beatus futurus est=ὅστις μέλλει εὐδαίμων εἶναι, cf. Madv. § 341, Dumesnil on *Leg.* I 56.

naturis quae sine animis sunt: 'the material elements'. According to Aristotle each of these has its natural place, to which it naturally moves, cf. II 44 n., III 34, *Tusc.* I 43, and Zeller[3] III 439 foll., Whewell, *Hist. Ind. Sci.* I 35 foll.

infimum: i. e. the centre, cf. II 84, 116 (*medium infimum in sphaera est*), Arist. *Cael.* IV 4.

inundet: more commonly used of excessive floods.

superior aeri, aetheriis: Müller's excellent emendation leaves no doubt as to the origin of the MS reading: the eye of the scribe passed from the *eri* of *superior* to the same letters in the following word. On the *ig. aeth.* cf. II 101 foll.

reddatur: 'given as its right', Gr. ἀποδίδωμι.

quasi ancipites. Cf. Colum. VIII 13 *venio ad eas aves, quas Graeci vocant* ἀμφίβια, *quia non tantum terrestria, sed aquatilia quoque desiderant pabula, nec magis humo quam stagno consueverunt*, and Varro *R. R.* III 10.

quae igne nasci putentur. Sch. quotes a passage from Seneca *Q. N.* V 6, which illustrates both the sense and construction, *ignis, qui omnia consumit, quaedam etiam creat; et quod videri potest non simile veri, tamen verum est, animalia igne generari;* so we find *caelo natus, Nilo natus, spuma procreata, Nilo orta*, III 55 and 59. Aristotle is the first authority for this statement. He believed in spontaneous generation (*Gen. An.* III 9, *Hist. An.* V 19) and reports that in Cyprus οὗ ἡ χαλκῖτις λίθος καίεται, γίγνεται θηρία ἐν τῷ πυρί, τῶν μεγάλων μυιῶν μικρόν τι μείζονα ὑπόπτερα, ἃ διὰ τοῦ

πυρὸς πηδᾷ καὶ βαδίζει; then to prove that some animals can exist in fire he refers to the salamander, *αὕτη γάρ, ὥς φασί, διὰ πυρὸς βαδίζουσα κατασβέννυσι τὸ πῦρ*. Pliny (*N. H.* XI 42) calls this fire-born creature *pyrausta* or *pyralis:* he has many wonderful stories about the salamander (X 86, XI 116, XXIX 23) but never speaks of its being produced from fire, while Aelian expressly denies it (*N. A.* II 31), *ἡ σαλαμάνδρα οὐκ ἔστι μὲν τῶν πυρὸς ἐγγόνων, οὐδὲ ἐξ αὐτοῦ τίκτεται, ὥσπερ οἱ καλούμενοι πυρίγονοι, θαρρεῖ δὲ αὐτό*, &c. In II 42 the stars are said to be the denizens of aether.

§ 104. **naturae accommodatum**=*οἰκεῖον*. On this Stoic doctrine cf. Madv. *Fin.* III 16, V 24 (*omni animali illud quod appetit positum est in eo quod naturae est accommodatum*), Exc. IV, *Ac.* II 38, *N. D.* III 33.

denique—postremo: so *Agr.* II 62 *regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia, Cat.* II 25 *denique aequitas, temperantia certant cum iniquitate, postremo copia cum egestate,...bona denique spes cum desperatione, N. D.* III 23 *omni denique doctrina eruditus, postremo philosophus erit mundus.*

ulcus est: 'it will not bear handling', is 'unsound'; *ulcus* like *vulnus* is often used metaphorically, as in *Pro domo* 12 *unguis in ulcere* (of a fresh irritant added to previous discontent), Ter. *Phorm.* IV 4 10 *ulcus* (al. *vulnus*) *tangere* 'to touch a tender spot'.

ita male—exitum reperire: 'reasoning which starts from such insecure premises can come to no result', so *Orat.* 116 *in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est quid quidque sit; nisi enim inter eos, qui disceptant, convenit, quid sit illud de quo ambigitur, nec recte disseri, nec umquam ad exitum perveniri potest* (see Schütz *Lex.*), also *N. D.* III 36 *videamus exitum*, I § 107 *exitum reperitis*, § 53 *explicare argumenti exitum.* [Add *Ac.* II 36 *exitum non habebunt.* J. S. R.]

§ 105. **sic enim dicebas**: cf. § 49 with the notes.

speciem dei: in the parallel passage *vim et naturam deorum.*

neque deficiat umquam ex infinitis corporibus similium accessio: cf. § 49 *cum infinita simillimarum imaginum series ex innumerabilibus individuis exsistat.*

Ch. XXXVIII. **si—ad cogitationem valent**: 'if they are of force only for the production of mental (as opposed to visual) images' (lit. only for the thinking faculty).

eminentiam: see n. on *eminentis* § 75.

Hippocentauro: prose writers usually employ the compound form both in Lat. and Gr.; thus we find *ἱπποκένταυρος* used by Plato and Xenophon, *hipp.* by Pliny and Quintilian. It is a stock word for a *non-ens*, see II 3, Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 49, 123, Hirz. p. 42.

conformationem animi: cf. *Top.* 27 (of intangible things there is nevertheless) *conformatio quaedam insignita et impressa in intellegentia, quam notionem voco, Herenn.* III c. 20 *rei totius imaginem conformabimus*, 'we will imagine the whole scene'; the word *informatio* is more common in this sense, cf. §§ 43, 76, 101.

motum inanem: the *κενοπάθεια* of Sext. Emp. *Math.* VIII 184, cf. *Ac.* II 47 *conantur ostendere multa posse videri esse, quas omnino nulla sint cum animi inaniter moveantur*, and § 34 with Reid's nn.

§ 106. **ut igitur Ti. Gracchum—intellegantur.** I am disposed to agree with Klotz (*Adn.* II 15) as against Madv. *ap.* Orelli (who is followed by Sch. Baiter and Müller) and should translate the passage as follows: 'In the same way then as, when I imagine myself to see Gracchus in his speech presenting the voting urn about (to decide the case of) Octavius, I at the time assert this to be a mere groundless fancy, while you on the contrary assert that the images of the two men continue to exist, and after arriving in the Capitol are then carried on to me,—so (you assert it to be) in the case of God, whose recurring likeness strikes upon the mind and leads it to recognize the divine blessedness and eternity'. The simple framework of the sentence would be *ut Ti. Gracchum cum videor videre...motum animi dico esse inanem, tu autem imagines ad animum meum referri; sic in deo dicimus ego motum inanem fieri, tu crebra facie pelli animos*, but C. after giving both the Academic and Epicurean views in the compared case of Gracchus, omits the former, as obvious, in the case of the gods, and so confuses the construction. Madv. omits *igitur*, which connects the special application with the general principle, takes *ut=velut*, as in § 88 *ut Seriphi*, and changes *pervenerint* into *pervenerim*, making *hoc fieri* a sort of corollary depending on *dicis* understood, instead of the apodosis of the sentence. Sch. (*N. Jahrb.* 1875, p. 691) points out that there is no occasion for *pervenerim*, the scene might be imagined without going to the Capitol, though it is true a visit there might suggest it; on the other hand the vagrant images of G. and O. may be supposed to attach to themselves images of the Capitol by their visit there, cf. *Div.* II 137 *ista igitur me imago Marii in campum Atinatem persequebatur?* The incident referred to is as follows. In 133 B.C. the passing of the Agrarian law of Ti. Gracchus was stopped by the veto of Octavius his colleague in the tribunate: after a vain attempt to induce him to desist from his opposition, G. proposed his deposition by the tribes. When 17 out of the 35 tribes had voted for the motion, G. once more urged O. to yield, but he answering 'complete what thou hast begun', the voting was continued and O. deposed.

in Capitolio. We read of the Comitia Tributa being held in the Capitol in Liv. XXV 3 *cum dies advenisset, conciliumque tam frequens plebis adesset ut multitudinem area Capitolii vix caperet, sitella lata est ut sortirentur ubi Latini suffragium ferrent*, XXXIII 25 *ea rogatio in Capitolio ad plebem lata est*, XLIII 16 *ex Capitolio ubi erat concilium (plebis) abiit*, XLV 36 *cum in Capitolio rogationem tribunus plebis ferret*, XXXIV 53 *ea bina comitia Cn. Domitius praetor urbanus in Capitolio habuit*, App. *Bell. Civ.* I 15 (Gracchus) *κατέλαβε τοῦ Καπετωλίου τὸν νεών, ἔνθα χειροτονήσειν ἔμελλον*, Plut. *Ti. Gracch.* 17 *προῄει δὲ ὅμως ἄνω, τὸν δῆμον ἠθροῖσθαι περὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον πυνθανόμενος*. Cf. Lange *Röm. Alterth.* p. 442, and Burn's *Rome* p. 84, 'The Vulcanal must have been close to the Senaculum

14—2

on the slope of the Capitol. It seems to have been originally an open space used for public meetings, especially those of the Comitia Tributa'. The Comitia Tributa were also held in the Campus Martius (*Fam.* VII 30), and the Circus Flaminius (Liv. XXVII 21) as well as in the Forum.

sitellam: (dim. of *situla* 'a bucket') an urn filled with water (*ὑδρία*) in which were placed the wooden lots to determine the order of voting of the tribes. The neck was made so narrow that only one lot could come to the surface, see *Dict. of Ant.*

remanere: so Plut. *Def. Or.* 19 p. 420 speaks of *τὰ εἴδωλα ἀπλέτους ἐτῶν περιόδους ἐμφαινόμενα καὶ περινοστοῦντα πάντη, τὰ μὲν ἔτι ζώντων, τὰ δὲ πάλαι κατακαέντων ἢ κατασαπέντων ἀποῤῥύεντα*, Lucr. IV 734, 761.

quae referantur. We might have expected the Infinitival construction to be continued in the relative clause, as also in *cujus pellantur* below, but see n. on § 12 *ex quo exsistit;* perhaps too *quae* has more than a connective force here, implying a result 'so that they are carried to me'.

pellantur—ex quo—intellegantur. More simply *pulsi animi beatos intellegant.* For the pl. *beati* after s. *deo* cf. § 50 *Balbe soletis* n.

intellegantur: for the personal, instead of the more common impersonal use, cf. Roby § 1353.

§ 107. **fac imagines—quaedam**: 'suppose that there are such images impinging on the mind, that is merely the presentation of a certain form'.

num etiam cur: following *objicitur* by a sort of zeugma, cf. § 99 *si ut* n., Zumpt § 775. The answer to this objection would be, according to § 49, that the idea of eternity was suggested by the never-ending stream of images, and further confirmed by the doctrine of *ἰσονομία* (§ 109); and the idea of happiness by the delight afforded in their contemplation.

licentia: 'extravagance', cf. § 65 n. **omnino—sed**: cf. § 12 n.

a Democrito: sc. *venit*, cf. Nägelsb. § 183 4.

nec vos exitum reperitis: 'you cannot find your way out', 'arrive at any satisfactory conclusion', see § 104 n.

tota res vacillat et claudicat: 'it is a lame and halting theory altogether', 'has no sure footing'. The lexx. supply many instances of the metaphorical use of these words.

quid est quod—fuerunt: 'what is more improbable than that the images of all men, Homer &c., should be coming in contact with me, yet not in the shape which they had when alive?' I have here accepted the emendation *quam* before *omnium*, but the reading of the MSS is tenable if we put a mark of interrogation after *possit*, and take *omnium incidere* as an exclamatory Inf. This would justify the rather exaggerated *omnium*, which is placed in sharp contrast with *me:* there is no excuse for Baiter's feeble *hominum.* In denying the resemblance between the image and the object, C. anticipates the result of the reasoning which follows: 'we see the images of that which is non-existent, and impossible, of scenes and persons unknown to us; and these images differ for different people;

therefore there can be no resemblance'. As the actual Epicurean view is that the image exactly resembles the reality, cf. § 81 foll., Zeller *Epic.* tr. p. 432, Lucr. IV 51, I was at one time disposed to read *et quidem ea* for *nec ex* of MSS; to the same effect is Mr Reid's emendation given in the note below. Mr Roby thinks the *ex forma* of MSS may be retained in the sense 'not cast by the form'[1].

quo modo illi ergo: sc. *inciderunt*, 'how then (if there is no resemblance between the images and their originals) did the originals come into my head?'

et quorum imagines. Allen considers the passage corrupt, as it has been already stated that the images are those of Homer &c. I think it may be defended as asking for a nearer definition of the *omnium* above, and so preparing the way for the question which follows: 'when you say *omnium* do you include, not only men now dead such as Plato, but imaginary characters such as Orpheus, or impossibilities such as the Chimaera?' [Perhaps better as Mr Roby takes it: 'Cicero says, if images which you say are Homer's &c. come, but are not like Homer's real form, then two questions arise, 1st how do the originals come to you at all? 2nd whose are the images which do come? They are copied from some real form, whose was that form?']

Orpheum—fuisse. Cf. § 33 n., Bernays' *Dialoge d. Arist.* p. 95, Lobeck *Aglaoph.* p. 339. The reference is to the lost *De philosophia*, but it is quite in accordance with the manner in which Arist. elsewhere alludes to the Orphic poems, e.g. τὰ καλούμενα Ὀρφέως ἔπη *An.* I 5 15 with Trendelenburg's n.; in commenting on which passage Philoponus says that A. speaks doubtfully as to the authorship of the poems, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ φιλοσοφίας λέγει· αὐτοῦ μὲν γάρ εἰσι τὰ δόγματα· ταῦτα δέ φησιν Ὀνομάκριτον ἐν ἔπεσι κατατεῖναι. This differs from C.'s account, in recognizing the existence of Orpheus and attributing certain doctrines to him, but there seems no reason to doubt that C. is here correct.

hoc Orphicum carmen—Cercopis. Philop., as we have seen, names Onomacritus, but, if Bernays is right in supposing that the 1st book of the Περὶ Φιλοσοφίας contained a general examination of the Orphic theology, it

[1] [Accepting *quam* I would read *omnino* for *omnium* (a very common corruption). Then the *ex* of MSS is evidently a mere doubling of the *ec* in *nec*. For *nec ex* I would read *nedum*, which is very frequently written *necdum* in MSS. The meaning would be 'what is more improbable than that phantoms of Homer etc. should strike on my senses *at all, to say nothing of* their retaining just the shape those persons had when alive?' Then for *illi* I should read *illae*, referring on to Orpheus Scylla, etc. The *e* would be easily dropped before *ergo*, and the unintelligible *illa* would be altered to *illi* which the scribes referred to Homer etc. wrongly. Thus the argument rises from one stage of difficulty to another, 'putting aside the cases of Homer etc. all of whom we admit to have once existed, what have you to say about persons and places which never existed at all?' It is quite in Cicero's style to break the continuity of the argument by the insertion of *quid quod—tuum*. The *De Finibus* contains many things of this kind. J. S. R.]

is probable that different treatises may have been cited in it, some of which were attributed to Onom. as the Χρησμοί and Τελεταί, and some to Cercops as the Ἱερὸς λόγος and (Θησέως) *κατάβασις εἰς ᾅδου*, see Clem. *Strom.* I 397 and Suidas quoted in Lobeck l. c. On the Orphic doctrines generally, and on the connexion between the Orphic school and the Pythagoreans, compare Lobeck l. c. Zeller I p. 71 foll. Döllinger *Gentile and Jew* I bk. 3, p. 125, tr. Herod. II 81 (on the prohibition of woollen garments) *ὁμολογέουσι δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι Ὀρφικοῖσι καλεομένοις καὶ Βακχικοῖσι, ἐοῦσι δὲ Αἰγυπτίοισι καὶ Πυθαγορείοισι.* The mass of what has come down to us under the name of 'Orphica' is probably later than the Christian era, but some fragments may be as old as Onomacritus, see Hermann's ed. Cicero's friend, Nigidius, the Pythagorean, referred to the Orphic theogony in his treatise *De dis* (Serv. ad Verg. *Ecl.* IV 10).

hoc Orphicum carmen: cf. *hujus* § 79 n. and Krische p. 20.

§ 108. **quid, quod ejusdem—Chimaerae**: cf. II 5, and *Div.* II 138 *istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simul atque velimus, accurrant? etiamne earum rerum quae nullae sunt? quae est enim forma tam invisitata, tam nulla, quam non sibi ipse fingere animus possit? ut, quae numquam vidimus, ea tamen informata habeamus, oppidorum situs, hominum figuras? num igitur cum aut muros Babylonis aut Homeri faciem cogito, imago illorum me aliqua pellit? omnia igitur, quae volumus, nota nobis esse possunt.* Lucretius IV 732 meets these and similar arguments. *Centauros itaque et Scyllarum membra videmus | Cerbereasque canum facies simulacraque eorum | quorum morte obita tellus amplectitur ossa: | omne genus quoniam passim simulacra feruntur, | partim sponte sua quae fiunt aere in ipso, | partim quae variis ab rebus cumque recedunt, | et quae confiunt ex horum facta figuris,* | as the Centaurs from the mingling of human and equine images.

quas numquam vidimus: this argument, of which Sch. failed to see the force, is more fully stated at the end of the passage from the *De Div.* given above.

simul ac mihi collibitum est. So Lucr. IV 779 *quaeritur in primis quare, quod cuique libido | venerit, extemplo mens cogitet ejus id ipsum.* | to which he answers that *quovis in tempore quaeque | praesto sint simulacra locis in quisque parata.* | but because they are so fine, the mind can only see those which it strains itself to see, 802; cf. *Fam.* XV 16.

ad dormientem: Lucr. IV 757.

invocatae: a compound of the negative *in* and *vocatus*, occurs also Nep. *Cim.* 4 *quos invocatos vidisset, omnes devocaret*, Ter. *Eun.* V 8 29, Plaut. *Capt.* I 1 2 (with a play on the double sense of the word); compare the similar case of *immutatus, infectus, indictus*, and even *indicens:* the verb *ignosco* forms an exception to the rule that the negative *in* is only compounded with adjectives, adverbs and participles. [It is probably *ἅπαξ εἰρημένον* in C. though it occurs in a letter of Caelius, *Fam.* VIII 8. J. S. R.]

nugatoria: 'it is a piece of humbug from beginning to end'; so *nugator* means 'a humbug', in the sense of playing upon other people.

inculcatis: 'you cram these images into our minds as well as into our eyes', cf. *Fat.* 6 *quid attinet inculcare fatum, cum sine fato ratio omnium rerum ad naturam fortunamve referatur?* Cotta in his jaunty way treats this quite as a new idea, but it has been assumed throughout the discussion; cf. § 105 *intenta mens, ad cogitationem, adventum in animos, pellantur animi* &c. It is one of the many marks of haste which disfigure the book.

impunitas garriendi: 'so little you care what you say'.

Ch. XXXIX § 109. **quam licenter**: 'what extravagance it is!' cf. § 65.

fluentium—videatur: cf. § 49, Lucr. IV 228 *nec mora nec requies interdatur ulla fluendi*, Epic. ap. Diog. L. X 48 *ῥεῦσις ἀπὸ τῶν σωμάτων τῆς ἐπιπολῆς συνεχὴς συμβαίνει*.

visionum: here=*imaginum* the thing seen (as in *Div.* II 120 *animos externa et adventicia visione pulsari*), in § 105 the process of seeing.

dicere non intellegere: for the omission of the subject cf. § 84 *confiteri nescire*.

quo modo aeternae: the omission of *sunt* makes the change of construction unusually harsh.

suppeditat: 'there is an endless supply of atoms'.

inquit: 'quotha', this reading is better supported than *inquis*. Bentley, on Hor. *Sat.* I 4. 79 (cited by Creuzer on *N. D.* I 100), compares the use of *φησί*, and says *perpetua formula est, ubi aliquid ex adverso nobis objici et opponi fingimus, sive id ab uno seu pluribus, sive ab absente seu praesente fiat*, adding many exx.

num—sempiterna: 'do you mean to say then that everything will be eternal for the same reason?' The infinity of the atoms is given by Vell. l. c. as an explanation of the continuous stream of images, and apparently as suggesting the eternity of the Being revealed to us in them; so Philod. p. 110 'the divine individuality (*ἰδιότης*) having its origin in the resemblance of the images may exist in perfect blessedness for ever'. Sch. denies this, and says that the Epicurean argument for the eternity of the Gods is (1) the *πρόληψις* (2) *ἰσονομία*. But the *πρόληψις* is simply the unconscious effect of experience, i. e. of the impression of the images on the mind, and *ἰσονομία* is mentioned in § 50 as the ground of the infinite number, not of the infinite duration, of immortal beings. It is probable however, as stated in the note there, that C. has wrongly spoken of beings instead of forces, and we may therefore allow *ἰσονομία* to stand as one of the arguments. A third argument (denied by Sch.) was the fineness of the atoms of which the Gods were composed, see § 71 n.

aequilibritatem: cf. § 50; the word appears to be *ἅπ. λεγ.* though Vitruvius uses *aequilibris*.

isto modo—sint aliqui immortales: 'according to that, since men are mortal, some would be immortal'. *Sint* is the apodosis to a protasis contained in *isto modo=si hoc ita sit*.

et quia sunt—sentio: 'and since there are destructive forces, there are also (or reading *sint* with some of the best MSS., 'let there be also')

conservative forces. By all means, but let the conservative forces be exerted on what is actually in existence. I don't perceive that your Gods do exist.' So Davies, Madv. Sch. *Opusc.* IV p. 343; others take *ea* as subject of *conservent* ('let the conservative forces be such as really exist themselves') implying that the Epicureans identified these forces with their Gods; whereas the Epicurean Gods were confessedly free from the toils of superintending the universe. Still this is not conclusive, as the disputants in C.'s dialogue are quite capable of forgetting or passing over any point which might be inconvenient. The reference is to the words of Vell. § 50 *si quae interimant innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent infinita esse debere.*

§ 110. **omnis tamen—oritur**: 'however (to leave the Gods and return to the question asked in § 107), how do you explain the origin of your object-pictures generally out of the atoms?' *effigies oritur* is a loose expression for *effigiatus* (or *effictio*) *fit.*

etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt: cf. *Div.* II 71 *ut sint auspicia, quae nulla sunt*, *N. D.* I 61, 65, 123.

Ch. XL. **de beato.** Cic. prefers to use the neut. adj. instead of his invention of § 95, so we find *Tusc.* V 45 *ex bonis, quae sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum*, *Fin.* V 85 (*virtutem*) *in qua sit ipsum etiam beatum.*

sine virtute—vita: for the omission of the verb in these short clauses see § 68 n. That virtue is essential to happiness is asserted by Vell. § 48, and by Ep. himself in the 4th *κυρία δόξα*, Diog. L. X 140, *οὐκ ἔστιν ἡδέως ζῆν ἄνευ τοῦ φρονίμως καὶ καλῶς καὶ δικαίως.* The Academic disputant in III § 38 endeavours to prove that we cannot ascribe to God any virtue known to us.

actuosa: but elsewhere C. recognizes the Aristotelian division of the moral and intellectual virtues (*Part. Or.* § 76) *est igitur vis virtutis duplex: aut enim scientia cernitur virtus, aut actione. Nam quae prudentia...appellatur, haec scientia pollet una: quae vero moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo*, and it is the former virtue only which belongs to divinity, according to Aristotle, *τῷ δὴ ζῶντι τοῦ πράττειν ἀφαιρουμένου, ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦ ποιεῖν, τί λείπεται πλὴν θεωρία; ὥστε ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐνέργεια, μακαριότητι διαφέρουσα, θεωρητικὴ ἂν εἴη*, *E. N.* X 8.

et deus: Mr Roby proposes to read *at* (which might easily lose its vowel after *actuosa*, and change into *et*) as it introduces a minor premiss in a quasi-syllogistic argument. But where one syllogism is subordinated to another (as in this passage *virtus autem—igitur* represents the minor premiss in the syllogism of which *sine virtute nullo modo* is the major, and *ne beatus quidem* the conclusion) it is not uncommon to omit the signs of opposition between the propositions of the subordinate syllogism: thus, A, none are happy without virtue; B, but virtue is active and your God inactive, therefore not virtuous; C, therefore your god is not happy.

ne beatus quidem: 'not happy either' (wanting in happiness as well as in virtue), cf. § 72 n., and § 113.

§ 111. **quorum tandem — pertinentium**: 'what possible goods? pleasures, I presume; that is, of course, bodily pleasures'.

profectam a corpore: so *Fin.* I 55 *quamquam et laetitiam nobis voluptas animi et molestiam dolor afferat, eorum tamen utrumque et ortum esse e corpore et ad corpus referri*, see Madv. in loc. and on II 7 and 92, also Plut. *M.* p. 1089 *τὸ μὲν ἡδόμενον τῆς σαρκὸς τῷ χαίροντι τῆς ψυχῆς ὑπερείδοντες, αὖθις δ' ἐκ τοῦ χαίροντος εἰς τὸ ἡδόμενον τῇ ἐλπίδι τελευτῶντες* quoted by Zeller *Epic.* p. 452 tr.

quos pudeat: most of the editors spoil the irony of the passage by inserting *non*. Cotta is complimenting Vell. on his superiority to the scruples of the weaker brethren (called *imperitos Fin.* I 55) who think that there may be pure mental pleasures entirely unconnected with the body; cf. *Fin.* II 7 (Epicurus declares) *ne intellegere quidem se posse, ubi sit aut quod sit ullum bonum praeter illud, quod cibo et potione et aurium delectatione et obscena voluptate capiatur. An haec ab eo non dicuntur?* to which Torquatus replies *quasi vero me pudeat istorum, aut non possim quemadmodum ea dicantur ostendere!* C. rejoins that there is no reason why *te pudeat sapienti adsentiri;* also § 21 *ille non pertimuit*, § 28 *est tanti philosophi audacter sua decreta defendere*, I 69 *sunt quidam Epicurei timidiores contra vestra convicia.* Just in the same way Socrates compliments Callicles on his freedom from false shame *Gorg.* 492 and 483. Klotz *Adn. Cr.* II 16 points out that if Vell. were ashamed of the doctrine referred to, there would have been no propriety in calling upon him to justify and explain it, as is done in the following sentence *quem cibum igitur* &c., also that his recognition of these doctrines is stated below, *annuere te video* § 113.

delicatis et obscenis: 'the pleasures of the voluptuary and sensualist', cf. Epic. *περὶ τέλους* quoted by Diog. L. X 6 and more fully by Athen. VII p. 280 *οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε ἔχω τί νοήσω τἀγαθόν, ἀφαιρῶν μὲν τὰς διὰ χυλῶν ἡδονάς, ἀφαιρῶν δὲ τὰς δι' ἀφροδισίων, καὶ τὰς δι' ἀκροαμάτων καὶ τὰς διὰ μορφῆς*, which is translated in the *Tusc.* III 41, see *Fin.* II 29, *Ac.* I 7 with Reid's n.

§ 112. **perfundas voluptatibus**: 'to steep them in pleasure', cf. *Tusc.* IV 20 (the pleasures of sense) *sunt omnes unius generis ad perfundendum animum tanquam illiquefactae voluptates.*

ut poetae—comparant. I see no reason for changing the *ut* of the MSS into *ac* or *et;* 'as the poets indeed do' is a very natural continuation of the question as to food and drink; *quidem* of course points the contrast to *tu autem.* On the other hand there is great harshness in the MS reading *nectar ambrosiam* before *epulas.* It can hardly be taken either as an instance of asyndeton, or of apposition (as Klotz *Adn. Crit.* II p. 18), while it would be a very natural gloss for a scribe to add. Omitting it, we must throw the stress of the sentence on the following clause, referring to the beautiful cup-bearers, otherwise the mere mention of *epulae* would scarcely add anything to what has been said before. For *comp. ep.* cf. III 68 *funestas epulas comparans* and *comp. convivium Verr. A.* II 1 65. For

the general sense cf. *Tusc.* I 65 *non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare aut Juventate pocula ministrante laetari arbitror, nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait propter formam ut Jovi bibere ministraret.*

§ 113. **at has—sensibus**: 'your answer is that you count these as inferior pleasures which merely tickle the sense'. *Titill.* is C.'s translation for Epicurus' *γαργαλισμοὶ σώματος* (Cleomedes *Cycl. Theor.* II 1 91, Athen. XII 546); he uses it always with the apologetic *quasi* (*Fin.* I 39, *Tusc.* III 47, *Off.* II 63, *Senect.* 47); in *Leg.* I 47 he employs the phrase *dulcedo haec et scabies* (=*pruritus*), see Dumesnil ad loc.; Lucr. also has *titillare sensus* II 429.

quousque—scriptae: 'when will you cease your mockery? (it must be such) for Ph. too could not stand Epicureans affecting to repudiate effeminate pleasures; he would quote *verbatim* many sayings of Ep. to the same effect'. For *ludis* cf. § 123: *nam* refers to *pronuntiabat* in the second clause, the first clause taking the place of some such form as *indignatus*, cf. n. on *itaque* § 85. *Etiam* implies 'I am not the only one to feel impatience at this shuffling'. For Philo see § 6, 59.

Metrodori: cf. § 93 and Duening pp. 47—51, where the following fragments occur, *περὶ γαστέρα γάρ, ὦ φυσιολόγε Τιμόκρατες, τὸ ἀγαθόν* (Plut. *M.* 1098 D), *περὶ γαστέρα, ὦ φυσιολόγε Τιμ., περὶ γαστέρα ὁ κατὰ φύσιν βαδίζων λόγος τὴν ἅπασαν ἔχει σπουδήν* (Athen. VII 280, XII 546), *τὰ καλὰ πάντα καὶ σοφὰ καὶ περιττὰ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐξευρήματα τῆς κατὰ σάρκα ἡδονῆς ἕνεκα καὶ τῆς ἐλπίδος τῆς ὑπὲρ ταύτης συνεστάναι καὶ πᾶν εἶναι κενὸν ἔργον, ὃ μὴ εἰς τοῦτο κατατείνει* (Plut. *M.* 1125 B), *ὡς καὶ ἐχάρην καὶ ἐθρασυνάμην, ὅτι ἔμαθον παρ' Ἐπικούρου ὀρθῶς γαστρὶ χαρίζεσθαι* (Plut. *M.* 1098 C), *οὐδὲν δεῖ σώζειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, οὐδ' ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ στεφάνων παρ' αὐτῶν τυγχάνειν, ἀλλ' ἐσθίειν καὶ πίνειν οἶνον, ὦ Τιμόκρατες, ἀβλαβῶς τῇ γαστρὶ καὶ κεχαρισμένως* Plut. *M.* 1125 D, also Plut. *M.* 1087, 1108, and Hirzel p. 165, *Tusc.* V 27, *Fin.* II 92.

collega sapientiae: so *Fin.* II 92 *paene alter Epicurus.* The two were often represented in a double bust.

dubitet—metiri: 'hesitates to measure by the standard of the belly', cf. Demosth. *Cor.* p. 324 *τῇ γαστρὶ μετροῦντες καὶ τοῖς αἰσχίστοις τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν.* Allen quotes Varro ap. Non. I 273 *quibus modulus est vitae culina. Dubito* in this sense is generally followed by the Inf. in a negative sentence, more rarely in a positive sentence; Draeg. (§ 424 8 d) cites Curtius as the earliest instance of the latter, but, besides the present passage, Reid on *Lael.* I quotes Sall. *Cat.* 15. [See also *Att.* X 3 *a, venire dubitarint* quoted by G. Müller, *Progr. d. Gymnas. zu Görlitz* 1878. R.]

ne beatos quidem: 'wanting in happiness also' (as well as pleasure), cf. § 72.

Ch. XLI § 114. **abundantem bonis**: cf. *omnibus bonis affluens* § 50.

cogitat: on the sing. following pl. *vacant* cf. § 50 *Balbe soletis* n.

mihi pulchre est: a colloquial phrase 'how jolly this is!' cf. *Mur.* 26 *praetor interea, ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret,* Hor. *Sat.* II 8 18 *queis cenantibus una pulchre fuerit tibi, nosse laboro;* Allen cites Mart. XII 17 9, Catull. XXIII 5. The reference is to § 51.

non vereatur—ne intereat. Klotz *Adn. Cr.* II 19 has well defended this reading (supported by the quotation in Aug. *Ep.* 118) against Madv. and Ba. whose emendations are inconsistent with the general purport of the argument, viz. to prove that the Epicurean God is not *beatus*, it having been already shown (§ 110) that he is not *immortalis*.

pulsetur—sempiterna: cf. Or. c. *Cels.* IV 14 *οἱ τοῦ Ἐπικούρου θεοί, σύνθετοι ἐξ ἀτόμων τυγχάνοντες, καὶ τὸ ὅσον ἐπὶ τῇ συστάσει ἀνάλυτοι, πραγματεύονται τὰς φθοροποιοὺς ἀτόμους ἀποσείεσθαι*, and my n. on § 49. The argument is fatal to the Gods of the *intermundia* (see Lucr. V 351 foll.), but there was in all probability a party among the Epicureans who had accepted a modification of the less vulnerable Democritian theology (§ 120). This latter is apparently the view propounded in § 49, but the criticism here is directed against the former.

ex ipso imagines affluant: cf. Lucr. VI 76 *nec de corpore quae sancto simulacra feruntur | in mentes hominum divinae nuntia formae*, &c.

C. f. *The Epicurean principles, if accepted, are fatal to religion. What inducement is there to worship beings without activity and without benevolence?* XLI § 115—XLIV § 124.

§ 115. **at etiam—everterit:** 'but (you reply) Ep. wrote a work on piety. Yes, but how? In a manner entirely inconsistent with his general theory, so that you might fancy yourself listening to C. or S.' Diog. L. X 27 mentions a treatise of Ep. *περὶ ὁσιότητος*, and Philod. often refers to his teaching on the subject, as in p. 104 *ὅτι μὲν ὅρκοις καὶ θεῶν ἐπιρρήσεσιν ἐδοκίμαζον χρῆσθαι, γελοῖον ὑπομιμνήσκειν, ἀναμέστου τῆς πραγματείας τῶν τοιούτων οὔσης*, p. 118 *περί τε γὰρ ἑορτῶν καὶ θυσιῶν καὶ πάντων καθόλου τοιούτων ὡς ἀκολούθως ἔπραξεν οἷς ἐδογμάτισεν...αἱ Ζήνωνι γενομέναι συναγωγαὶ διασαφοῦσιν*, p. 120 (Ep. laid down the plain rule) *ὅτι δεῖ πάντα πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις καὶ τοῖς ἐθισμοῖς ἕως ἂν μή τι τῶν ἀσεβῶν προστάττωσιν*, p. 125—132 (writing to Phyrson he bids him to sacrifice according to the laws, as he himself observed the feast of Choes and the Mysteries, offering prayer, not only as a duty enjoined by law, but as a natural offering to beings surpassing in power and goodness).

Coruncanium: the first plebeian Pont. Max. 252 B.C. compared for his wisdom with Lycurgus, Solon, Cato, &c. (*De Orat.* III 56), noticed as especially beloved by the gods (*N. D.* II 165), as an authority in religious matters (III 5).

Scaevolam: P. Mucius Sc. (father of C.'s friend and patron the Pont. Max. Q. Mucius Sc.) was consul in B.C. 133, the year in which Tib. Gracchus lost his life, succeeded his brother Mucianus in the Pontificate B.C. 131, so famed for his knowledge of law that he is called one of the founders of the *Jus Civile*, cf. III 5.

ut Xerxes: cf. *Leg.* II 10 *nec sequor Magos Persarum, quibus auctoribus X. inflammasse templa Graeciae dicitur, quod parietibus includerent deos, quibus omnia deberent esse patentia ac libera, quorumque hic mundus omnis esset templum et domus*, *R. P.* III 14, Herod. VIII 109 with Rawlinson's n.

homines non colant: for the play on words cf. Ov. *Met.* VIII 724 *cura pii dis sunt et qui coluere coluntur;* Sch. quotes Plaut. *Poen.* V 4 14 *Juppiter qui genus colis alisque hominum ;* σέβεσθαι has a similar reciprocal use in Aesch. *Prom.* 545 θνατοὺς ἄγαν σέβει.

§ 116. **at est**: cf. § 45, and Philod. p. 128 quoted on § 115.

cujus nullum meritum sit. The reason for this relative clause being prefixed to the antecedent, is probably to give it greater emphasis, as the climax.

pietas justitia adversum deos. There is a great resemblance between this passage and Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 123 where the existence of the Gods is argued from the fact of εὐσέβεια and ὁσιότης, the latter being defined as δικαιοσύνη τις πρὸς θεούς. καὶ μὴν εἴπερ καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη κατὰ τὴν ἐπιπλοκὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρός τε ἀλλήλους καὶ πρὸς θεοὺς εἰσῆκται, εἰ μὴ εἰσι θεοί, οὐδὲ δικαιοσύνη συστήσεται. The definition is attributed to the Stoics by Stob. *Ecl.* II 124, but it occurs (amongst others) in Plato *Euthyphro* 12, where τὸ εὐσεβὲς καὶ ὅσιον (they are not distinguished) is explained as that part of justice (righteous dealing) which is concerned with τὴν τῶν θεῶν θεράπειαν, cf. *Protag.* 331. So we frequently find τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δίκαια contrasted with τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσια. If one may venture to say so, C. seems to have been unfortunate in his translation of the Greek terms: *pietas* is certainly nearer to εὐσέβεια than to ὁσιότης, but he makes it stand for the latter both here and in I 3, II 153, cf. *Or. Part.* 78 *justitia erga deos religio;* we find a different definition in *Pro Domo* 107 *nec est ulla erga deos pietas nisi honesta de numine eorum ac mente opinio, cum expeti nihil ab iis, quod sit injustum atque inhonestum, arbitrare*, which approaches more to Epictetus' definition of εὐσέβεια, *Ench.* 31, ὀρθὰς ὑπολήψεις περὶ θεῶν ἔχειν, ὡς ὄντων καὶ διοικούντων τὰ ὅλα καλῶς καὶ δικαίως.

homini—communitas. In the *De Legibus* I 21 foll. three grounds are mentioned for this *communitas* (1) the benefits received from God; (2) the common possession of reason, *inter quos autem ratio, inter eosdem etiam recta ratio est communis. Quae cum sit lex, lege quoque consociati homines cum dis putandi sumus*, and so we arrive at the grand Stoic description of the world as the *civitas communis deorum atque hominum* § 23; (3) their common kinship, *ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur*, see Dumesnil in loc.

sanctitas—deorum: so Sext. Emp. l. c. ἔστι γὰρ εὐσέβεια ἐπιστήμη θεῶν θεραπείας, a Stoic definition, as we learn from Stob. l. c. and Diog. L. VII 119, borrowed however from Socrates, see Xen. *Mem.* IV 6 4 ὁ ἄρα τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς νόμιμα εἰδὼς ὀρθῶς ἂν ἡμῖν εὐσεβὴς ὡρισμένος εἴη, and Plato *Euthyphro* 14 (ὁσιότητα) ἐπιστήμην τινὰ τοῦ θύειν τε καὶ εὔχεσθαι. The explanation of this rather inappropriate definition must be sought in the Socratic and Stoical identification of virtue and knowledge (Zeller *Socr.* p. 143 tr., *Stoics* p. 239). In the *Planc.* 80 Cic. asks *qui sancti, qui religionum colentes nisi qui meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvunt.*

Ch. XLII § 117 **quid est quod:** see § 3 n. and compare the Fr. *qu'est que c'est que.*

videmus: Madv. *Fin.* II 15 says *expectabam 'videamus'*, as we have *actura sit* in § 116 and *videantur* in § 55; but in both those passages the relative is general or indefinite, meaning 'of such a kind as'; here there is no reason why we may not take *qua* as the simple relative referring to a particular known case.

nam. Its force seems to be as follows: 'What reason is there for adoring the gods when you leave nothing adorable in their nature? *For* in doing away with the divine attributes, you do away not only with superstition but with religion itself'.

quod—soletis: referring to the following *liberari.* For the matter see nn. §§ 54 and 56.

Diagoram aut Theodorum: see on § 63.

Protagoram: see on § 29.

cui neutrum licuerit: cf. *quod liqueat* § 29, so *deliquesco* makes *delicui*, Ov. *Met.* IV 253, VII 381.

superstitionem—continetur. On the difference between *superst.* and *rel.* see II 72 n. and cf. Plut. *M.* 1101 C *δεῖ μὲν γὰρ τῆς περὶ θεῶν δόξης, ὥσπερ ὄψεως λήμην, ἀφαιρεῖν τὴν δεισιδαιμονίαν· εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ἀδύνατον, μὴ συνεκκόπτειν μηδὲ τυφλοῦν τὴν πίστιν, ἣν οἱ πλεῖστοι περὶ θεῶν ἔχουσι.*

§ 118. **ii qui dixerunt—sustulerunt.** Sext. Emp. (*Math.* IX 51, cf. 14 where Critias is alluded to without being named) giving a list of atheistical philosophers, mentions Diagoras, Theodorus, Protagoras, Prodicus and Euhemerus, as C. does here, and goes on to say that Critias, one of the Thirty, must be classed among them, as he held that *οἱ παλαιοὶ νομοθέται ἐπίσκοπόν τινα τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων κατορθωμάτων καὶ ἁμαρτημάτων ἔπλασαν τὸν θεόν, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδένα λάθρα τὸν πλησίον ἀδικεῖν, εὐλαβούμενον τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν τιμωρίαν.* In proof of this he quotes from the *Sisyphus* (a *δρᾶμα Σατυρικὸν* attributed by others to Euripides, cf. Plut. *M.* 879 E) *ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ τἀμφανῆ μὲν οἱ νόμοι | ἀπῆγον αὐτοὺς ἔργα μὴ πράσσειν βίᾳ, | λάθρα δ' ἔπρασσον, τηνικαῦτά μοι δοκεῖ | πυκνός τις ἄλλος καὶ σοφὸς γνώμην ἀνήρ | γεγονέναι, ὃς θνητοῖσιν ἐξευρὼν ὅπως | εἴη τι δεῖμα τοῖς κακοῖσι, κἂν λάθρα | πράσσωσιν ἢ λέγωσιν ἢ φρονῶσί τι, | ἐντεῦθεν οὖν τὸ θεῖον εἰσηγήσατο |* and placed the Gods in the region of storms and lightning in order to make them more terrible. Plato alludes to this theory of religion *Leg.* X 889 E, *θεοὺς εἶναι πρῶτόν φασιν οὗτοι τέχνῃ, οὐ φύσει ἀλλά τισι νόμοις, καὶ τούτους ἄλλους ἄλλοις, ὅπῃ ἕκαστοι ἑαυτοῖς συνωμολόγησαν νομοθετούμενοι· καὶ δὴ καὶ τὰ καλὰ φύσει μὲν ἄλλα εἶναι, νόμῳ δὲ ἕτερα.*

Prodicus: see *Introd.* and Art. by Brandis in *Dict. of Biog.* His name appears in the fragments of Philod. pp. 112 and 76 (quoted in n. on § 38), cf. also p. 71 and Sext. Emp. *Math.* IX 18 *Πρόδικος ὁ Κεῖος, ἥλιον, φησί, καὶ σελήνην καὶ ποταμοὺς καὶ κρήνας καὶ καθόλου πάντα τὰ ὠφελοῦντα τὸν βίον ἡμῶν οἱ παλαιοὶ θεοὺς ἐνόμισαν διὰ τὴν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὠφέλειαν, καθάπερ Αἰγύπτιοι τὸν Νεῖλον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸν μὲν ἄρτον Δήμητραν νομισθῆναι* &c. and *ib.* 52, Min.

Fel. c. 21. Persaeus (§ 38) and other Stoics had the same belief (II 60, Plut. *M.* 378).

habita: referring to the time when the worship was introduced.

§ 119. **fortes ad deos pervenisse.** It has been already stated (§§ 38, 39) that Persaeus and Chrysippus held this view, which is also maintained by Balbus (II 62), cf. Zeller *Stoics*, p. 330, Döllinger *Gentile and Jew* I p. 343, II 32, 165 foll.; but it would seem that C. has wrongly identified with theirs the doctrine of Euhemerus, who acc. to Sext. l. c. supposed this worship to have been instituted during the life-time of its founders, *οἱ περιγενόμενοι τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύι καὶ συνέσει, ὥστε πρὸς τὰ ὑπ' αὐτῶν κελευόμενα πάντας βιοῦν, σπουδάζοντες μείζονος θαυμασμοῦ καὶ σεμνότητος τυχεῖν, ἀνέπλασαν περὶ αὐτοὺς ὑπερβάλλουσάν τινα καὶ θείαν δύναμιν, ἔνθεν καὶ τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐνομίσθησαν θεοί.*

Euhemerus: fl. 300 B.C., sent on an exploring expedition to the Red Sea by Cassander, the results of which he professed to recount in his 'Sacred Records' (*ἱερὰ ἀναγραφή*). In this he gave a long account of an island named Panchaia, lying towards the south, in which there was a temple of Zeus Triphylius, *ubi auream columnam positam esse ab ipso Jove titulus indicabat; in qua columna gesta sua perscripsit ut monimentum esset posteris rerum suarum*, Lact. I 11. Euhemerus is the chief representative of the *pragmatizing* or rationalistic mythologists, but traces of the same tendency may be seen in Hecataeus and Herodotus, and much more in Ephorus, and Dionysius of Miletus, whose Atlantis is described by Diod. II 51, 55 foll. Cf. Keightley *Mythol.* c. 2, Döllinger l. c. I 345, Zeller *Soc.* p. 343 tr.

interpretatus—Ennius. The fragments (in Lactantius' prose version) are given in Hessel's ed. of Ennius p. 312 foll., in Vahlen's p. 169 foll. As exx. we may cite fr. 13 *Venus artem meretriciam instituit, auctorque mulieribus in Cypro fuit uti vulgato corpore quaestum facerent* (Lact. I c. 17), fr. 12 'the tomb of Jupiter is shown in the Cretan Cnossus, and on it is inscribed in ancient characters ΖΑΝ ΚΡΟΝΟΥ' (Lact. I. 11). The influence of Ennius' work is seen in Virg. *Aen.* VII 47, 177, VIII 355, *Geo.* II 139. It is constantly referred to by the early Apologists.

sepulturae deorum: cf. previous n. and III 53. It is of this that Callimachus wrote *Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, καὶ γὰρ τάφον, ὦ ἄνα, σεῖο | Κρῆτες ἐτεκτήναντο· σὺ δ' οὐ θάνες, ἐσσὶ γὰρ αἰεί*, quoted by Or. *c. Cels.* III 43.

penitus sustulisse. Though Euhemerus is often charged with atheism, as by Sext. l. c. *ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς ἄθεος*, and Plut. *M.* p. 360 A, *πᾶσαν ἀθεότητα κατασκεδάννυσι τῆς οἰκουμένης, τοὺς νομιζομένους θεοὺς πάντας ὁμαλῶς διαγράφων, εἰς ὀνόματα στρατηγῶν καὶ ναυάρχων καὶ βασιλέων ὡς δὴ πάλαι γεγονότων, κ.τ.λ.*, yet he appears to have admitted the existence of the elemental gods, the sun, the heavens, &c. (Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* II 2) and to have represented Zeus as offering sacrifice to Aether (Lact. I 11).

omitto Eleusinem. As there is nothing corresponding to this in the parallel passage of Sext. Emp. who passes on at once from Prodicus

§ 18 to Democritus in § 19, Schwencke (p. 61) thinks that C. here departs from his author (as he often does where he wishes to enliven the discussion by a quotation) perhaps through a reminiscence of *Tusc.* I 29 *quaere quorum demonstrentur sepulcra in Graecia, reminiscere, quoniam es initiatus, quae tradantur mysteriis*, where the tombs of the gods are also brought into juxtaposition with the mysteries. On the general subject of the mysteries, see Döllinger l. c. 130—200, and Lobeck *Aglaophamus*.

sanctam illam et augustam. C. and Atticus were initiated, as we learn from *Leg.* II 36, where the beneficial influence of the mysteries is thus spoken of: *nam mihi cum multa eximia divinaque videntur Athenae tuae peperisse atque in vitam hominum attulisse, tum nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur, ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, neque solum cum laetitia vivendi rationem accepimus, sed etiam cum spe meliore moriendi;* and in the preceding paragraph, discussing the prohibition of nocturnal worship, he asks *quid ergo aget Iacchus Eumolpidaeque nostri et augusta illa mysteria, si quidem sacra nocturna tollimus?* On the special force of the word *augustus* see Ov. *Fast.* I 609 *sancta vocant augusta patres, augusta vocantur | templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu | ;* it is joined, as here, with *sanctus* in II 62, III 53.

ubi initiantur—ultimae. It is not known from whence this iambic line is taken. *Orarum* is the Inclusive (partitive) Genitive after *ultimae*, which I take as Nom. Pl. agreeing with *gentes*, not (as Sch. apparently) as Gen. Sing. It is loosely added, like *locorum, terrarum*, &c., to define the meaning of *ult.* With regard to the admission to the mysteries, Isocrates *Paneg.* 42 mentions that barbarians were not allowed to be initiated, but the rule seems to have been relaxed in later times, as in the case of C.; indeed Lobeck considers that any one already initiated was at liberty to introduce a friend of whatever nationality (p. 28 foll.), so that the word μυσταγωγός came to mean no more than *cicerone*. But the form of initiation was always required, the uninitiated could only enter the temple at the peril of their lives, as is shown by the fate of the two Acarnanians whose death led to the war between Athens and Macedonia B.C. 200 (Liv. XXXI 14).

Samothraciam—Lemni: these islands together with Imbros were the seat of the Cabiric worship, on which see Döll. l. c. p. 164 foll., Lobeck *Agl.* p. 1109—1329, Preller *Gr. Myth.* I 660—673. Herodotus II 51 is the first who mentions the Samothracian mysteries. Preller thinks that these were not of much importance till after the Persian War, and that they were partly copied from the Eleusinia. Aristophanes (*Pax* 278) speaks of the Samothracian initiation as a safeguard in danger; especially at sea, as we learn from other sources, cf. *N. D.* III 89. Under the Macedonian and Roman rule (partly owing to the supposed connexion of Rome with Troy) these mysteries were continually growing in importance. See Liv. XLV. 5, Galen *De usu part.* XVII 1, Juv. III 144 *jures licet et Samothracum et nos-*

trorum aras. Lobeck denies that there was any difference between the Samothracian and Lemnian mysteries[1]. The latter are only mentioned here and in another passage from the Philoctetes of Attius quoted by Varro *L. L.* VII 11 *Lemnia praesto* | *litora rara, et celsa Cabirum* | *delubra tenes, mysteria queis* | *pristina cistis consaepta sacris* | Ribbeck *Frag. Lat.* p. 173.

nocturno—densa: anapaestic dimeter followed by the *versus paroemiacus;* probably a quotation from the Philoctetes of Attius: 'those rites which are celebrated at Lemnos in nightly procession, deep shrouded in their leafy covert' (*silvestribus saepibus densa* a sort of hypallage for *densis silvis saepta*).

quibus explicatis—deorum. Compare III 63 on the allegorizing of the Stoics. The mysteries themselves appear to have been a kind of miracle play illustrative of the story of Demeter and of other deities, such as Zagreus, who were in later times associated with her. It is doubtful whether the symbolical action was accompanied by any authorized interpretation, but philosophers and moralists sought to explain the mysteries in such a manner as to recommend their own views. While the ordinary spectator, satisfied with the splendid and impressive scenes which passed before his eyes, carried away with him no distinct ideas beyond the suggestion of a future life of happiness which was in store for the initiated, the Stoics (as Döllinger says, p. 198) regarded them as symbolizing the truth that the gods were merely a portion of the material universe; the Peripatetics as showing that God had laid the foundation of civilization in agriculture; the Euhemerists that the objects of worship were only deified men; the Pythagoreans and New Platonists that the secret of all religions was contained in the ancient theology of Egypt and the East. Plutarch expressly says that he who would rightly understand and profit by the mysteries must take with him λόγον ἐκ φιλοσοφίας μυσταγωγόν (*Is.* c. 68). For exx. of the 'physical interpretation' here referred to by C. cf. Lobeck l. c. p. 136 foll., who quotes Themistius *Or.* 29 for the view of Prodicus that the mysteries only referred to the operations of agriculture; similarly Cornutus c. 28, and Varro (ap. Aug. *C. D.* VII 20) *V. de Eleusiniis nihil interpretatur nisi quod attinet ad frumentum; Proserpinam dicit significare fecunditatem seminum, quae cum defuisset tempore, exortam esse opinionem quod Cereris filiam Orcus abstulerit,* &c., ib. VII 28 *V. Samothracum mysteria sic interpretatur; dicit se ibi multis indiciis collegisse in simulacris aliud significare caelum, aliud terram, aliud exempla rerum, quas Plato appellat ideas; caelum Jovem, terram Junonem, ideas Minervam vult intelligi;* somewhat different is the account given by the same author in *Ling. Lat.* V 58, *terra enim et caelum, ut Samothracum initia docent sunt Dei Magni et hi quos dixi multis nominibus;* so Plut. (*εἰ ap. Delph.* p. 389) speaks of the Zagreus myth as symbolizing the divine soul of the world which is ever clothing itself in new shapes.

[1] See on the other side, Döll. p. 170.

ad rationem revocatis: 'rationalized', 'reduced to philosophy', cf. §§ 28, 66, 69, 73, 93, 107.

Ch. XLIII § 120. **Democritus**: cf. §§ 29, II 76. His fragments have been edited by Mullach.

vir magnus: so *Ac.* II 73 *quem cum eo conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi?* where see Reid.

hortulos irrigavit: playing on the word, cf. § 93 and, for the metaphor, *Ac.* I 8 (I recommend my friends to study the Greek philosophers themselves) *ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant quam rivulos consectentur.*

nutare: 'to waver', 'give an uncertain sound', cf. *Fin.* II 6 *nunc autem dico ipsum Epicurum nescire (quid sit voluptas) in eoque nutare.*

tum enim censet: see Sext. Emp. IX 19 Δημ. δὲ εἴδωλά τινά φησιν ἐμπελάζειν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις καὶ τούτων τὰ μὲν εἶναι ἀγαθοποιά, τὰ δὲ κακοποιά. ἔνθεν καὶ εὔχεται εὐλόγων[1] τυχεῖν εἰδώλων. εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα μεγάλα τε καὶ ὑπερμεγέθη, καὶ δύσφθαρτα μέν, οὐκ ἄφθαρτα δέ, προσημαίνειν τε τὰ μέλλοντα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεωρούμενα καὶ φωνὰς ἀφιέντα, and ib. 42 τὸ δὲ εἴδωλα εἶναι ἐν τῷ περιέχοντι ὑπερφυῆ καὶ ἀνθρωποειδεῖς ἔχοντα μορφὰς παντελῶς ἐστι δυσπαράδεκτον. Cf. Plut. *M.* 361 of the daemons of Xenocrates. 'It will be obvious' (says Mosheim in his excellent note on Cudworth II p. 644) 'from a comparison of these passages, that one and the same opinion of Dem. is here broken up into several tenets by C. Perhaps here, as in other cases, he has designedly perverted the opinion of this philosopher in order with better effect to confute him'. The *principia mentis* are the fiery particles of which soul is composed; these coalesce and constitute the *imagines* which float around us, and which, when they enter into our consciousness (itself composed of the same divine particles), are recognized as divinities. Democritus attributed to them vast size, a lengthened but not everlasting existence (see Plut. *Def. Or.* p. 415 ὁ δὲ Ἡσίοδος οἴεται καὶ περιόδοις τισὶ χρόνων γίγνεσθαι τοῖς δαίμοσι τὰς τελευτάς, thus the Naiad's life is ten times as long as that of the phoenix, which is itself nine times that of the raven), benignant or malignant influence, in order to agree with the popular theology: and for the same reason, we may suppose, he considered them to be perceptible by the lower animals (as Athene by the dogs in the *Odyssey*), cf. Clem. *Strom.* V 590 C, τὰ γὰρ αὐτὰ πεποίηκεν εἴδωλα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις προσπίπτοντα καὶ τοῖς ἀλόγοις ζῴοις ἀπὸ τῆς θείας οὐσίας.

mundum complectantur. This absurd exaggeration probably arose from a careless reading of the Gr. quoted above, ἐν τῷ περιέχοντι ὑπερφυῆ.

sint—soleant. Sch. (*Opusc.* III 308, 368), in accordance with Heindorf's suggestion, changed the Ind. of the MSS for the Subj., stating an opinion, not a fact, and has been followed by the later edd.

animantes: for the adjectival use cf. §§ 23, 123, II 22, III 11.

patria Democriti. Abdera in Thrace had a reputation like our Gotham, cf. Juv. X 50 (Dem.) *cujus prudentia monstrat | summos posse*

[1] Al. εὐλόγχων.

viros et magna exempla daturos, vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci with Mayor's n.; the first instance of its proverbial use is in Cic. *Att.* IV 16 § 6, *hic* (*Romae*) *Abdera non tacente me*, and VII 7 § 4 *id est* Ἀβδηριτικόν. Hirzel (in *Herm.* XIV p. 402) thinks that Abdera got its character from D.'s habit of ridiculing the follies of his neighbours; thus we have several fragments (Mullach 16, 31, 51—56) commencing with ἀνοήμονες, e. g. 'fools, though they hate life, wish to live from fear of Hades', 'fools learn nothing all their life long', &c. He thinks that the reproach had reference rather to inconsistency (*nutat*) than stupidity.

§ 121. **dis—gratiam sustulit**. There seems no need for Ba.'s insertion of *in* before *dis:* the dative is simply 'for the gods', 'as far as they are concerned', cf. *Att.* XII 6 *mihi quidem omnem dubitationem tolleret.* So we find a dative with *aufero, eripio, extorqueo, absolvo* (*Verr.* II 2 § 22 *Dionem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat* 'releases D. from his obligation to Venus'). The reference is to the κυρία δόξα quoted on § 45. Aristotle while allowing that God took care of men (*Eth. N.* X 8 εἴ τις ἐπιμέλεια τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ὑπὸ θεοῦ γίνεται, ὥσπερ δοκεῖ), denied that there could be any friendship between God and man, both on account of the inequality, and because God has no need of a friend, *Eth. N.* VIII 9, *Eth. Eud.* VII 12, *M. M.* II 11 ἄτοπον γὰρ ἂν εἴη εἴ τις φαίη φιλεῖν τὸν Δία.

cum enim—naturae: 'while asserting the perfection of the divine nature, he at the same time (*idem*, cf. § 30) denies to it the attribute of kindness, and thereby does away with that which is the essential characteristic of a perfect nature'. Heind. reads *dicit* after Walker, but that would imply the identity of the two actions, 'in asserting he denies'. For the *asyndeton*, cf. § 70.

quid praestantius bonitate: a Stoic utterance, as we learn from Plut. *M.* 1075, οὐ γὰρ ἀθάνατον καὶ μακάριον μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ φιλάνθρωπον καὶ κηδεμονικὸν καὶ ὠφέλιμον προλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ νοεῖσθαι τὸν θεόν.

amari: used of the feeling, *diligi* of the judgment.

Ch. XLIV. **censent autem**: so δὲ sometimes, where we might expect γὰρ, giving a sort of side explanation instead of a reason; 'they hold, you know'. *Enim* is reserved to give the proof of *melius*.

sapientes sapientibus—amicos. Schwencke (p. 60) quotes Stob. *Ecl.* II 204 πάντας τοὺς σπουδαίους ὠφελεῖν ἀλλήλους, οὔτε φίλους ὄντας ἀλλήλων πάντως οὔτε εὔνους...παρὰ τὸ μήτε καταλαμβάνεσθαι μήτε ἐν ταὐτῷ κατοικεῖν τόπῳ, εὐνοητικῶς μέντοιγε πρὸς ἀλλήλους διακεῖσθαι καὶ φιλικῶς, cf. Sext. Emp. IX 131, Zeller *Stoics*, p. 298 tr., on the Stoical view of friendship, Arist. *Eth.* VIII 7.

nihil est—diligetur. So *Lael.* 28 *nihil est enim amabilius virtute, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum, quippe cum propter virtutem et probitatem eos etiam quos numquam vidimus quodam modo diligamus* with Seyffert's n. who quotes Eurip. *Fr.* ap. Porson *Adv.* p. 27 σοφὸν γὰρ ἄνδρα, κἂν ἑκὰς ναίῃ χρονός, κἂν μήποτ' ὄσσοις εἰσίδω, κρίνω φίλον. Cf. *Off.* I 55, II 17.

quid mali datis: 'what mischief you cause' (=*mali quid affert ista sententia? Tusc.* I 82), a colloquial expression, so *haut paternum istuc dedisti* Ter. *Adelph.* III 4 4, and *malum dare* frequently.

§ 122. **in imbecillitate ponitis.** Cf. Diog. L. X 77 *οὐ γὰρ συμφωνοῦσι πραγματεῖαι καὶ φροντίδες καὶ ὀργαὶ καὶ χάριτες μακαριότητι, ἀλλ' ἀσθενείᾳ καὶ φόβῳ καὶ προσδεήσει τῶν πλησίον ταῦτα γίνεται*, *Lael.* 29 *quam (benevolentiam) si qui putant ab imbecillitate proficisci, ut sit per quem assequatur quod quisque desideret, humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae.*

vim et naturam deorum: little more than a periphrasis for *τὸ θεῖον* as in § 32, cf. Nägelsb. *Stil.* § 3 2 d, Beier on *Off.* I 18 *honesti naturam vimque;* 'setting aside the Gods and their attributes'.

ne homines quidem: 'do you think that even in the case of men it is true, that they would have been devoid of kindness, if it had not been for their weakness?'

nisi essent — futuros fuisse: *orat. obl.* for the direct *nisi essent—fuissent*, see Roby § 1784, Madv. 381, 409.

ista amicitia: on the attraction (*ista* for *istud*) cf. § 67.

mercatura—suarum. Cf. Zeller *Stoics*, p. 465 tr., on the Epicurean view of friendship, who quotes Ep. ap. Diog. L. X 120 *τὴν φιλίαν διὰ τὰς χρείας γίνεσθαι, δεῖν μέντοι προκατάρχεσθαι, συνίστασθαι δὲ αὐτὴν κατὰ κοινωνίαν ἐν ταῖς ἡδοναῖς*, *Fin.* I 66, II 78. In the parallel passage of *Lael.* 31, we read *neque enim beneficium feneramur sed natura propensi ad liberalitatem sumus*, where Seyffert quotes *Fin.* II 117 (kindness done from interested motives is a *feneratio* not a *beneficium*), Sen. *Ep.* 9 *ista, quam tu describis, negotiatio est, non amicitia.* On the change of person, where the subject is indefinite (*nos—suarum*), see § 84 *sibi displicere.*

§ 123. **at etiam liber est**: recurring to § 115.

ludimur: cf. § 113; III 3.

non tam faceto: cf. II 46 *hic quam volet Ep. jocetur, homo non aptissimus ad jocandum,* II 74 *salem istum, quo caret vestra natio, irridendis nobis nolitote consumere* foll., *Div.* II 40 *deos jocandi causa induxit perlucidos.*

familiaris—Posidonius. He was sent as ambassador from Rhodes to Rome B.C. 86; Cic. attended his lectures at Rhodes B.C. 78, where Pompey also visited him on two occasions. Cic. in vain urged him to write a panegyric on his consulship. The fragments have been collected by Bake.

invidiae detestandae: 'deprecating odium'. So *Cat.* I 27 *ut a me patriae querimoniam detester et deprecer*, lit. 'to call the Gods to avert'.

tam desipiens fuisset. Strictly speaking this should have been expressed in the Inf. as a part of the argument of P. See Madv. *Fin.* III 50.

exilem: 'emaciated'.

omnino: summing up, 'in a word'.

§ 124. **valeat**: 'goodbye to him', cf. Ter. *Andr.* IV 2 13 *valeant qui inter nos discidium volunt*, Hor. *Ep.* II 1 180 *valeat res ludicra.* Cic. uses the Greek equivalent *Att.* VIII 8 *at illa tibi*, πολλὰ χαίρειν τῷ καλῷ *dicens, pergit Brundisium*, so *Fam.* VII 33 *multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae.*

quid enim—propitius sit: 'for why should I offer the usual prayer?' Cf. the formula in Cato *R. R.* 141 *Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi domo familiaeque nostrae.*

CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE,
March, 1881.

CATALOGUE OF

WORKS

PUBLISHED FOR THE SYNDICS

OF THE

Cambridge University Press.

London:
CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17 PATERNOSTER ROW.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.
Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

PUBLICATIONS OF

The Cambridge University Press.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, &c.

THE CAMBRIDGE PARAGRAPH BIBLE

of the Authorized English Version, with the Text Revised by a Collation of its Early and other Principal Editions, the Use of the Italic Type made uniform, the Marginal References remodelled, and a Critical Introduction prefixed, by the Rev. F. H. SCRIVENER, M.A., LL.D., Editor of the Greek Testament, Codex Augiensis, &c., and one of the Revisers of the Authorized Version. Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt, 21*s.*

From the *Times*.

"Students of the Bible should be particularly grateful to (the Cambridge University Press) for having produced, with the able assistance of Dr Scrivener, a complete critical edition of the Authorized Version of the English Bible, an edition such as, to use the words of the Editor, 'would have been executed long ago had this version been nothing more than the greatest and best known of English classics.' Falling at a time when the formal revision of this version has been undertaken by a distinguished company of scholars and divines, the publication of this edition must be considered most opportune."

From the *Athenæum*.

"Apart from its religious importance, the English Bible has the glory, which but few sister versions indeed can claim, of being the chief classic of the language, of having, in conjunction with Shakspeare, and in an immeasurable degree more than he, fixed the language beyond any possibility of important change. Thus the recent contributions to the literature of the subject, by such workers as Mr Francis Fry and Canon Westcott, appeal to a wide range of sympathies; and to these may now be added Dr Scrivener, well known for his labours in the cause of the Greek Testament criticism, who has brought out, for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, an edition of the English Bible, according to the text of 1611, revised by a comparison with later issues on principles stated by him in his Introduction. Here he enters at length into the history of the chief editions of the version, and of such features as the marginal notes, the use of italic type, and the changes of orthography, as well as into the most interesting question as to the original texts from which our translation is produced."

From the *Methodist Recorder*.

"This noble quarto of over 1300 pages is in every respect worthy of editor and publishers alike. The name of the Cambridge University Press is guarantee enough for its perfection in outward form, the name of the editor is equal guarantee for the worth and accuracy of its contents. Without question, it is the best Paragraph Bible ever published, and its reduced price of a guinea brings it within reach of a large number of students. . But the volume is much more than a Paragraph Bible. It is an attempt, and a successful attempt, to give a critical edition of the Authorised English Version, not (let it be marked) a revision, but an exact reproduction of the original Authorised Version, as published in 1611, minus patent mistakes. This is doubly necessary at a time when the version is about to undergo revision. . . To all who at this season seek a suitable volume for presentation to ministers or teachers we earnestly commend this work."

From the *London Quarterly Review*.

"The work is worthy in every respect of the editor's fame, and of the Cambridge University Press. The noble English Version, to which our country and religion owe so much, was probably never presented before in so perfect a form."

THE CAMBRIDGE PARAGRAPH BIBLE.

STUDENT'S EDITION, on *good writing paper*, with one column of print and wide margin to each page for MS. notes. This edition will be found of great use to those who are engaged in the task of Biblical criticism. Two Vols. Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt, 31*s.* 6*d.*

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 *Paternoster Row.*

THE LECTIONARY BIBLE, WITH APOCRYPHA,

divided into Sections adapted to the Calendar and Tables of Lessons of 1871. Crown Octavo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

BREVIARIUM
AD USUM INSIGNIS ECCLESIAE SARUM.

Fasciculus II. In quo continentur PSALTERIUM, cum ordinario Officii totius hebdomadae juxta Horas Canonicas, et proprio Completorii, LATINIA, COMMUNE SANCTORUM, ORDINARIUM MISSAE CUM CANONE ET XIII MISSIS, &c. &c. juxta Editionem maximam pro CLAUDIO CHEVALLON ET FRANCISCO REGNAULT A.D. MDXXXI. in Alma Parisiorum Academia impressam: labore ac studio FRANCISCI PROCTER, A.M., ET CHRISTOPHORI WORDSWORTH, A.M. Demy Octavo, cloth. 12*s.*

FASCICULUS I. *In the Press.*

"Not only experts in liturgiology, but all persons interested in the history of the Anglican Book of Common Prayer, will be grateful to the Syndicate of the Cambridge University Press for forwarding the publication of the volume which bears the above title, and which has recently appeared under their auspices. . . When the present work is complete in three volumes, of which we have here the first instalment, it will be accessible, as the Sarum Missal is now, thanks to the labours of Mr G. H. Forbes, to every one interested in the subject-matter with which it is connected."—*Notes and Queries.*

"We have here the first instalment of the celebrated Sarum Breviary, of which no entire edition has hitherto been printed since the year 1557. . . Of the valuable explanatory notes, as well as the learned introduction to this volume, we can only speak in terms of the very highest commendation."—*The Examiner.*

GREEK AND ENGLISH TESTAMENT,

in parallel Columns on the same page. Edited by J. SCHOLEFIELD, M.A. late Regius Professor of Greek in the University. Small Octavo. New Edition, with the Marginal References as arranged and revised by Dr SCRIVENER. Cloth, red edges. 7*s.* 6*d.*

GREEK AND ENGLISH TESTAMENT,

THE STUDENT'S EDITION of the above, on *large writing paper.* 4to. cloth. 12*s.*

GREEK TESTAMENT,

ex editione Stephani tertia, 1550. Small Octavo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MATTHEW

in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions, synoptically arranged: with Collations of the best Manuscripts. By J. M. KEMBLE, M.A. and Archdeacon HARDWICK. Demy Quarto. 10*s.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MARK

in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions synoptically arranged: with Collations exhibiting all the Readings of all the MSS. Edited by the Rev. Professor SKEAT, M.A. late Fellow of Christ's College, and author of a MŒSO-GOTHIC Dictionary. Demy Quarto. 10*s.*

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 *Paternoster Row.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST LUKE,

uniform with the preceding, edited by the Rev. Professor SKEAT. Demy Quarto. 10*s*.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST JOHN,

uniform with the preceding, by the same Editor. Demy Quarto. 10*s*.

"*The Gospel according to St John, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions:* Edited for the Syndics of the University Press, by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A., Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, completes an undertaking designed and commenced by that distinguished scholar, J. M. Kemble, some forty years ago. He was not himself permitted to execute his scheme; he died before it was completed for St Matthew. The edition of that Gospel was finished by Mr., subsequently Archdeacon, Hardwick. The remaining Gospels have had the good fortune to be edited by Professor Skeat, whose competency and zeal have left nothing undone to prove himself equal to his reputation, and to produce a work of the highest value to the student of Anglo-Saxon. The design was indeed worthy of its author. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of such a set of parallel texts. . . . Of the particular volume now before us, we can only say it is worthy of its two predecessors. We repeat that the service rendered to the study of Anglo-Saxon by this Synoptic collection cannot easily be overstated."—*Contemporary Review.*

THE POINTED PRAYER BOOK,

being the Book of Common Prayer with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. Royal 24mo. Cloth, 1*s*. 6*d*.

The same in square 32mo, cloth, 6*d*.

"The 'Pointed Prayer Book' deserves mention for the new and ingenious system on which the pointing has been marked, and still more for the terseness and clearness of the directions given for using it."—*Times.*

THE CAMBRIDGE PSALTER,

for the use of Choirs and Organists. Specially adapted for Congregations in which the "Cambridge Pointed Prayer Book" is used. Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 3*s*. 6*d*. Cloth limp, cut flush, 2*s*. 6*d*.

THE PARAGRAPH PSALTER,

arranged for the use of Choirs by BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D., Canon of Peterborough, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Fcap. 4to., 5*s*.

"The Paragraph Psalter exhibits all the care, thought, and learning that those acquainted with the works of the Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge would expect to find, and there is not a clergyman or organist in England who should be without this Psalter as a work of reference."—*Morning Post.*

THE MISSING FRAGMENT OF THE LATIN TRANSLATION OF THE FOURTH BOOK OF EZRA,

discovered, and edited with an Introduction and Notes, and a facsimile of the MS., by ROBERT L. BENSLY, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, and Reader in Hebrew, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Demy Quarto. Cloth, 10*s*.

"Edited with true scholarly completeness."—*Westminster Review.*

"Wer sich je mit dem 4 Buche Esra eingehender beschäftigt hat, wird durch die obige, in jeder Beziehung musterhafte Publication in freudiges Erstaunen versetzt werden."—*Theologische Literaturzeitung.*

"It has been said of this book that it has added a new chapter to the Bible, and, startling as the statement may at first sight appear, it is no exaggeration of the actual fact, if by the Bible we understand that of the larger size which contains the Apocrypha, and if the Second Book of Esdras can be fairly called a part of the Apocrypha."—*Saturday Review.*

THEOLOGY—(ANCIENT).

SAYINGS OF THE JEWISH FATHERS,

comprising Pirqe Aboth and Pereq R. Meir in Hebrew and English, with Critical and Illustrative Notes. By CHARLES TAYLOR, M.A. Fellow and Divinity Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, and Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Demy 8vo. cloth. 10*s.*

"It is peculiarly incumbent on those who look to Jerome or Origen for their theology or exegesis to learn something of their Jewish predecessors. The New Testament abounds with sayings which remarkably coincide with, or closely resemble, those of the Jewish Fathers; and these latter probably would furnish more satisfactory and frequent illustrations of its text than the Old Testament." —*Saturday Review.*

"The 'Masseketh Aboth' stands at the head of Hebrew non-canonical writings. It is of ancient date, claiming to contain the dicta of teachers who flourished from B.C. 200 to the same year of our era. The precise time of its compilation in its present form is, of course, in doubt. Mr Taylor's explanatory and illustrative commentary is very full and satisfactory."—*Spectator.*

"If we mistake not, this is the first precise translation into the English language accompanied by scholarly notes, of any portion of the Talmud. In other words, it is the first instance of that most valuable and neglected portion of Jewish literature being treated in the same way as a Greek classic in an ordinary critical edition. . . The Talmudic books, which have been so strangely neglected, we foresee will be the most important aids of the future for the proper understanding of the Bible. . . The *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers* may claim to be scholarly, and, moreover, of a scholarship unusually thorough and finished."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

"A careful and thorough edition which does credit to English scholarship, of a short treatise from the Mishna, containing a series of sentences or maxims ascribed mostly to Jewish teachers immediately preceding, or immediately following the Christian era. . ." —*Contemporary Review.*

THEODORE OF MOPSUESTIA'S COMMENTARY ON THE MINOR EPISTLES OF S. PAUL.

The Latin Version with the Greek Fragments, edited from the MSS. with Notes and an Introduction, by H. B. SWETE, D.D., Rector of Ashdon, Essex, and late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. In Two Volumes. Vol. I., containing the Introduction, with Facsimiles of the MSS., and the Commentary upon Galatians—Colossians. Demy Octavo. 12*s.*

"One result of this disappearance of the works of Diodorus, which his Arian opponents did their utmost to destroy, is to render more conspicuous the figure of Theodore. From the point of view of scientific exegesis there is no figure in all antiquity more interesting."—*The Expositor.*

"In dem oben verzeichneten Buche liegt uns die erste Hälfte einer vollständigen, ebenso sorgfältig gearbeiteten wie schön ausgestatteten Ausgabe des Commentars mit ausführlichen Prolegomena und reichhaltigen kritischen und erläuternden Anmerkungen vor."—*Literarisches Centralblatt.*

"Eine sehr sorgfältige Arbeit. Nichts ist dem Verfasser entgangen, auch nicht die in deutscher Sprache geschriebenen Specialschriften über die Antiochener. Druck und Ausstattung sind, wie man das bei der englischen Literatur gewöhnt ist, elegant und musterhaft."—*Literarische Rundschau.*

"It is the result of thorough, careful, and patient investigation of all the points bearing on the subject, and the results are presented with admirable good sense and modesty. Mr Swete has prepared himself for his task by a serious study of the literature and history which are connected with it; and he has produced a volume of high value to the student, not merely of the theology of the fourth and fifth centuries, but of the effect of this theology on the later developments of doctrine and methods of interpretation, in the ages immediately following, and in the middle ages."—*Guardian.*

"Auf Grund dieser Quellen ist der Text bei Swete mit musterhafter Akribie hergestellt. Aber auch sonst hat der Herausgeber mit unermüdlichem Fleisse und eingehendster Sachkenntniss sein Werk mit allen denjenigen Zugaben ausgerüstet, welche bei einer solchen Text-Ausgabe nur irgend erwartet werden können. . . . Von den drei Haupthandschriften . . . sind vortreffliche photographische Facsimile's beigegeben, wie überhaupt das ganze Werk von der *University Press* zu Cambridge mit bekannter Eleganz ausgestattet ist."—*Theologische Literaturzeitung.*

VOLUME II. *In the Press.*

SANCTI IRENÆI EPISCOPI LUGDUNENSIS

libros quinque adversus Hæreses, versione Latina cum Codicibus Claromontano ac Arundeliano denuo collata, præmissa de placitis Gnosticorum prolusione, fragmenta necnon Græce, Syriace, Armeniace, commentatione perpetua et indicibus variis edidit W. WIGAN HARVEY, S.T.B. Collegii Regalis olim Socius. 2 Vols. Demy Octavo. 18*s.*

M. MINUCII FELICIS OCTAVIUS.

The text newly revised from the original MS., with an English Commentary, Analysis, Introduction, and Copious Indices. Edited by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

THEOPHILI EPISCOPI ANTIOCHENSIS LIBRI TRES AD AUTOLYCUM

edidit, Prolegomenis Versione Notulis Indicibus instruxit GULIELMUS GILSON HUMPHRY, S.T.B. Collegii Sanctiss. Trin. apud Cantabrigienses quondam Socius. Post Octavo. 5*s.*

THEOPHYLACTI IN EVANGELIUM S. MATTHÆI COMMENTARIUS,

edited by W. G. HUMPHRY, B.D. Prebendary of St Paul's, late Fellow of Trinity College. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

TERTULLIANUS DE CORONA MILITIS, DE SPECTACULIS, DE IDOLOLATRIA,

with Analysis and English Notes, by GEORGE CURREY, D.D. Preacher at the Charter House, late Fellow and Tutor of St John's College. Crown Octavo. 5*s.*

THEOLOGY—(ENGLISH).

WORKS OF ISAAC BARROW,

compared with the Original MSS., enlarged with Materials hitherto unpublished. A new Edition, by A. NAPIER, M.A. of Trinity College, Vicar of Holkham, Norfolk. 9 Vols. Demy Octavo. £3. 3*s.*

TREATISE OF THE POPE'S SUPREMACY,

and a Discourse concerning the Unity of the Church, by ISAAC BARROW. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

PEARSON'S EXPOSITION OF THE CREED,

edited by TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, B.D. late Fellow and Tutor of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. New Edition. [*In the Press.*

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPOSITION OF THE CREED

written by the Right Rev. JOHN PEARSON, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Chester, by W. H. MILL, D.D. late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. Demy Octavo, cloth. 5*s.*

WHEATLY ON THE COMMON PRAYER,

edited by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Examining Chaplain to the late Lord Bishop of Ely. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

CÆSAR MORGAN'S INVESTIGATION OF THE TRINITY OF PLATO,

and of Philo Judæus, and of the effects which an attachment to their writings had upon the principles and reasonings of the Fathers of the Christian Church. Revised by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown Octavo. 4*s.*

TWO FORMS OF PRAYER OF THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. Now First Reprinted. Demy Octavo. 6*d.*

"From 'Collections and Notes' 1867—1876, by W. Carew Hazlitt (p. 340), we learn that—'A very remarkable volume, in the original vellum cover, and containing 25 Forms of Prayer of the reign of Elizabeth, each with the autograph of Humphrey Dyson, has lately fallen into the hands of my friend Mr H. Pyne. It is mentioned specially in the Preface to the Parker Society's volume of Occasional Forms of Prayer, but it had been lost sight of for 200 years.' By the kindness of the present possessor of this valuable volume, containing in all 25 distinct publications, I am enabled to reprint in the following pages the two Forms of Prayer supposed to have been lost."—*Extract from the* PREFACE.

SELECT DISCOURSES,

by JOHN SMITH, late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge. Edited by H. G. WILLIAMS, B.D. late Professor of Arabic. Royal Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

"The 'Select Discourses' of John Smith, collected and published from his papers after his death, are, in my opinion, much the most considerable work left to us by this Cambridge School [the Cambridge Platonists]. They have a right to a place in English literary history."—Mr MATTHEW ARNOLD, in the *Contemporary Review.*

"Of all the products of the Cambridge School, the 'Select Discourses' are perhaps the highest, as they are the most accessible and the most widely appreciated...and indeed no spiritually thoughtful mind can read them unmoved. They carry us so directly into an atmosphere of divine philosophy, luminous with the richest lights of meditative genius... He was one of those rare thinkers in whom largeness of view, and depth, and wealth of poetic and speculative insight, only served to evoke more fully the religious spirit, and while he drew the mould of his thought from Plotinus, he vivified the substance of it from St Paul."—Principal TULLOCH, *Rational Theology in England in the 17th Century.*

"We may instance Mr Henry Griffin Williams's revised edition of Mr John Smith's 'Select Discourses,' which have won Mr Matthew Arnold's admiration, as an example of worthy work for an University Press to undertake."—*Times.*

THE HOMILIES,

with Various Readings, and the Quotations from the Fathers given at length in the Original Languages. Edited by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

DE OBLIGATIONE CONSCIENTIÆ PRÆLECTIONES

decem Oxonii in Schola Theologica habitæ a ROBERTO SANDERSON, SS. Theologiæ ibidem Professore Regio. With English Notes, including an abridged Translation, by W. WHEWELL, D.D. late Master of Trinity College. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

ARCHBISHOP USHER'S ANSWER TO A JESUIT,

with other Tracts on Popery. Edited by J. SCHOLEFIELD, M.A. late Regius Professor of Greek in the University. Demy Octavo. *7s. 6d.*

WILSON'S ILLUSTRATION OF THE METHOD

of explaining the New Testament, by the early opinions of Jews and Christians concerning Christ. Edited by T. TURTON, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely. Demy Octavo. *5s.*

LECTURES ON DIVINITY

delivered in the University of Cambridge, by JOHN HEY, D.D. Third Edition, revised by T. TURTON, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely. 2 vols. Demy Octavo. *15s.*

ARABIC AND SANSKRIT.

POEMS OF BEHÁ ED DÍN ZOHEIR OF EGYPT.

With a Metrical Translation, Notes and Introduction, by E. H. PALMER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic and Fellow of St John's College in the University of Cambridge. 3 vols. Crown Quarto.

Vol. I. The ARABIC TEXT. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Cloth extra, 15*s.*

Vol. II. ENGLISH TRANSLATION. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Cloth extra, 15*s.*

"Professor Palmer's activity in advancing Arabic scholarship has formerly shown itself in the production of his excellent Arabic Grammar, and his Descriptive Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. He has now produced an admirable text, which illustrates in a remarkable manner the flexibility and graces of the language he loves so well, and of which he seems to be perfect master.... The Syndicate of Cambridge University must not pass without the recognition of their liberality in bringing out, in a worthy form, so important an Arabic text. It is not the first time that Oriental scholarship has thus been wisely subsidised by Cambridge."—*Indian Mail.*

"It is impossible to quote this edition without an expression of admiration for the perfection to which Arabic typography has been brought in England in this magnificent Oriental work, the production of which redounds to the imperishable credit of the University of Cambridge. It may be pronounced one of the most beautiful Oriental books that have ever been printed in Europe: and the learning of the Editor worthily rivals the technical get-up of the creations of the soul of one of the most tasteful poets of Islâm, the study of which will contribute not a little to save honour of the poetry of the Arabs."—MYTHOLOGY AMONG THE HEBREWS (*Engl. Transl.*), p. 194.

For ease and facility, for variety of metre, for imitation, either designed or unconscious, of the style of several of our own poets, these versions deserve high praise. .... We have no hesitation in saying that in both Prof. Palmer has made an addition to Oriental literature for which scholars should be grateful; and that, while his knowledge of Arabic is a sufficient guarantee for his mastery of the original, his English compositions are distinguished by versatility, command of language, rhythmical cadence, and, as we have remarked, by not unskilful imitations of the styles of several of our own favourite poets, living and dead."—*Saturday Review.*

"This sumptuous edition of the poems of Behá-ed-dín Zoheir is a very welcome addition to the small series of Eastern poets accessible to readers who are not Orientalists. ... In all there is that exquisite finish of which Arabic poetry is susceptible in so rare a degree. The form is almost always beautiful, be the thought what it may. But this, of course, can only be fully appreciated by Orientalists. And this brings us to the translation. It is excellently well done. Mr Palmer has tried to imitate the fall of the original in his selection of the English metre for the various pieces, and thus contrives to convey a faint idea of the graceful flow of the Arabic. ..... Altogether the inside of the book is worthy of the beautiful arabesque binding that rejoices the eye of the lover of Arab art."—*Academy.*

NALOPÂKHYÂNAM, OR, THE TALE OF NALA; containing the Sanskrit Text in Roman Characters, followed by a Vocabulary in which each word is placed under its root, with references to derived words in Cognate Languages, and a sketch of Sanskrit Grammar. By the Rev. THOMAS JARRETT, M.A. Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, late Professor of Arabic, and formerly Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 10s.

NOTES ON THE TALE OF NALA, for the use of Classical Students, by J. PEILE, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. Demy 8vo. 12s.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS, &c. (See also pp. 20—23.)

A SELECTION OF GREEK INSCRIPTIONS, With Introductions and Annotations by E. S. ROBERTS, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Caius College. [*Preparing.*

THE AGAMEMNON OF AESCHYLUS. With a Translation in English Rhythm, and Notes Critical and Explanatory. By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek. Crown Octavo, cloth. 6s.

"One of the best editions of the masterpiece of Greek tragedy."—*Athenæum.*

"By numberless other like happy and weighty helps to a coherent and consistent text and interpretation, Dr Kennedy has approved himself a guide to Aeschylus of certainly peerless calibre."—*Contemp. Rev.*

"It is needless to multiply proofs of the value of this volume alike to the poetical translator, the critical scholar, and the ethical student. We must be contented to thank Professor Kennedy for his admirable execution of a great undertaking."—*Sat. Rev.*

"Let me say that I think it a most admirable piece of the highest criticism. . . . . I like your Preface extremely; it is just to the point."—Professor PALEY.

"Professor Kennedy has conferred a boon on all teachers of the Greek classics, by causing the substance of his lectures at Cambridge on the Agamemnon of Æschylus to be published...This edition of the Agamemnon is one which no classical master should be without."—*Examiner.*

THE THEÆTETUS OF PLATO by the same Author. [*In the Press.*

ARISTOTLE.—ΠΕΡΙ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ.

THE FIFTH BOOK OF THE NICOMACHEAN ETHICS OF ARISTOTLE. Edited by HENRY JACKSON, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo, cloth. 6s.

"It is not too much to say that some of the points he discusses have never had so much light thrown upon them before. . . . Scholars will hope that this is not the only portion of the Aristotelian writings which he is likely to edit."—*Athenæum.*

PRIVATE ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES,

with Introductions and English Notes, by F. A. PALEY, M.A. Editor of Aeschylus, etc. and J. E. SANDYS, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge.

PART I. Contra Phormionem, Lacritum, Pantaenetum, Boeotum de Nomine, Boeotum de Dote, Dionysodorum. Crown Octavo, cloth. 6*s.*

"Mr Paley's scholarship is sound and accurate, his experience of editing wide, and if he is content to devote his learning and abilities to the production of such manuals as these, they will be received with gratitude throughout the higher schools of the country. Mr Sandys is deeply read in the German literature which bears upon his author, and the elucidation of matters of daily life, in the delineation of which Demosthenes is so rich, obtains full justice at his hands..... We hope this edition may lead the way to a more general study of these speeches in schools than has hitherto been possible.—*Academy.*

PART II. Pro Phormione, Contra Stephanum I. II.; Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem. 7*s.* 6*d.*

"To give even a brief sketch of these speeches [*Pro Phormione* and *Contra Stephanum*] would be incompatible with our limits, though we can hardly conceive a task more useful to the classical or professional scholar than to make one for himself..... It is a great boon to those who set themselves to unravel the thread of arguments pro and con to have the aid of Mr Sandys's excellent running commentary .... and no one can say that he is ever deficient in the needful help which enables us to form a sound estimate of the rights of the case....... It is long since we have come upon a work evincing more pains, scholarship, and varied research and illustration than Mr Sandys's contribution to the 'Private Orations of Demosthenes'."—*Sat. Rev.*

"...... the edition reflects credit on Cambridge scholarship, and ought to be extensively used."—*Athenæum.*

PINDAR.

OLYMPIAN AND PYTHIAN ODES. With Notes Explanatory and Critical, Introductions and Introductory Essays. Edited by C. A. M. FENNELL, M.A., late Fellow of Jesus College. Crown Octavo, cloth. 9*s.*

"Mr Fennell deserves the thanks of all classical students for his careful and scholarly edition of the Olympian and Pythian odes. He brings to his task the necessary enthusiasm for his author, great industry, a sound judgment, and, in particular, copious and minute learning in comparative philology. To his qualifications in this last respect every page bears witness."—*Athenæum.*

"Considered simply as a contribution to the study and criticism of Pindar, Mr Fennell's edition is a work of great merit. But it has a wider interest, as exemplifying the change which has come over the methods and aims of Cambridge scholarship within the last ten or twelve years.... The short introductions and arguments to the Odes, which for so discursive an author as Pindar are all but a necessity, are both careful and acute... Altogether, this edition is a welcome and wholesome sign of the vitality and development of Cambridge scholarship, and we are glad to see that it is to be continued."—*Saturday Review.*

"There are many reasons why Mr C. A. M. Fennell's edition of 'Pindar's Olympian and Pythian Odes;' should not go unnoticed, even though our space forbids doing it full justice; as a helpful complement and often corrective of preceding editions, both in its insight into comparative philology, its critical acumen, and its general sobriety of editing. In etymology especially the volume marks a generation later than Donaldson's, though holding in respect his brilliant authority. . . Most helpful, too, is the introductory essay on Pindar's style and dialect, while the chronological sequence of the Odes (pp. xxxi.—xxxii.), and the 'Metrical Schemes,' which immediately precede the text and commentary, leave nothing to be desiderated."—*Contemporary Review.*

THE NEMEAN AND ISTHMIAN ODES. [*Preparing.*

M. TULLI CICERONIS DE FINIBUS BONORUM

ET MALORUM. Libri Quinque. Edited with Notes Critical and Explanatory by JAMES S. REID, M.L., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Gonville and Caius College. [*In the Press.*

THE BACCHAE OF EURIPIDES.

with Introduction, Critical Notes, and Archæological Illustrations, by J. E. SANDYS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, and Public Orator. Crown Octavo, cloth. 10*s*. 6*d*.

"Of the present edition of the *Bacchæ* by Mr Sandys we may safely say that never before has a Greek play, in England at least, had fuller justice done to its criticism, interpretation, and archæological illustration, whether for the young student or the more advanced scholar. The Cambridge Public Orator may be said to have taken the lead in issuing a complete edition of a Greek play, which is destined perhaps to gain redoubled favour now that the study of ancient monuments has been applied to its illustration."—*Saturday Review*.

"Thirty-two beautifully executed wood engravings of ancient artistic productions, all of which, as well as others not included in the selection, are briefly but intelligibly described, lend an additional interest to this portion of the book. A careful examination of Mr Sandys' emendations and of the reasons given in support of them must satisfy every scholar that this department of the work has been judiciously and ingeniously managed. The explanatory notes are a mine rich in the results of careful study, varied learning and accurate research."—*The Scotsman*.

"Mr Sandys has done well by his poet and by his University. He has given a most welcome gift to scholars both at home and abroad. The illustrations are aptly chosen and delicately executed, and the *apparatus criticus*, in the way both of notes and indices is very complete."—*Notes and Queries*.

"The volume is interspersed with well-executed woodcuts, and its general attractiveness of form reflects great credit on the University Press. In the notes Mr Sandys has more than sustained his well-earned reputation as a careful and learned editor, and shows considerable advance in freedom and lightness of style. . . . . Under such circumstances it is superfluous to say that for the purposes of teachers and advanced students this handsome edition far surpasses all its predecessors. The volume will add to the already wide popularity of a unique drama, and must be reckoned among the most important classical publications of the year."—*Athenæum*.

ARISTOTLE.

THE RHETORIC. With a Commentary by the late E. M. COPE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, revised and edited by J. E. SANDYS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, and Public Orator. With a biographical Memoir by H. A. J. MUNRO, M.A. Three Volumes, Demy Octavo. £1. 11*s*. 6*d*.

"This work is in many ways creditable to the University of Cambridge. The solid and extensive erudition of Mr Cope himself bears none the less speaking evidence to the value of the tradition which he continued, if it is not equally accompanied by those qualities of speculative originality and independent judgment which belong more to the individual writer than to his school. And while it must ever be regretted that a work so laborious should not have received the last touches of its author, the warmest admiration is due to Mr Sandys, for the manly, unselfish, and unflinching spirit in which he has performed his most difficult and delicate task. If an English student wishes to have a full conception of what is contained in the *Rhetoric* of Aristotle, to Mr Cope's edition he must go."—*Academy*.

"Mr Sandys has performed his arduous duties with marked ability and admirable tact. . . . . . . When the original Commentary stops abruptly three chapters before the end of the third book, Mr Sandys carefully supplies the deficiency, following Mr Cope's general plan and the slightest available indications of his intended treatment. In Appendices he has reprinted from classical journals several articles of Mr Cope's; and, what is better, he has given the best of the late Mr Shilleto's 'Adversaria.' In every part of his work—revising, supplementing, and completing—he has done exceedingly well"—*Examiner*.

"Von der Rhetorik ist eine neue Ausgabe mit sehr ausführlichem Commentar erschienen. Derselbe enthält viel schätzbares . . . . Der Herausgeber verdient für seine mühevolle Arbeit unseren lebhaften Dank."—*Susemihl in Bursian's Jahresbericht*.

ARISTOTLE DE ANIMA,

by EDWIN WALLACE, M.A. [*In the Press*.

PLATO'S PHÆDO,

literally translated, by the late E. M. COPE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 5*s*.

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

P. VERGILI MARONIS OPERA

cum Prolegomenis et Commentario Critico pro Syndicis Preli Academici edidit BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, S.T.P., Graecae Linguae Professor Regius. Extra Fcap. Octavo, cloth. 5*s*.

M. TULLII CICERONIS DE NATURA DEORUM

Libri Tres, with Introduction and Commentary by JOSEPH B. MAYOR, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature at King's College, London, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, together with a new collation of several of the English MSS. by J. H. SWAINSON, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Vol. I. Demy 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

"Such editions as that of which Prof. Mayor has given us the first instalment will doubtless do much to remedy this undeserved neglect. It is one on which great pains and much learning have evidently been expended, and is in every way admirably suited to meet the needs of the student. . . . . The notes of the editor are all that could be expected from his well-known learning and scholarship. . . . . It is needless, therefore, to say that all points of syntax or of Ciceronian usage which present themselves have been treated with full mastery. . . . . The thanks of many students will doubtless be given to Prof. Mayor for the amount of historical and biographical information afforded in the commentary, which is, as it should be, supplemented and not replaced by references to the usual authorities."—*Academy*.

M. T. CICERONIS DE OFFICIIS LIBRI TRES,

with Marginal Analysis, an English Commentary, and copious Indices, by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Classical Examiner to the University of London. **Third Edition.** Revised and considerably enlarged. Crown Octavo. 9*s*.

"Dr Holden truly states that 'Text, Analysis, and Commentary in this third edition have been again subjected to a thorough revision.' It is now certainly the best edition extant. A sufficient apparatus of various readings is placed under the text, and a very careful summary in the margin. The Introduction (after Heine) and notes leave nothing to be desired in point of fulness, accuracy, and neatness; the typographical execution will satisfy the most fastidious eye. A careful index of twenty-four pages makes it easy to use the book as a storehouse of information on points of grammar, history, and philosophy. . . . This edition of the Offices, Mr Reid's Academics, Lælius, and Cato, with the forthcoming editions of the *De Finibus* and the *De Natura Deorum* will do much to maintain the study of Cicero's philosophy in Roger Ascham's university."—*Notes and Queries*.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICAL SCIENCE, &c.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL PAPERS.

By Sir W. THOMSON, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Glasgow. Collected from different Scientific Periodicals from May 1841, to the present time. [*In the Press*.

THE ELECTRICAL RESEARCHES OF THE HONOURABLE HENRY CAVENDISH, F.R.S.

Written between 1771 and 1781, Edited from the original manuscripts in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., by J. CLERK MAXWELL, F.R.S. Demy 8vo. cloth. 18*s*.

"This work, which derives a melancholy interest from the lamented death of the editor following so closely upon its publication, is a valuable addition to the history of electrical research. . . . The papers themselves are most carefully reproduced, with fac-similes of the author's sketches of experimental apparatus. . . . Every department of editorial duty appears to have been most conscientiously performed; and it must have been no small satisfaction to Prof. Maxwell to see this goodly volume completed before his life's work was done."—*Athenæum*.

"Few men have made such important discoveries in such different branches of Natural Philosophy as Cavendish. . . The book before us shews that he was in addition the discoverer of some of the most important of the laws of electricity."—*Cambridge Review*.

A TREATISE ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By Sir W. THOMSON, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. I. Part I. 16*s.*

"In this, the second edition, we notice a large amount of new matter, the importance of which is such that any opinion which we could form within the time at our disposal would be utterly inadequate."—*Nature.*

Part II. *In the Press.*

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL PAPERS,

By GEORGE GABRIEL STOKES, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. Reprinted from the Original Journals and Transactions, with Additional Notes by the Author. Vol. I. Demy Octavo, cloth. 15*s.*

VOL. II. *In the Press.*

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By Professors Sir W. THOMSON and P. G. TAIT. Part I. Demy 8vo. cloth, *Second Edition.* 9*s.*

"This work is designed especially for the use of schools and junior classes in the Universities, the mathematical methods being limited almost without exception to those of the most elementary geometry, algebra, and trigonometry. Tiros in Natural Philosophy cannot be better directed than by being told to give their diligent attention to an intelligent digestion of the contents of this excellent *vade mecum.*"—*Iron.*

A TREATISE ON THE THEORY OF DETERMINANTS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN ANALYSIS AND GEOMETRY,

by ROBERT FORSYTH SCOTT, M.A., of St John's College, Cambridge. Demy 8vo. 12*s.*

"This able and comprehensive treatise will be welcomed by the student as bringing within his reach the results of many important researches on this subject which have hitherto been for the most part inaccessible to him. . . . . It would be presumptuous on the part of any one less learned in the literature of the subject than Mr Scott to express an opinion as to the amount of his own research contained in this work, but all will appreciate the skill with which the results of his industrious reading have been arranged into this interesting treatise."—*Athenæum.*

HYDRODYNAMICS,

A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of the Motion of Fluids, by HORACE LAMB, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Adelaide. Demy 8vo. 12*s.*

THE ANALYTICAL THEORY OF HEAT,

By JOSEPH FOURIER. Translated, with Notes, by A. FREEMAN, M.A. Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 16*s.*

"Fourier's treatise is one of the very few scientific books which can never be rendered antiquated by the progress of science. It is not only the first and the greatest book on the physical subject of the conduction of Heat, but in every Chapter new views are opened up into vast fields of mathematical speculation."

"Whatever text-books may be written, giving, perhaps, more succinct proofs of Fourier's different equations, Fourier himself will in all time coming retain his unique prerogative of being the guide of his reader into regions inaccessible to meaner men, however expert."—*Extract from letter of Professor Clerk Maxwell.*

"It is time that Fourier's masterpiece, *The Analytical Theory of Heat*, translated by Mr Alex. Freeman, should be introduced to those English students of Mathematics who do not follow with freedom a treatise in any language but their own. It is a model of mathematical reasoning applied to physical phenomena, and is remarkable for the ingenuity of the analytical process employed by the author."—*Contemporary Review*, October, 1878.

"There cannot be two opinions as to the value and importance of the *Théorie de la Chaleur*. It has been called 'an exquisite mathematical poem,' not once but many times, independently, by mathematicians of different schools. Many of the very greatest of modern mathematicians regard it, justly, as the key which first opened to them the treasure-house of mathematical physics. It is still *the* text-book of Heat Conduction, and there seems little present prospect of its being superseded, though it is already more than half a century old."—*Nature.*

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON QUATERNIONS,

By P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. *Second Edition.* Demy 8vo. 14*s.*

COUNTERPOINT.

A Practical Course of Study, by Professor G. A. MACFARREN, M.A., Mus. Doc. Third Edition, revised. Demy Quarto, cloth. 7*s.* 6*d.*

A TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS,

by S. H. VINES, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College. [*In the Press.*

A CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN FOSSILS

(including Tasmania and the Island of Timor), Stratigraphically and Zoologically arranged, by ROBERT ETHERIDGE, Jun., F.G.S., Acting Palæontologist, H.M. Geol. Survey of Scotland, (formerly Assistant-Geologist, Geol. Survey of Victoria). Demy Octavo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

'The work is arranged with great clearness, and contains a full list of the books and papers consulted by the author, and an index to the genera."—*Saturday Review.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, VERTEBRATE AND INVERTEBRATE,

for the Use of Students in the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Second Edition. Demy Octavo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BRITISH PALÆOZOIC ROCKS,

by the Rev. ADAM SEDGWICK, M.A., F.R.S., and FREDERICK McCOY, F.G.S. One vol., Royal Quarto, Plates, £1. 1*s.*

A CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF CAMBRIAN AND SILURIAN FOSSILS

contained in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge, by J. W. SALTER, F.G.S. With a Portrait of PROFESSOR SEDGWICK. Royal Quarto, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

CATALOGUE OF OSTEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

contained in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE MATHEMATICAL WORKS OF ISAAC BARROW, D.D.

Edited by W. WHEWELL, D.D. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

made at the Observatory of Cambridge by the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fellow of Trinity College. For various Years, from 1846 to 1860.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

from 1861 to 1865. Vol. XXI. Royal 4to. cloth. 15*s.*

LAW.

AN ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

By E. C. CLARK, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, also of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

A SELECTION OF THE STATE TRIALS.

By J. W. WILLIS-BUND, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Constitutional Law and History, University College, London. Vol. I. Trials for Treason (1327—1660). Crown 8vo. cloth, 18*s*.

"A great and good service has been done to all students of history, and especially to those of them who look to it in a legal aspect, by Prof. J. W. Willis-Bund in the publication of a *Selection of Cases from the State Trials*. . . . Professor Willis-Bund has been very careful to give such selections from the State Trials as will best illustrate those points in what may be called the growth of the Law of Treason which he wishes to bring clearly under the notice of the student, and the result is, that there is not a page in the book which has not its own lesson. . . . . In all respects, so far as we have been able to test it, this book is admirably done."—*Scotsman*.

"Mr Willis-Bund has edited 'A Selection of Cases from the State Trials' which is likely to form a very valuable addition to the standard literature. . . There can be no doubt, therefore, of the interest that can be found in the State trials. But they are large and unwieldy, and it is impossible for the general reader to come across them. Mr Willis-Bund has therefore done good service in making a selection that is in the first volume reduced to a commodious form."—*The Examiner*.

"Every one engaged, either in teaching or in historical inquiry, must have felt the want of such a book, taken from the unwieldy volumes of the State Trials."—*Contemporary Review*.

"This work is a very useful contribution to that important branch of the constitutional history of England which is concerned with the growth and development of the law of treason, as it may be gathered from trials before the ordinary courts. The author has very wisely distinguished these cases from those of impeachment for treason before Parliament, which he proposes to treat in a future volume under the general head 'Proceedings in Parliament.'"—*The Academy*.

"This is a work of such obvious utility that the only wonder is that no one should have undertaken it before.... In many respects therefore, although the trials are more or less abridged, this is for the ordinary student's purpose not only a more handy, but a more useful work than Howell's."—*Saturday Review*.

"Within the boards of this useful and handy book the student will find everything he can desire in the way of lists of cases given at length or referred to, and the statutes bearing on the text arranged chronologically. The work of selecting from Howell's bulky series of volumes has been done with much judgment, merely curious cases being excluded, and all included so treated as to illustrate some important point of constitutional law."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"Mr Willis-Bund gives a *résumé* of each case as it comes, only quoting from the reports where the words of the original are important in themselves, and very often stating the point decided in his own words. By following this method he is able to introduce extraneous matter which does not strictly belong to the case in hand, such as Acts of Parliament, and in that way to make his book both more intelligible and more interesting. In the several trials which we have read he has done his work very well. The book should be very interesting to the historical student. . . . From what we have seen of this book we have great pleasure in recommending it."—*Guardian*.

"Mr Bund's object is not the romance, but the constitutional and legal bearings of that great series of *causes célèbres* which is unfortunately not within easy reach of readers not happy enough to possess valuable libraries. . . . Of the importance of this subject, or of the want of a book of this kind, referring not vaguely but precisely to the grounds of constitutional doctrines, both of past and present times, no reader of history can feel any doubt."—*Daily News*.

Vol. II. *In the Press*.

THE FRAGMENTS OF THE PERPETUAL EDICT OF SALVIUS JULIANUS,

collected, arranged, and annotated by BRYAN WALKER, M.A. LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, and late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo., Cloth, Price 6*s*.

"This is one of the latest, we believe quite the latest, of the contributions made to legal scholarship by that revived study of the Roman Law at Cambridge which is now so marked a feature in the industrial life of the University. . . . In the present book we have the fruits of the same kind of thorough and well-ordered study which was brought to bear upon the notes to the Commentaries and the Institutes . . . Hitherto the Edict has been almost inaccessible to the ordinary English student, and such a student will be interested as well as perhaps surprised to find how abundantly the extant fragments illustrate and clear up points which have attracted his attention in the Commentaries, or the Institutes, or the Digest."—*Law Times*.

THE COMMENTARIES OF GAIUS AND RULES OF ULPIAN. (New Edition, revised and enlarged.)

With a Translation and Notes, by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts, late Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, and BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, formerly Law Student of Trinity Hall and Chancellor's Medallist for Legal Studies. Crown Octavo, 16*s.*

"As scholars and as editors Messrs Abdy and Walker have done their work well. . . . . . For one thing the editors deserve special commendation. They have presented Gaius to the reader with few notes and those merely by way of reference or necessary explanation. Thus the Roman jurist is allowed to speak for himself, and the reader feels that he is really studying Roman law in the original, and not a fanciful representation of it."—*Athenæum.*

THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN,

translated with Notes by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts, late Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, and formerly Fellow of Trinity Hall; and BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge; late Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College; and formerly Law Student of Trinity Hall. Crown Octavo, 16*s.*

"We welcome here a valuable contribution to the study of jurisprudence. The text of the *Institutes* is occasionally perplexing, even to practised scholars, whose knowledge of classical models does not always avail them in dealing with the technicalities of legal phraseology. Nor can the ordinary dictionaries be expected to furnish all the help that is wanted. This translation will then be of great use. To the ordinary student, whose attention is distracted from the subject-matter by the difficulty of struggling through the language in which it is contained, it will be almost indispensable."—*Spectator.*

"The notes are learned and carefully compiled, and this edition will be found useful to students."—*Law Times.*

"Dr Abdy and Dr Walker have produced a book which is both elegant and useful."—*Athenæum.*

SELECTED TITLES FROM THE DIGEST,

annotated by B. WALKER, M.A., LL.D. Part I. Mandati vel Contra. Digest XVII. I. Crown 8vo., Cloth, 5*s.*

"This small volume is published as an experiment. The author proposes to publish an annotated edition and translation of several books of the Digest if this one is received with favour. We are pleased to be able to say that Mr Walker deserves credit for the way in which he has performed the task undertaken. The translation, as might be expected, is scholarly." *Law Times.*

Part II. De Adquirendo rerum dominio and De Adquirenda vel amittenda possessione. Digest XLI. I and II. Crown Octavo, Cloth. 6*s.*

Part III. De Condictionibus. Digest XII. I and 4—7 and Digest XII. I—3. Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6*s.*

GROTIUS DE JURE BELLI ET PACIS,

with the Notes of Barbeyrac and others; accompanied by an abridged Translation of the Text, by W. WHEWELL, D.D. late Master of Trinity College. 3 Vols. Demy Octavo, 12*s.* The translation separate, 6*s.*

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

HISTORY.

LIFE AND TIMES OF STEIN, OR GERMANY AND PRUSSIA IN THE NAPOLEONIC AGE,

by J. R. SEELEY, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, with Portraits and Maps. 3 Vols. Demy 8vo. 48*s.*

"If we could conceive anything similar to a protective system in the intellectual department, we might perhaps look forward to a time when our historians would raise the cry of protection for native industry. Of the unquestionably greatest German men of modern history—I speak of Frederick the Great, Goethe and Stein—the first two found long since in Carlyle and Lewes biographers who have undoubtedly driven their German competitors out of the field. And now in the year just past Professor Seeley of Cambridge has presented us with a biography of Stein which, though it modestly declines competition with German works and disowns the presumption of teaching us Germans our own history, yet casts into the shade by its brilliant superiority all that we have ourselves hitherto written about Stein.... In five long chapters Seeley expounds the legislative and administrative reforms, the emancipation of the person and the soil, the beginnings of free administration and free trade, in short the foundation of modern Prussia, with more exhaustive thoroughness, with more penetrating insight, than any one had done before."—*Deutsche Rundschau.*

"Dr Busch's volume has made people think and talk even more than usual of Prince Bismarck, and Professor Seeley's very learned work on Stein will turn attention to an earlier and an almost equally eminent German statesman. . . . . . . It is soothing to the national self-respect to find a few Englishmen, such as the late Mr Lewes and Professor Seeley, doing for German as well as English readers what many German scholars have done for us."—*Times.*

"In a notice of this kind scant justice can be done to a work like the one before us; no short *résumé* can give even the most meagre notion of the contents of these volumes, which contain no page that is superfluous, and none that is uninteresting. . . . . To understand the Germany of to-day one must study the Germany of many yesterdays, and now that study has been made easy by this work, to which no one can hesitate to assign a very high place among those recent histories which have aimed at original research."—*Athenæum.*

"The book before us fills an important gap in English—nay, European—historical literature, and bridges over the history of Prussia from the time of Frederick the Great to the days of Kaiser Wilhelm. It thus gives the reader standing ground whence he may regard contemporary events in Germany in their proper historic light. . . . . We congratulate Cambridge and her Professor of History on the appearance of such a noteworthy production. And we may add that it is something upon which we may congratulate England that on the especial field of the Germans, history, on the history of their own country, by the use of their own literary weapons, an Englishman has produced a history of Germany in the Napoleonic age far superior to any that exists in German."—*Examiner.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ROYAL INJUNCTIONS OF 1535,

by JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A. Demy 8vo. cloth (734 pp.), 12*s.*

"We trust Mr Mullinger will yet continue his history and bring it down to our own day."—*Academy.*

"He has brought together a mass of instructive details respecting the rise and progress, not only of his own University, but of all the principal Universities of the Middle Ages...... We hope some day that he may continue his labours, and give us a history of the University during the troublous times of the Reformation and the Civil War."—*Athenæum.*

"Mr Mullinger's work is one of great learning and research, which can hardly fail to become a standard book of reference on the subject.... We can most strongly recommend this book to our readers."—*Spectator.*

VOL. II. *In the Press.*

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

by THOMAS BAKER, B.D., Ejected Fellow. Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St John's. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. 24*s*.

"To antiquaries the book will be a source of almost inexhaustible amusement, by historians it will be found a work of considerable service on questions respecting our social progress in past times; and the care and thoroughness with which Mr Mayor has discharged his editorial functions are creditable to his learning and industry."—*Athenæum*.

"The work displays very wide reading, and it will be of great use to members of the college and of the university, and, perhaps, of still greater use to students of English history, ecclesiastical, political, social, literary and academical, who have hitherto had to be content with 'Dyer.'"—*Academy*.

"It may be thought that the history of a college cannot be particularly attractive. The two volumes before us, however, have something more than a mere special interest for those who have been in any way connected with St John's College, Cambridge; they contain much which will be read with pleasure by a far wider circle... The index with which Mr Mayor has furnished this useful work leaves nothing to be desired."—*Spectator*.

HISTORY OF NEPĀL,

translated by MUNSHĪ SHEW SHUNKER SINGH and PANDIT SHRĪ GUNĀNAND; edited with an Introductory Sketch of the Country and People by Dr D. WRIGHT, late Residency Surgeon at Kāthmāndū, and with facsimiles of native drawings, and portraits of Sir JUNG BAHĀDUR, the KING OF NEPĀL, &c. Super-royal 8vo. Price 21*s*.

"The Cambridge University Press have done well in publishing this work. Such translations are valuable not only to the historian but also to the ethnologist;......Dr Wright's Introduction is based on personal inquiry and observation, is written intelligently and candidly, and adds much to the value of the volume. The coloured lithographic plates are interesting."—*Nature*.

"The history has appeared at a very opportune moment...The volume...is beautifully printed, and supplied with portraits of Sir Jung Bahadoor and others, and with excellent coloured sketches illustrating Nepaulese architecture and religion."—*Examiner*.

SCHOLAE ACADEMICAE:

Some Account of the Studies at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century. By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse; Author of "Social Life at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century." Demy octavo, cloth, 15*s*.

"The general object of Mr Wordsworth's book is sufficiently apparent from its title. He has collected a great quantity of minute and curious information about the working of Cambridge institutions in the last century, with an occasional comparison of the corresponding state of things at Oxford. It is of course impossible that a book of this kind should be altogether entertaining as literature. To a great extent it is purely a book of reference, and as such it will be of permanent value for the historical knowledge of English education and learning."—*Saturday Review*.

"In the work before us, which is strictly what it professes to be, an account of university studies, we obtain authentic information upon the course and changes of philosophical thought in this country, upon the general estimation of letters, upon the relations of doctrine and science, upon the range and thoroughness of education, and we may add, upon the cat-like tenacity of life of ancient forms.... The particulars Mr Wordsworth gives us in his excellent arrangement are most varied, interesting, and instructive. Among the matters touched upon are Libraries, Lectures, the Tripos, the Trivium, the Senate House, the Schools, text-books, subjects of study, foreign opinions, interior life. We learn even of the various University periodicals that have had their day. And last, but not least, we are given in an appendix a highly interesting series of private letters from a Cambridge student to John Strype, giving a vivid idea of life as an undergraduate and afterwards, as the writer became a graduate and a fellow."—*University Magazine*.

"Only those who have engaged in like labours will be able fully to appreciate the sustained industry and conscientious accuracy discernible in every page. . . . Of the whole volume it may be said that it is a genuine service rendered to the study of University history, and that the habits of thought of any writer educated at either seat of learning in the last century will, in many cases, be far better understood after a consideration of the materials here collected."—*Academy*.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES OF CAMBRIDGE,

By the late Professor WILLIS, M.A. With numerous Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Continued to the present time, and edited by JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. [*In the Press.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

LECTURES ON TEACHING,

Delivered in the University of Cambridge in the Lent Term, 1880.
By J. G. FITCH, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
Crown 8vo. cloth, 6*s.*

"All who are interested in the management of schools, and all who have made the profession of a teacher the work of their lives, will do well to study with care these results of a large experience and of wide observation. It is not, we are told, a manual of method; rather, we should say, it is that and much more. As a manual of method it is far superior to anything we have seen. Its suggestions of practical means and methods are very valuable; but it has an element which a mere text-book of rules for imparting knowledge does not contain. Its tone is lofty; its spirit religious; its ideal of the teacher's aim and life pure and good . . . The volume is one of great practical value. It should be in the hands of every teacher, and of every one preparing for the office of a teacher. There are many besides these who will find much in it to interest and instruct them, more especially parents who have children whom they can afford to keep at school till their eighteenth or nineteenth year."—*The Nonconformist and Independent.*

"In the sixteen chapters of which this handsome volume is made up, teachers will find a world of good advice from one who has brought unusual fitness and unflagging enthusiasm to the task of helping and encouraging them. The book contains the results of great experience, and the work itself is an admirable specimen of the art of teaching. To a thoughtful teacher the book will be invaluable . . . Mr Fitch has written a book which all, and not merely professional teachers interested in the training of the young, would do well to read . . . The writer has a noble conception of the dignity and responsibility of the teacher and of his profession."—*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent.*

"This book is the work of a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject of which he treats, and who brings together for its elucidation the results of wide reading, careful study, and practical experience. We can cordially recommend it to all who are engaged in the work of teaching, or who wish to understand the principles on which it should be conducted."—*The Cambridge Independent Press.*

STATUTA ACADEMIÆ CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Demy Octavo. 2*s.* sewed.

ORDINATIONES ACADEMIÆ CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Demy Octavo, cloth. 3*s.* 6*d.*

TRUSTS, STATUTES AND DIRECTIONS affecting

(1) The Professorships of the University. (2) The Scholarships and Prizes. (3) Other Gifts and Endowments. Demy 8vo. 5*s.*

COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS,

for the use of persons in Statu Pupillari. Demy Octavo. 6*d.*

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

CATALOGUE OF THE HEBREW MANUSCRIPTS preserved in the University Library, Cambridge. By Dr S. M. SCHILLER-SZINESSY. Volume I. containing Section I. *The Holy Scriptures;* Section II. *Commentaries on the Bible.* Demy Octavo. 9*s.*

A CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 5 Vols. 10*s.* each.

INDEX TO THE CATALOGUE. Demy Octavo. 10*s.*

A CATALOGUE OF ADVERSARIA and printed books containing MS. notes, preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Catalogued with Descriptions, and an Introduction, by WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College, and Vicar of Hockington, Cambridgeshire. Demy Octavo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE GRACES, Documents, and other Papers in the University Registry which concern the University Library. Demy Octavo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

CATALOGUS BIBLIOTHECÆ BURCKHARDTIANÆ. Demy Quarto. 5*s.*

The Cambridge Bible for Schools.

GENERAL EDITOR: J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE want of an Annotated Edition of the BIBLE, in handy portions, suitable for School use, has long been felt.

In order to provide Text-books for School and Examination purposes, the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS has arranged to publish the several books of the BIBLE in separate portions at a moderate price, with introductions and explanatory notes.

The Very Reverend J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, has undertaken the general editorial supervision of the work, and will be assisted by a staff of eminent coadjutors. Some of the books have already been undertaken by the following gentlemen:

Rev. A. CARR, M.A., *Assistant Master at Wellington College.*
Rev. T. K. CHEYNE, *Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.*
Rev. S. COX, *Nottingham.*
Rev. A. B. DAVIDSON, D.D., *Professor of Hebrew, Edinburgh.*
Rev. F. W. FARRAR, D.D., *Canon of Westminster.*
Rev. A. E. HUMPHREYS, M.A., *Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.*
Rev. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, M.A., *Fellow of Trinity College.*
Rev. J. J. LIAS, M.A., *late Professor at St David's College, Lampeter.*
Rev. J. R. LUMBY, D.D., *Norrisian Professor of Divinity.*
Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D., *Warden of St Augustine's Coll., Canterbury.*
Rev. H. C. G. MOULE, M.A., *Fellow of Trinity College, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge.*
Rev. W. F. MOULTON, D.D., *Head Master of the Leys School, Cambridge.*
Rev. E. H. PEROWNE, D.D., *Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St Asaph.*
The Ven. T. T. PEROWNE, M.A., *Archdeacon of Norwich.*
Rev. A. PLUMMER, M.A., *Master of University College, Durham.*
Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, D.D., *Professor of Biblical Exegesis, King's College, London.*
Rev. W. SANDAY, M.A., *Principal of Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham.*
Rev. W. SIMCOX, M.A., *Rector of Weyhill, Hants.*
Rev. ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A., *Professor of Hebrew, Aberdeen.*
Rev. A. W. STREANE, M.A., *Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge.*
The Ven. H. W. WATKINS, M.A., *Archdeacon of Northumberland.*
Rev. G. H. WHITAKER, M.A., *Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge.*
Rev. C. WORDSWORTH, M.A., *Rector of Glaston, Rutland.*

THE CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

Now Ready. Cloth, Extra Fcap. 8vo.

THE BOOK OF JOSHUA. Edited by Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. With 2 Maps. *2s. 6d.*

THE FIRST BOOK OF SAMUEL. By the Rev. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, M.A. *3s. 6d.*

THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH. By the Rev. A. W. STREANE, M.A. *4s. 6d.*

THE BOOK OF JONAH. By Archdn. PEROWNE. *1s. 6d.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MATTHEW. Edited by the Rev. A. CARR, M.A. With 2 Maps. *2s. 6d.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MARK. Edited by the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. (with 2 Maps). *2s. 6d.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST LUKE. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, D.D. (With 4 Maps.) *4s. 6d.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST JOHN. By the Rev. A. PLUMMER, M.A. With Four Maps. *4s. 6d.*

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. By the Rev. Professor LUMBY, D.D. Part I. Chaps. I—XIV. With 2 Maps. *2s. 6d.*

PART II. *Preparing.*

THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS. By the Rev. H. C. G. MOULE, M.A. *3s. 6d.*

THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. By the Rev. J. J. LIAS, M.A. With a Map and Plan. *2s.*

THE SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. By the Rev. J. J. LIAS, M.A. *2s.*

THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF ST JAMES. By the Rev. Professor PLUMPTRE, D.D. *1s. 6d.*

THE EPISTLES OF ST PETER AND ST JUDE. By the Rev. Professor PLUMPTRE, D.D. *2s. 6d.*

THE CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

Preparing.

THE SECOND BOOK OF SAMUEL. By the Rev. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

THE BOOKS OF HAGGAI AND ZECHARIAH. By Archdeacon PEROWNE.

THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES. By the Rev. Professor PLUMPTRE. [*Immediately.*

In Preparation.

THE CAMBRIDGE GREEK TESTAMENT,

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,

with a Revised Text, based on the most recent critical authorities, and English Notes, prepared under the direction of the General Editor,

THE VERY REVEREND J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D.,
DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MATTHEW. By the Rev. A. CARR, M.A. [*Immediately.*

The books will be published separately, as in the "Cambridge Bible for Schools."

THE PITT PRESS SERIES.

I. GREEK.

THE ANABASIS OF XENOPHON, BOOK VII. With a Map and English Notes by ALFRED PRETOR, M.A., Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge; Editor of *Persius* and *Cicero ad Atticum* Book I. *Price* 2*s*. 6*d*.

"In Mr Pretor's edition of the Anabasis the text of Kühner has been followed in the main, while the exhaustive and admirable notes of the great German editor have been largely utilised. These notes deal with the minutest as well as the most important difficulties in construction, and all questions of history, antiquity, and geography are briefly but very effectually elucidated."—*The Examiner*.

BOOKS I. III. IV. & V. By the same Editor. 2*s*. each.

BOOKS II. and VI. By the same Editor. *Price* 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

"Mr Pretor's 'Anabasis of Xenophon, Book IV.' displays a union of accurate Cambridge scholarship, with experience of what is required by learners gained in examining middle-class schools. The text is large and clearly printed, and the notes explain all difficulties. . . . Mr Pretor's notes seem to be all that could be wished as regards grammar, geography, and other matters."—*The Academy*.

"Another Greek text, designed it would seem for students preparing for the local examinations, is 'Xenophon's Anabasis,' Book II., with English Notes, by Alfred Pretor, M.A. The editor has exercised his usual discrimination in utilising the text and notes of Kuhner, with the occasional assistance of the best hints of Schneider, Vollbrecht and Macmichael on critical matters, and of Mr R. W. Taylor on points of history and geography. . . When Mr Pretor commits himself to Commentator's work, he is eminently helpful. . . Had we to introduce a young Greek scholar to Xenophon, we should esteem ourselves fortunate in having Pretor's text-book as our chart and guide."—*Contemporary Review*.

AGESILAUS OF XENOPHON. The Text revised with Critical and Explanatory Notes, Introduction, Analysis, and Indices. By H. HAILSTONE, M.A., late Scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, Editor of Xenophon's Hellenics, etc. Cloth. 2*s*. 6*d*.

ARISTOPHANES—RANAE. With English Notes and Introduction by W. C. GREEN, M.A., Assistant Master at Rugby School. Cloth. 3*s*. 6*d*.

ARISTOPHANES—AVES. By the same Editor. *New Edition*. Cloth. 3*s*. 6*d*.

"The notes to both plays are excellent. Much has been done in these two volumes to render the study of Aristophanes a real treat to a boy instead of a drudgery, by helping him to understand the fun and to express it in his mother tongue."—*The Examiner*.

EURIPIDES. HERCULES FURENS. With Introductions, Notes and Analysis. By J. T. HUTCHINSON, M.A., Christ's College, and A. GRAY, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College. Cloth, 2*s*.

"Messrs Hutchinson and Gray have produced a careful and useful edition."—*Saturday Review*.

THE HERACLEIDÆ OF EURIPIDES, with Introduction and Critical Notes by E. A. BECK, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall. [*In the Press.*

LUCIANI SOMNIUM CHARON PISCATOR ET DE LUCTU, with English Notes by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. New Edition, with Appendix. 3*s.* 6*d.*

II. LATIN.

M. T. CICERONIS DE AMICITIA. Edited by J. S. REID, M.L., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. *Price* 3*s.*

"Mr Reid has decidedly attained his aim, namely, 'a thorough examination of the Latinity of the dialogue.' . . . . . The revision of the text is most valuable, and comprehends sundry acute corrections. . . . This volume, like Mr Reid's other editions, is a solid gain to the scholarship of the country."—*Athenæum.*

"A more distinct gain to scholarship is Mr Reid's able and thorough edition of the *De Amicitiâ* of Cicero, a work of which, whether we regard the exhaustive introduction or the instructive and most suggestive commentary, it would be difficult to speak too highly. . . . When we come to the commentary, we are only amazed by its fulness in proportion to its bulk. Nothing is overlooked which can tend to enlarge the learner's general knowledge of Ciceronian Latin or to elucidate the text."—*Saturday Review.*

M. T. CICERONIS CATO MAJOR DE SENECTUTE. Edited by J. S. REID, M.L. *Price* 3*s.* 6*d.*

"The notes are excellent and scholarlike, adapted for the upper forms of public schools, and likely to be useful even to more advanced students."—*Guardian.*

M. T. CICERONIS ORATIO PRO ARCHIA POETA. Edited by J. S. REID, M.L. *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"It is an admirable specimen of careful editing. An Introduction tells us everything we could wish to know about Archias, about Cicero's connexion with him, about the merits of the trial, and the genuineness of the speech. The text is well and carefully printed. The notes are clear and scholar-like. . . . No boy can master this little volume without feeling that he has advanced a long step in scholarship."—*The Academy.*

M. T. CICERONIS PRO L. CORNELIO BALBO ORATIO. Edited by J. S. REID, M.L. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"We are bound to recognize the pains devoted in the annotation of these two orations to the minute and thorough study of their Latinity, both in the ordinary notes and in the textual appendices."—*Saturday Review.*

M. T. CICERONIS PRO CN. PLANCIO ORATIO. Edited by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D., Head Master of Ipswich School. *Price* 4*s.* 6*d.*

QUINTUS CURTIUS. A Portion of the History. (ALEXANDER IN INDIA.) By W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, and T. E. RAVEN, B.A., Assistant Master in Sherborne School. *Price* 3*s.* 6*d.*

"Equally commendable as a genuine addition to the existing stock of school-books is *Alexander in India*, a compilation from the eighth and ninth books of Q. Curtius, edited for the Pitt Press by Messrs Heitland and Raven. . . . The work of Curtius has merits of its own, which, in former generations, made it a favourite with English scholars, and which still make it a popular text-book in Continental schools. . . . . . The reputation of Mr Heitland is a sufficient guarantee for the scholarship of the notes, which are ample without being excessive, and the book is well furnished with all that is needful in the nature of maps, indexes, and appendices." —*Academy.*

P. OVIDII NASONIS FASTORUM LIBER VI. With a Plan of Rome and Notes by A. SIDGWICK, M.A. Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"Mr Sidgwick's editing of the Sixth Book of Ovid's *Fasti* furnishes a careful and serviceable volume for average students. It eschews 'construes' which supersede the use of the dictionary, but gives full explanation of grammatical usages and historical and mythical allusions, besides illustrating peculiarities of style, true and false derivations, and the more remarkable variations of the text."—*Saturday Review.*

"It is eminently good and useful. . . . The Introduction is singularly clear on the astronomy of Ovid, which is properly shown to be ignorant and confused; there is an excellent little map of Rome, giving just the places mentioned in the text and no more; the notes are evidently written by a practical schoolmaster."—*The Academy.*

GAI IULI CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO COMMENT. I. II. With English Notes and Map by A. G. PESKETT, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Editor of Caesar De Bello Gallico, VII. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

GAI IULI CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO COMMENTARIUS SEPTIMUS. With two Plans and English Notes by A. G. PESKETT, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. *Price* 2*s.*

"In an unusually succinct introduction he gives all the preliminary and collateral information that is likely to be useful to a young student; and, wherever we have examined his notes, we have found them eminently practical and satisfying. . . The book may well be recommended for careful study in school or college."—*Saturday Review.*

"The notes are scholarly, short, and a real help to the most elementary beginners in Latin prose."—*The Examiner.*

BOOKS IV. AND V. by the same Editor. *Price* 2*s.*

BOOKS III. AND VI. by the same Editor. [*Preparing.*

BEDA'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, BOOKS III., IV., the Text from the very ancient MS. in the Cambridge University Library, collated with six other MSS. Edited, with a life from the German of EBERT, and with Notes, &c. by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Professor of Latin, and J. R. LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity. Revised edition. *Price* 7*s.* 6*d.*

"To young students of English History the illustrative notes will be of great service, while the study of the texts will be a good introduction to Mediæval Latin."—*The Nonconformist.*

"In Bede's works Englishmen can go back to *origines* of their history, unequalled for form and matter by any modern European nation. Prof. Mayor has done good service in rendering a part of Bede's greatest work accessible to those who can read Latin with ease. He has adorned this edition of the third and fourth books of the "Ecclesiastical History" with that amazing erudition for which he is unrivalled among Englishmen and rarely equalled by Germans. And however interesting and valuable the text may be, we can certainly apply to his notes the expression, *La sauce vaut mieux que le poisson.* They are literally crammed with interesting information about early English life. For though ecclesiastical in name, Bede's history treats of all parts of the national life, since the Church had points of contact with all."—*Examiner.*

P. VERGILI MARONIS AENEIDOS LIBER VIII. Edited with Notes by A. SIDGWICK, M.A. Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Cloth. 1*s.* 6*d.*

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 *Paternoster Row.*

BOOKS V., VI., VII., X., XI., XII. by the same Editor. 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

"Mr Arthur Sidgwick's 'Vergil, Aeneid, Book XII.' is worthy of his reputation, and is distinguished by the same acuteness and accuracy of knowledge, appreciation of a boy's difficulties and ingenuity and resource in meeting them, which we have on other occasions had reason to praise in these pages."—*The Academy.*

"As masterly in its clearly divided preface and appendices as in the sound and independent character of its annotations. . . . There is a great deal more in the notes than mere compilation and suggestion.... No difficulty is left unnoticed or unhandled."—*Saturday Review.*

"This edition is admirably adapted for the use of junior students, who will find in it the result of much reading in a condensed form, and clearly expressed."—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

BOOKS VII. VIII. in one volume *Price* 3*s.*

BOOKS X., XI., XII. in one volume. *Price* 3*s.* 6*d.*

M. T. CICERONIS ORATIO PRO L. MURENA, with English Introduction and Notes. By W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge. **Second Edition, carefully revised.** Small 8vo. *Price* 3*s.*

"Those students are to be deemed fortunate who have to read Cicero's lively and brilliant oration for L. Murena with Mr Heitland's handy edition, which may be pronounced 'four-square' in point of equipment, and which has, not without good reason, attained the honours of a second edition."—*Saturday Review.*

M. T. CICERONIS IN Q. CAECILIUM DIVINATIO ET IN C. VERREM ACTIO PRIMA. With Introduction and Notes by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., and HERBERT COWIE, M.A., Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcp. 8vo. *Price* 3*s.*

M. T. CICERONIS IN GAIUM VERREM ACTIO PRIMA. With Introduction and Notes. By H. COWIE, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

M. T. CICERONIS ORATIO PRO T. A. MILONE, with a Translation of Asconius' Introduction, Marginal Analysis and English Notes. Edited by the Rev. JOHN SMYTH PURTON, B.D., late President and Tutor of St Catharine's College. Cloth, small crown 8vo. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

"The editorial work is excellently done."—*The Academy.*

M. ANNAEI LUCANI PHARSALIAE LIBER PRIMUS, edited with English Introduction and Notes by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A. and C. E. HASKINS, M.A., Fellows and Lecturers of St John's College, Cambridge. *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"A careful and scholarlike production."—*Times.*

"In nice parallels of Lucan from Latin poets and from Shakspeare, Mr Haskins and Mr Heitland deserve praise."—*Saturday Review.*

III. FRENCH.

LAZARE HOCHE—PAR ÉMILE DE BONNECHOSE. With Three Maps, Introduction and Commentary, by C. Colbeck, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Assistant Master at Harrow School. *Price* 2*s.*

HISTOIRE DU SIÈCLE DE LOUIS XIV PAR VOLTAIRE. Chaps. I.—XIII. Edited with Notes Philological and Historical, Biographical and Geographical Indices, etc. by Gustave Masson, B.A. Univ. Gallic., Officier d'Académie, Assistant Master of Harrow School, and G. W. Prothero, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge. 2*s.* 6*d.*

"Messrs Masson and Prothero have, to judge from the first part of their work, performed with much discretion and care the task of editing Voltaire's *Siècle de Louis XIV* for the 'Pitt Press Series.' Besides the usual kind of notes, the editors have in this case, influenced by Voltaire's 'summary way of treating much of the history,' given a good deal of historical information, in which they have, we think, done well. At the beginning of the book will be found excellent and succinct accounts of the constitution of the French army and Parliament at the period treated of."—*Saturday Review.*

HISTOIRE DU SIÈCLE DE LOUIS XIV PAR VOLTAIRE. Chaps. XIV.—XXIV. With Three Maps of the Period, Notes Philological and Historical, Biographical and Geographical Indices, by G. Masson, B.A. Univ. Gallic., Assistant Master of Harrow School, and G. W. Prothero, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

LE VERRE D'EAU. A Comedy, by Scribe. With a Biographical Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By C. Colbeck, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Assistant Master at Harrow School. *Price* 2*s.*

"It may be national prejudice, but we consider this edition far superior to any of the series which hitherto have been edited exclusively by foreigners. Mr Colbeck seems better to understand the wants and difficulties of an English boy. The etymological notes especially are admirable. . . . The historical notes and introduction are a piece of thorough honest work."—*Journal of Education.*

M. DARU, par M. C. A. Sainte-Beuve, (Causeries du Lundi, Vol. IX.). With Biographical Sketch of the Author, and Notes Philological and Historical. By Gustave Masson. 2*s.*

LA SUITE DU MENTEUR. A Comedy in Five Acts, by P. Corneille. Edited with Fontenelle's Memoir of the Author, Voltaire's Critical Remarks, and Notes Philological and Historical. By Gustave Masson. *Price* 2*s.*

LA JEUNE SIBÉRIENNE. LE LÉPREUX DE LA CITÉ D'AOSTE. Tales by Count Xavier de Maistre. With Biographical Notice, Critical Appreciations, and Notes. By Gustave Masson. *Price* 2*s.*

LE DIRECTOIRE. (Considérations sur la Révolution Française. Troisième et quatrième parties.) Par MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN. With a Critical Notice of the Author, a Chronological Table, and Notes Historical and Philological. By G. MASSON. *Price 2s.*

"Prussia under Frederick the Great, and France under the Directory, bring us face to face respectively with periods of history which it is right should be known thoroughly, and which are well treated in the Pitt Press volumes. The latter in particular, an extract from the world-known work of Madame de Staël on the French Revolution, is beyond all praise for the excellence both of its style and of its matter."—*Times.*

DIX ANNEES D'ÉXIL. LIVRE II. CHAPITRES 1—8. Par MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author, a Selection of Poetical Fragments by Madame de Staël's Contemporaries, and Notes Historical and Philological. By GUSTAVE MASSON. *Price 2s.*

"The choice made by M. Masson of the second book of the *Memoirs* of Madame de Staël appears specially felicitous. . . . This is likely to be one of the most favoured of M. Masson's editions, and deservedly so."—*Academy.*

FRÉDÉGONDE ET BRUNEHAUT. A Tragedy in Five Acts, by N. LEMERCIER. Edited with Notes, Genealogical and Chronological Tables, a Critical Introduction and a Biographical Notice. By GUSTAVE MASSON. *Price 2s.*

LE VIEUX CÉLIBATAIRE. A Comedy, by COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE. With a Biographical Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By the same Editor. *Price 2s.*

"M. Masson is doing good work in introducing learners to some of the less-known French play-writers. The arguments are admirably clear, and the notes are not too abundant."—*Academy.*

LA MÉTROMANIE, A Comedy, by PIRON, with a Biographical Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By the same Editor. *Price 2s.*

LASCARIS, OU LES GRECS DU XVE. SIÈCLE, Nouvelle Historique, par A. F. VILLEMAIN, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, a Selection of Poems on Greece, and Notes Historical and Philological. By the same Editor. *Price 2s.*

IV. GERMAN.

ZOPF UND SCHWERT. Lustspiel in fünf Aufzügen von KARL GUTZKOW. With a Biographical and Historical Introduction, English Notes, and an Index. By H. J. WOLSTENHOLME, B.A. (Lond.), Lecturer in German at Bedford College, London, and Newnham College, Cambridge. *Price* 3*s*. 6*d*.

Goethe's Knabenjahre. (1749—1759.) GOETHE'S BOYHOOD: being the First Three Books of his Autobiography. Arranged and Annotated by WILHELM WAGNER, Ph. D., late Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 2*s*.

HAUFF. DAS WIRTHSHAUS IM SPESSART. Edited by A. SCHLOTTMANN, Ph.D., Assistant Master at Uppingham School. *Price* 3*s*. 6*d*.

"It is admirably edited, and we note with pleasure that Dr Schlottmann in his explanation always brings out the kinship of the English and German languages by reference to earlier or modern English and German forms as the case may be. The notes are valuable, and tell the student exactly what he will want to know, a merit by no means common."—*Examiner*.

"As the work abounds in the idiomatic expressions and phrases that are characteristic of modern German, there are few books that can be read with greater advantage by the English student who desires to acquire a thorough knowledge of conversational German. The notes, without being cumbersome, leave no real difficulty unexplained."—*School Guardian*.

DER OBERHOF. A Tale of Westphalian Life, by KARL IMMERMANN. With a Life of Immermann and English Notes, by WILHELM WAGNER, Ph.D., late Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 3*s*.

A BOOK OF GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY. Arranged and Annotated by the same Editor. *Price* 3*s*.

Der erste Kreuzzug (THE FIRST CRUSADE), by FRIEDRICH VON RAUMER. Condensed from the Author's 'History of the Hohenstaufen', with a life of RAUMER, two Plans and English Notes. By the same Editor. *Price* 2*s*.

"Certainly no more interesting book could be made the subject of examinations. The story of the First Crusade has an undying interest. The notes are, on the whole, good."—*Educational Times*.

A BOOK OF BALLADS ON GERMAN HISTORY. Arranged and Annotated by the same Editor. *Price* 2*s*.

"It carries the reader rapidly through some of the most important incidents connected with the German race and name, from the invasion of Italy by the Visigoths under their King Alaric, down to the Franco-German War and the installation of the present Emperor. The notes supply very well the connecting links between the successive periods, and exhibit in its various phases of growth and progress, or the reverse, the vast unwieldy mass which constitutes modern Germany."—*Times*.

DER STAAT FRIEDRICHS DES GROSSEN. By G. FREYTAG. With Notes. By the same Editor. *Price* 2*s*.

"Prussia under Frederick the Great, and France under the Directory, bring us face to face respectively with periods of history which it is right should be known thoroughly, and which are well treated in the Pitt Press volumes."—*Times*.

"Freytag's historical sketches and essays are too well known in England to need any commendation, and the present essay is one of his best. Herr Wagner has made good use of Carlyle's great work in illustration of his author."—*Journal of Education*.

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 *Paternoster Row.*

GOETHE'S HERMANN AND DOROTHEA. With an Introduction and Notes. By the same Editor. *Price* 3*s*.

"The notes are among the best that we know, with the reservation that they are often too abundant."—*Academy*.

Das Jahr 1813 (THE YEAR 1813), by F. KOHLRAUSCH. With English Notes. By the same Editor. *Price* 2*s*.

V. ENGLISH.

LOCKE ON EDUCATION. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. R. H. QUICK, M.A. *Price* 3*s*. 6*d*.

"Mr Quick has made the study of educational matters and the lives of educational reformers a speciality. He has given us an edition of Locke which leaves little to be desired. In addition to an introduction, biographical and critical, and numerous notes, there are two appendices containing Locke's scheme of working schools, and Locke's other writings on education. The passages in Locke bearing upon the physical training of children are annotated in harmony with modern science by Dr J. F. Payne. The book forms one of the Pitt Press Series, and its general get up is worthy of the University Press."—*The Schoolmaster*.

"The work before us leaves nothing to be desired. It is of convenient form and reasonable price, accurately printed, and accompanied by notes which are admirable. There is no teacher too young to find this book interesting; there is no teacher too old to find it profitable."—*The School Bulletin, New York*.

THE TWO NOBLE KINSMEN, edited with Introduction and Notes by the Rev. Professor SKEAT, M.A., formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. *Price* 3*s*. 6*d*.

"This edition of a play that is well worth study, for more reasons than one, by so careful a scholar as Mr Skeat, deserves a hearty welcome."—*Athenæum*.

"Mr Skeat is a conscientious editor, and has left no difficulty unexplained."—*Times*.

BACON'S HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY VII. With Notes by the Rev. J. RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity; Fellow of St Catharine's College. 3*s*.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S UTOPIA. With Notes by the Rev. J. RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity; Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. *Price* 3*s*. 6*d*.

"To enthusiasts in history matters, who are not content with mere facts, but like to pursue their investigations behind the scenes, as it were, Professor Rawson Lumby has in the work now before us produced a most acceptable contribution to the now constantly increasing store of illustrative reading."—*The Cambridge Review*.

"To Dr Lumby we must give praise unqualified and unstinted. He has done his work admirably..... Every student of history, every politician, every social reformer, every one interested in literary curiosities, every lover of English should buy and carefully read Dr Lumby's edition of the 'Utopia.' We are afraid to say more lest we should be thought extravagant, and our recommendation accordingly lose part of its force."—*The Teacher*.

"It was originally written in Latin and does not find a place on ordinary bookshelves. A very great boon has therefore been conferred on the general English reader by the managers of the *Pitt Press Series*, in the issue of a convenient little volume of *More's Utopia* not in the original Latin, but in the quaint *English Translation thereof made by Raphe Robynson*, which adds a linguistic interest to the intrinsic merit of the work. . . . All this has been edited in a most complete and scholarly fashion by Dr J. R. Lumby, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, whose name alone is a sufficient warrant for its accuracy. It is a real addition to the modern stock of classical English literature."—*Guardian*.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S LIFE OF RICHARD III. With Notes, &c., by Professor LUMBY. [*Nearly ready*.

A SKETCH OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY FROM THALES TO CICERO, by JOSEPH B. MAYOR, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College, London. *Price* 2*s*. 6*d*.

[*Other Volumes are in preparation*.]

CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A., AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Selector requested
bk be returned to stacks